

404 Cattle Sold, Buyers Active At Midway Yard

A total of 404 cattle were sold on an active market at the Midway auction yard, Table Rock rd., Friday, Oct. 11, reported Owner-Manager Bill Bray.

The market was steady to higher on feeders and slaughter cows. Good steer calves brought \$24 to \$25. Medium calves earned \$20 to \$24.

Good heifer calves went out at \$21 to \$23. Medium heifer calves sold for \$19 to \$22.

Good yearling steers sold for \$22.50 to \$23.90. Medium steers earned \$20 to \$22. Heavy feeders sold for \$19 to \$21.10.

Good yearling heifers sold for \$20 to \$21.25. Medium heifers sold at \$18 to \$19.50 and common heifers went out at \$16 to \$18.

Holstein steer calves sold for \$19 to \$21.50. Yearling Holsteins sold for \$16.50 to \$19.

Good cows with calves sold from \$200 to \$222.50 per pair. Medium pairs went out at \$175 to \$190 per pair.

Young Fat Cows
Young fat cows banged the gate at \$16 to \$18. Utility cows went out at \$14 to \$15.75, cutters at \$12.50 to \$14 and canners from \$8 to \$11.50.

Bray noted a strong demand for young feeder cows. Quite a few sold from \$16 to \$18. "Our next feeder sale will be held on Oct. 25," Bray announced. "We expect to have an improved market on calves and light yearlings by that time. The weather is definitely working in our favor."

This sale does not discriminate against any class of cattle. We take any kind and find a market for it which is what a market agency is supposed to do," Bray emphasized.

Pesticide Residue Found Missing In State's Milk

SALEM — Pesticide residues have a hard time hiding away in Oregon's milk supply.

The Oregon Department of agriculture laboratories are continually checking dairy products of the state for any trace of residue, as none is permitted in the milk supply.

When even a trace is found the department follows with a second check. This usually shows all traces gone, as the department checks for the source of contamination, as well as checking the producer's supply for further contamination.

Testing of dairy products for pesticide residues was started by the department in 1960. In the early years of testing small traces that were not even measurable amounts often showed up but there is little of this now, according to J. D. Patterson, chief chemist.

And, since the start of the tests there have been only eight instances of enough residue to be measurable. The most recent was earlier this year. This was DDT found in the Harrisburg area when cattle had been dusted. A recheck showed not even a trace.

In 1962 residue was found only once. This was lindane located in milk of a producer supplying the Portland area.

All of the remaining instances of the finding of residues in dairy products were in 1961, with all but one DDT. These were in the La Grande areas, Medford area, Grants Pass area and two in shippers from Idaho. The sixth in 1961 was residue from the dusting of a Corvallis herd with methoxychlor.

The first year that the tests were made 159 samples were tested. In 1961 tests covered 252 samples; 207 samples were tested in 1962; and 77 samples had been tested up through July of this year.

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(But don't keep it a secret! Tell your friends to ask for glistening, milky-white BERMUDA ROCK. And ask for it by name... It's so easy to use!)

BERMUDA ROCK DIVISION
Bristol Silica Company
Rogue River, Oregon

FROM THE GROUND UP

By BART BARTLETT

This is the time of year in the area of agriculture that presents a great amount of free time.

This is, of course, free time that can be utilized either for certain farm tasks or can be used for vacations and/or hunting. Since there are farm families of many desires, there will be some that will use this autumn period for hunting, fishing or travel, as a means of recreation from the normal routine of the farm or ranch.

In other instances there will be farm operators who will prefer to remain busy for one or more reasons. The following chores may be accomplished about this time of year where hours of labor must be productively utilized.

Remove Trees
Orchardists can remove non-productive trees. In some instances they can begin to prune the trees, as there are plenty of leaves off and the pruning laborer can determine what cuts should be made for a satisfactory pruning job.

In other instances, the placement of orchard heaters can be made at this time of year. The orchard soils are dry and this job can be done at less expense than in late winter when the orchard soils may be very wet.

The winds of recent date are coming too late this year to do any damage to agricultural crops of the local area. However, it was only two days before this date in 1962 that the wind storms did great damage to local agricultural crops. The current winds may damage the roofs of buildings. In which case, the necessary repairs should be made before the occurrence of any heavy rains.

An inspection should be made of farm and orchard properties for evidence of mice populations. In the event that there are large populations of mice, they should be poisoned. There are sprays for this purpose and in some instances sprays would be the preferred method of ridding an area of mice. In other instances, an application of poison grain is in order to control mice populations. If, after an evaluation of the mouse situation is made, there is any doubt regarding the proper control, consult your seed or spray chemical dealer for materials and advice.

It is not too early to plan for the making of a compost pile. Almost any plant residues can be used in making compost. Such materials will include vegetable garden residues, leaves from trees, hay, corn stalks and lawn clippings. Large limbs or wood twigs should not be included in the compost pile. A properly managed compost pile will not be a source of insects or diseases as the heat that will be generated in its interior will be sufficient to kill the pests.

Locally the winter time sports are attracting attention very early this year. The questions concerning irrigation, zoning and taxes are at hand now and this is earlier than is usually the custom for such questions to be of much interest.

The best reason for a No vote on the tax referral is that the Yes vote advocates are the parasites that love money from taxed sources.

Portland Man Dies After Bagging Deer
MOLALLA (UPI)—Earl Ambrose Cramer, 64, Portland, died Sunday while hunting, apparently of a heart attack. Friends said Cramer had bagged a three-point buck before he collapsed.

Farm & Garden



BULL HERD—Two young bulls entered in the Cal-Ore Hereford association's recent bull sale here came from this herd of young bulls at the Frank Day Hereford ranch near Montague. The Day bulls have consistently placed among the top money in the sale.

Bull Sale Prices Rate Good For General Conditions

Highest selling bull at the recent Cal-Ore Hereford Association's Range Ready Bull sale, at the Jackson County fairgrounds was a Beau Donald Hereford consigned by Leta Small, route 4, Medford, which sold for \$1,000 to L. W. Bailey, route 4, Medford.

L. C. Beau Donald 8 was calved March 12, 1962. It was sired by Beau Donald 777 and dam was Belle Donald 974.

Compared to last year's sale, the prices were down. Top bull last year was consigned by Frank R. and Margaret S. Day, Montague, Calif., for \$700. Sire was CH Premier Domino 47. Dam was D. H. Donald Queen 4.

Beau Donald EE 136, bred and consigned by John V. Northam, Eugene, sold to Fred Gross, Myrtle Point, for \$700. Sire was Beau Donald 630. Dam was Belle Donald 851.

Silver Bell Eileenmere 16 bred and consigned by Earl (Slim) W. Hardin, Phoenix, to Angus Triple D. Angus ranch, Redding, for \$625. Sire was Homestead Eileenmere 17. Dam was Jandean Queen H2.

Cattlemen Worried Over Beef Imports

SALEM—Is the increased importation of beef and veal giving direct competition to Oregon cattlemen?

Paul T. Rowell, agricultural development chief for the Oregon Department of Agriculture has been probing for an answer to this with the U.S. Department of Agriculture and U.S. Commerce Department officials.

Oregon cattlemen have been concerned over the great increase in imports of beef and veal from Australia and New Zealand. Rowell said last year beef imports totaled 971 million pounds, which was close to nine per cent of the U.S. production.

Rowell said most imports come in as boned chilled or frozen meat with no indication as to the type or grade included. Formerly this imported boned beef was of a lower grade for manufacturing into hamburger and processed meats and was of a grade that was in short supply from U.S. cattle production.

See Higher Quality
Recently, however, federal meat inspection and marketing officials have reported seeing imports of higher quality beef entering this country as boneless beef, but of a quality suitable for roasts and steaks. New York City and Philadelphia are the areas from which this has been particularly reported, but Rowell said some reports of entry of this type of meat have been received in Portland and other Pacific Coast areas.

Since present import regulations do not require identification of different grades or types of boneless beef, Rowell has been checking through on this matter with both the U.S. Departments of Commerce and Agriculture.

He has advised officials of both departments that Oregon and U.S. beef cattle producers are entitled to know the amounts and types of import competition facing them and requested development of means of identifying beef imports to provide that information.

Oregon City Paper Firm To Modernize
OREGON CITY (UPI)—The Publishers' Paper Co. here has announced a modernization program with expenditures of \$1.3 million.

The investment, authorized by the board of directors, also includes improvements at the firm's Tillamook plant, as well as to the paper mill here.

President Samuel J. Robinson said the allocation was part of the continuing program of modernization, improvements, timber and property acquisition and development.

Stockmen Set Two More Sales; Feeders Bring Fair Prices

PHOENIX—The Jackson County Stockmen's association will hold two more sales in the near future, one all class sale Saturday, Oct. 19 and the second annual feeder sale of carefully selected cattle, on Oct. 29.

Saturday's sale is open to all classes and breeds, according to Auctioneer and Manager Bob Bever. It includes cows, calves, bulls and whatever other stock the cattlemen have. It is open to all consignments at the same commission rates as the feeder sales, \$2 per head.

"Bring your cattle early so we will have time to sort them the way they will bring the most money," Bever urged. "Bring your own feed if you like. For more information call Eagle Point, 497-3943 or 535-2020 in Phoenix."

"Purpose of this sale is to give all association members a chance to sell cattle which could not be included in the feeder sales," according to Leroy Offenbacher, feeder sale chairman.

Last Tuesday's feeder sale at Rogue Valley Livestock, Phoenix was rated a good one in comparison with a slow market. A total of 1,207 head were sold at a total cost of \$160,616. Average weight was 638 pounds and average cost \$21.65.

Weaner steers top was at \$27.40 per hundred weight. Bever reported. The market was strong on a very active market. The cattle sold in three hours and 40 minutes. Quality of the cattle was best ever seen in the sales and sent many buyers hurrying to the phone to round up more customers.

The top set of light yearling steers were sold by Ed Dunn, Ashland. These cattle weighed 576 pounds and sold at \$24.60. Bill Bigham sold one pen of 11 head of light yearling steers weighing 580 pounds at \$24.40. Heifer mates to these cattle sold at \$21.80 and weighed 530 pounds.

Mert Bradshaw sold 45 head of yearling steers weighing 704 pounds at \$22.60. These cattle were bought by Jim Pederson, local Swift Meat company buyer. The Double D Hereford ranch sold 21 whiteface steers weighing 733 pounds for \$22.30 to Dick Handy of Modesto, Calif.

Arrowhead ranch sold 20 head of whiteface steers weighing 628 pounds at \$21.90, also. Twenty-three head of whiteface steers weighing 862 pounds went out at \$21.50 per hundredweight. These cattle went to Grain Growers feed lot, Tulra, Calif. Also, 43 of the white-face steers weighing 556 pounds sold to Midwest Auction, Ohio, at \$20.70 per hundredweight. These cattle were bought by order buyers of Prineville.

Martin Greer, Applegate, sold eight steers to Glen Nepper, Montague, for \$24.40 for animals weighing 620 pounds. Vern Mathews, Eagle Point, sold 38 head of yearling steers, weighing 608 pounds, to Roy Alford, Red Bluff, Calif., for \$23.90 per hundredweight.

Leon Offenbacher sold 23 head of 708 pound yearling steers at \$22.80. Heifer mates to these cattle weighed 620 pounds at \$21.40. Fritz Offenbacher sold 16

white-face steers to Pete Martin, Bethel Island, Calif., for \$23.60 per 621 pound animals. Heifer mates, weighing 596 pounds sold to Ed Simmons, Chico, Calif., for \$21.20 per hundredweight. Leroy Offenbacher sold 12 white-face steers weighing 680 pounds at \$22.60.

Glen Saltmarsh, Applegate, sold 20 steers weighing 537 pounds at \$23.89 per hundredweight. A. W. Peterson, Rogue River, sold 17 head of heifers weighing 610 pounds for \$21.50. Sandy Smith sold 17 steers to Pete Martin for \$23.99 for animals weighing 535 pounds. Heifer mates weighing 580 pounds sold at \$21.35 to Midwest Auction, M. Pringle, Butte Falls, sold 32 steers weighing 614 pounds to Frank Dura, Knightsen, Calif., for \$23.60 per hundredweight.

"This sale had good buyer attendance and many buyers did not buy any cattle. Volunteer yard workers from the Jackson County Stockmen's association did a fine job," Bever said. "Many of the ranchers were at the yard three days helping with penning and feeding the cattle."

Boiling it all down to one sentence and focusing on Harold White, you would say he was a pioneering farm family and continued pioneering in agriculture.

Much of the agronomic research and research in other than fruit crops is attributed to him. White, Dr. Gentner and an OSU man had major roles in developing Talent alfalfa, the seed of which is shipped now to European countries.

White had a big hand in developing improved grasses and cereal grain varieties, helped raise the production of silage corn to its present high levels. He also helped develop fertilizer recommendations for forage and seed crops and initiated a truck crops research program in 1957. This concentrated on new sweet corn and tomato varieties. He started the test program for hybrid onions.

What has been accomplished in horticulture at the experiment station is controversial with many valley pear men. White was not a horticulturist, but the work was done under his administration. He accomplished the orderly transfer of horticultural materials from the old station on the South Pacific highway in the Phoenix-Talent area to the new Haystack station near Jacksonville.

The station's horticultural work includes the research done on controlled atmospheric storage to prolong the storage life of pears, and control of pear psylla, work done by Dr. Gentner, entomologist.

Results of an experiment station study on pear thinning when followed by a few pear growers last year made the difference in profitable large Bartlett pears or an over-abundant supply of small ones.

White's service to agriculture is a lengthy one. He was graduated from what was then Oregon State College in 1920. He started the vocational agriculture program in Lebanon high school, then went to McMinnville. Two years later he was transferred to the educational department at Corvallis where he helped train vo-ag teachers.

Although experiment station work is applying sciences to research problems, the vo-ag instructor background did give White a better knowledge of farmers' problems.

As indicated above, White often found himself pulled in three directions in administering research programs. There was the pull between farming interests wanting more research work for their particular segment of agriculture. Then there was the pull between local farmers' needs and what the authorities at Oregon State university thought should be done, plus the inevitable competition between OSU research departments seeking more work under their particular programs.

Too often the farmer or fruit grower with a serious problem affecting his crops seemed to expect a rabbit-out-of-the-hat type of solution. As those who have been in research know, the only quick answers were worked out years ago. Otherwise research is slow, painful, tedious hard work.

White was raised on a farm near Cave Junction which is the only "Century Farm" in Josephine county. The farm, which has been in the White family for over 100 years or a century, now covers 90 acres in the Sucker creek valley between Oregon Caves and Cave Junction.

White's grandfather came from Michigan to Southern Oregon about 1852. Then Kerbyville, Jacksonville and other such towns made this region appear as the metropolis of Oregon. The Willamette valley settlements had not started to grow much then. White's mother was one of the first white girls born in Oregon, at Sweethome. His grandfather was a stage driver out of Jacksonville in the 1860's.

White is plenty active at 66 years. He got his buck this fall for the 33rd consecutive year. Although he is frequently in touch with the experiment station, White doesn't work with agriculture any more. He has some small acreage off the South Pacific highway "with a lot of little jobs which have been waiting to be done."

Often at the center of controversy while experiment station superintendent, White can now sit back and watch the ever-changing kaleidoscope of local politics. He has earned his rest.

Chit Chat

By JCE COWLEY
Mail Tribune Farm Editor

Last night a large plaque was presented to Harold White, Phoenix, recently retired experiment station superintendent during a special dinner at North's Chuck Wagon.

The engraving read: "Distinguished Service Award, Harold White, from the Farmers of Southern Oregon for outstanding research in agriculture." White retired Jan. 31 after about 16 years at the station.

The large wood and bronze memento was presented the former head of the Southern Oregon Branch Experiment station as captain of a research team. This team in the agronomy section included Agronomist John Yungen, Otto Heckart and Roy Welch, experimental farm technicians; and on the horticulture side it included Dr. Louis Gentner, entomologist, Dr. Roland Blake, horticulturist attached to the station, plus experimental technicians John Grim, Vaughn Quackenbush and Sid Funk.

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Weed Controls Noted for Winter, By Weed Expert

By RAY HUBBELL
County Weed Supervisor

Anyone using SIMAZINE 80W for winter weed control in strawberries and cannerberries will be less and make more money.

This has been the experience of most growers who have used Simazine 80W for selective winter weed control in these crops. Simazine is a soil-acting, long-lasting chemical that gives selective control of weedy annual grasses and a number of the annual broadleaved weeds when properly applied.

Because Simazine is a soil-acting herbicide, it is most effective as a selective weed killer just as the weeds are germinating. Best results are always obtained when the chemical can be applied ahead of germination of the weed and when there is ample moisture to get it into the soil. Application is most effective when made immediately following the last cultivation and hoeing in the fall, usually after the first of October. This should be done when the soil is moist and when additional rainfall is expected.

Strawberries
For strawberries, 1-1/2 pounds of Simazine 80W are applied in 20 or more gallons of water per acre to give one pound of active ingredient. On heavier soils where no post-harvest application of Simazine has been made, rates up to 1.9 pounds of product (1-1/2 pounds active ingredient) are applied per acre.

For cannerberry and grape treatment, up to four pounds of Simazine 80W may be applied per acre. Where only the row is to be treated, the amount applied to the measured acre is scaled to give the correct dose.

It is important to remember when using Simazine 80W that it is a soil active chemical and works most efficiently when applied ahead of the germination of weeds. Little or no foliar activity can be expected from Simazine so that if the weeds have become established before treatment, the results will be correspondingly less satisfac-

Wool Program Set For 4-H Groups

By DORIS ROBINSON
Mail Tribune Correspondent

YREKA — Siskiyou county girls, Elizabeth Dudley, 17, of Gazelle and Susan Griffith, 17, of McCloud, were recent entries in the annual Make It Yourself With Wool sewing contest sponsored by the Northern California Wool Growers Association and the Tehama County Be-Preeps, according to Mrs. Lyman Willard, chairman.

The contest is scheduled for Saturday afternoon, Nov. 9 at the Tehama County fairgrounds east of Red Bluff, and will precede the annual lamb barbecue and meeting of the combined groups.

Miss Dudley, a senior at Etna High school and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Dudley, has made and will model a tunic dress of royal blue wool flannel. Miss Griffith, a senior at McCloud High school and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Griffith, will model a berry red suit in a novelty wool weave.

Girls all over the country are planning and sewing fashionable wool costumes to enter the nationwide contest. Hundreds of prizes await the contestants at the district, state and national finals. The California contest will be staged in the El Dorado Hotel in Sacramento, Jan. 5, 1964. The national finals will be held at the annual convention of the National Wool Growers in Albuquerque, N. M., in late January.

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8 ft. round end approx. 320 gal. was \$51.75 NOW ONLY \$43.98

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