FARM and GARDEN NEWS

Federal Worker Can Lose His Job For Different Reasons

By JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON —(AP)— The government worker has some ups and downs. He can always be fired, of course, for good cause.

But he may also lose his job for other reasons—for instance, if his job is abolished, or if Congress lets his agency's money run out and some people have to be fired.

What happens to him depends on four things: The kind of job he holds (whether he's temporary or permanent); whether he's a veteran; what his seniority over younger workers is; and how efficient he is.

In a brief story like this, all the details can't be given. But this will explain in outline what happens to a government employe when his agency goes out of business or its funds are cut.

It's a rule that any worker about to be dismissed must be given at least 30 days' notice.

Temporary Employe Can Go

The temporary employe—that is, one who took the job with the understanding the appointment was for a limited period—can be dropped without more ado than the 30 days' notice.

But in the case of a permanent employe—typically, one who qualified under Civil Service examination for a permanent job—an effort is made to place him in some other job, if his agency is to remain in existence while his branch or office is closed down.

The first effort is to find another job for him in the same agency and in the same locality.

If he has veterar preference—that is, if he is entitled to preference on the basis of military service—and he must be considered for jobs held by employes who do not have veteran preference.

If no job is available within the locality, the dismissed man may ask to be considered for jobs in the agency at other localities which are held by temporary employes.

But suppose he can't find any job in the agency. Then he's given 30 days' notice. What happens then depends on how the individual agency handles such a problem:

1. He may be allowed to work the full 30 days and then get paid in cash for the unused portion of his annual leave, or vacation, which amounts to 26 days.

2. The agency may require the employe to take his vacation during the 30 days' notice period. If the employe already has used all his leave, the agency can place him on vacation without pay during the notice period.

But something else comes in here: A permanent employe who's dismissed and can't immediately find another government opening to which he can transfer, has a priority for a job in his former agency for one year.

This is what the priority means: He gets the call for another job over some newcomer looking for a job in the agency he left—that is, for any job the dismissed man can fill.

But there's something more: A permanent, but dismissed, government worker is eligible for reinstatement to any job, in any agency, for which he's qualified.

But—if he's had less than five years' service in the government, he has this eligiblity for reinstatement only for as many years as he worked for the government.

Once this eligibility period is up—if he's an under-five-years man, he must again take and pass a civil service examination if he wants to go back to work for the government.

If he's had five years' or more experience in permanent government work, there's no time limit on his eligibility for reinstatement without the necessity of taking another civil service examination.

The information in this story comes from the Civil Service commission itself.

Support Prices On Wool To Cut Growers' Income

Wool support prices for 1950 will reduce income for Oregon growers, observers report. An average drop of around 4.8 cents per pound is anticipated.

Although government publicity releases reported 1950 support prices were higher, it is pointed out that only fine wools, produced chiefly in Texas, Montana and California will benefit. Prices were lowered on poorer grades.

The grease prices, based on a 40 per cent shrink on grades from ⅜ths down, which cover the bulk of western Oregon wools, were reduced as follows:

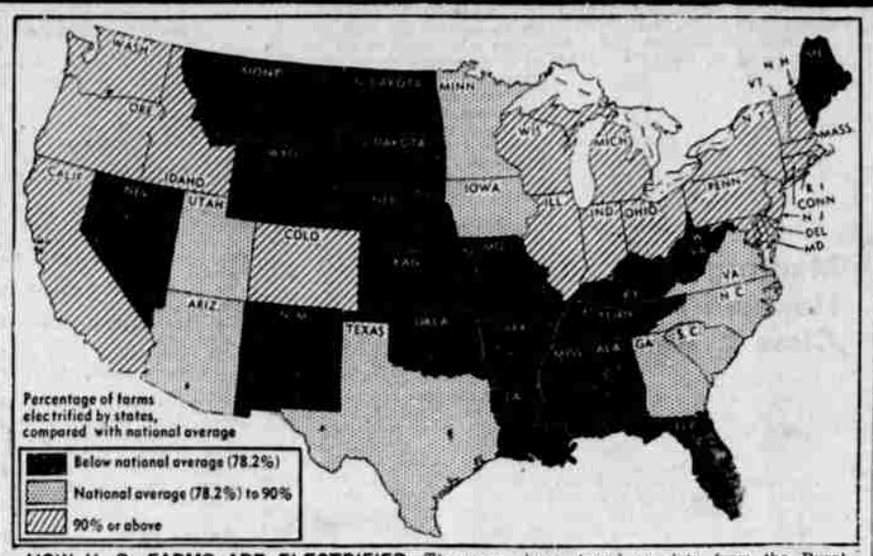
⅜ths—3.60 per pound
¼ blood—3.00c per pound.
Low ⅛s—7.20c per pound.
Braid—7.20c per pound.

This leaves the average support price between 41 and 43 cents per pound, as compared with 46 and 47 cents per pound in 1949.

STRAWBERRIES ESTIMATED

PORTLAND —(AP)— Oregon will probably harvest 14,000 acres of strawberries this year, the same as last season, the U.S. Department of Agriculture estimates.

Plants were in generally good condition, though behind schedule because of the cold spring.



HOW U. S. FARMS ARE ELECTRIFIED—The map above, based on data from the Rural Electrification Administration, shows by states the percentage of electrified farms as compared with the national average. The REA estimates that 78.2 per cent of the nation's farms are electrified. Nineteen states are above the national average and 19 are below it in electrification.

'Trees In Oregon' Bulletin To Be Printed Again

An OSC extension bulletin, "Trees to Know in Oregon," is evidently on its way to a top place on the "best seller" list of publications issued by the college.

Within a month after an initial printing of 15,000 copies was made available, the supply was almost exhausted. Plans have now been made to reprint the bulletin and this time 20,000 copies will be run off, announces J. W. Scheel, assistant to the extension service director.

Intended primarily for young people, the bulletin has been requested largely by schools, youth organizations and others. Grown-ups, too, have requested copies of the publication in unprecedented numbers.

Written by Charles R. Ross, OSC extension farm forestry specialist, the 80 page bulletin, No. 697, describes in easy to read language 65 trees found in the state. More than 225 drawings and pictures make it valuable as a tree identification guide.

Ross describes the Douglas fir, for example, as the outstanding tree of the west. It was named, he writes, for David Douglas, the exploring Scotch botanist who found it about 125 years ago. The tree supplies two-thirds of the timber cut in the Northwest. And, Ross adds, because our hills are clothed mostly with Douglas fir, the tree stands foremost in the region's famous evergreen scenery.

The largest standing Douglas fir is preserved on the Crown-Zellerbach tree farm in Clatsop county. Ross states this tree measures 15 and one-half feet in diameter at the ground and is 225 feet tall to a broken top.

Brigham Young university at Provo, Utah, was founded by the Mormon church leader Brigham Young in 1875 as an academy.

Carcass Value Of Hog Better

Appearance of the live hog, apparently, is not always a true indication of its carcass value. Proof of the porker is in the slaughter.

A Duroc-Jersey barrow that failed to place in the live hog judging held in connection with the recent market hog and carcass show sponsored by the Oregon Purebred Swine Breeders association took top honors in the carcass contest.

Harry Lindgren, OSC extension animal husbandry specialist and show chairman, reports that a 224-pound market hog exhibited by Earl Christoferson, Sherwood, took top honors in the carcass class. Dressing out 76.2 percent, the hog yielded $21.19 worth of primal cuts and by-products per 100 pounds of hog.

This figure, based on Portland wholesale prices the day of the show, was $1.32 a 100 pounds more than the second place carcass. This secong hog, a Chester White, was shown by Elton Watts, Silverton. The 222 pound animal, however, ranked second place in the live hog standings.

Purpose of the show was to emphasize current swine market requirements. Judges reported that all show entries would be considered top quality market animals, and would rate in top pork grades.

Show entries consisted of 15 single animals and eight pens of three. Champion pen of three was shown by Oregon State college. The champion single, a Hampshire shown by Lyle McKinley, Shedd, rated fifth in the carcass show.

Current market demands call for hogs which will dress out with comparatively small amounts of fat and will reach market at approximately 200 pounds, says Lindgren.

During the two-day period between the live hog show and the carcass show, a tour was held. Stops included visits to breeders in Washington and Marion counties as well as the OSC swine farm.

Time To Plant Summer Vegetables Is After Frost Danger Has Passed

When all danger of frost is over and the night temperatures do not drop below the high forties it is time to plant the summer vegetables. The list includes sweet corn, snap beans, tomatoes and summer squash.

Snap beans (pole type) and tomatoes are "efficient" crops, producing a large harvest for the space occupied. Corn, on the other hand, produces only a couple of ears for each foot of row.

One tomato plant trained on a stake will produce more tomatoes than one person can eat from the time the first fruit ripens until heavy frost kills the plant.

The direct seeding method is growing in popularity. For best results, cover seed with a waxed paper tent until time to thin out the plants.

Best plants are stocky, of healthy green color, from 8 to 12 inches tall. Don't start out with weak, spindly plants. The stem should be about the size of a lead pencil. Set in the soil a bit deeper than they were growing in the flat.

Pole snap beans return a high yield per square foot and a few plants will keep the average family well supplied. Place a bean pole (a 1x1 inch pole 7 feet tall is best) in the ground before the seeds are planted. One seed can be planted on each side of the pole, leaving all the plants to mature. Set the poles three feet apart. Plant the seeds one inch deep. Keep soil moist but not soggy until germination. After the beans are established keep them well-watered to encourage fast growth. Irrigate during the morning hours to avoid rust disease. Do not work among plants until the leaves are dry in the morning. Control aphids and other pests by regular spraying.

If you have room, plant sweet corn, for in no other way can you enjoy corn at its best. In a few hours after picking the sugar starts to turn to starch. Plant the corn in blocks of four rows, never in single rows, because pollination will be poor if you do not plant so the pollen can carry from one row to the next. Plant the seed one inch deep and six inches apart. Before the plants are four inches tall thin to stand 12 inches apart. The rows should be three feet apart. Plant in full sunshine.

Summer squash is prolific and one plant for each two people to be fed is sufficient. Choose between Italian Zucchini, yellow crookneck and white scallop or plant some of each if you have room. Plant six seeds to a hill and thin out to two or three of the best plants. The hills should be four feet apart.

New Pest Poisons Listed In Bulletin

New organic insecticides including methoxychlor, toxaphene, and lindane for use in controlling garden insects are described in a newly revised OSC extension bulletin, No. 676, entitled, "Vegetable Garden Insect Pest Control," which is now ready, according to the college news bureau.

Preparation of the 11-page bulletin was by H. H. Crowell, H. E. Morrison, B. B. Thompson and Don C. Mote, experiment station entomologists. Included in it is a table containing the common garden vegetables and their most common insect pests. Control recommendations for each vegetable and pest accompanies the table.

For western spotted cucumber beetle on beans, for example, the control recommendation prescribes the use of 3 percent DDT 5 percent methoxychlor, or fortified pyrethrum formulations. The recommendation adds that DDT is not safe to use after pod formation because of the residue hazard.

The bulletin authors recommend that DDT be applied to vetegables in dust form.

One of the newer insecticides, methoxychlor, is described as a close relative of DDT, but is safer to use on sensitive plants such as cucumbers. It is also less poisonous to higher animals.

Copies of the revised publication are available through county extension offices or by writing direct to the college.

It's Now Clean-Up Time On The Farm

It's spring clean-up time around the farm again. Time to spruce up the farm yard and buildings, says an OSC agricultural specialist.

Boxes, crates, old lumber, discarded machinery and such, frequently give an unfavorable impression to the farm visitor. And, there is a real fire hazard in dry weeds and grass that may have collected around buildings.

But cleaning up is not without its hazards either. M. G. Huber, OSC extension agricultural engineering specialist, passes along the reminder that climbing up and poking into crannies and shelves can have an unhappy outcome.

Here are his safety suggestions: (1) learn to recognize hazards; (2) eliminate any that are found, or at least set guards around them or learn to avoid them; (3) teach the unskilled worker how to do his job safely; (4) take steps to prevent minor injuries from becoming serious; (5) set a good example; (6) make it a point to think in terms of safety.

Circulars Cover Fruit Spray List

Controls for diseases and insect pests of peaches, prunes and cherries in western Oregon are outlined in a series of new circulars of information issued by the Oregon State college agricultural experiment station.

Spray programs listing the recommended spray materials and their time of application for control of the various diseases and insect pests of the fruits are included in the circulars.

The spray program for peaches covers brown rot, blight, leaf-curl, mildew and 11-spotted cucumber beetle, mites, peach-twig borer, bud moth and aphis.

Controls for thrips and brown rot are discussed in detail in the prune control publication. Recommendations are also outlined for control of the San Jose scale, twig miner, Lecanium scale, bud moth, Syneta beetle and [illegible].

Recommendations for control of brown rot, leaf spot, fruit fly, Syneta leaf beetle, bud moth, aphis, Lecanium scale, San Jose scale and cherry slug are found in the circular on control of cherry diseases and insect pests.

The circular on peaches—number 476—and prunes—477—were preapred by S. C. Jones, associate entomologist for the experiment station, and A. P. Steenland, extension plant pathologist. Circular of information 478 on control of cherry diseases and insects was written by Jones, Steenland, R. W. Every, extension entomology specialist, and R. H. Robionson, experiment station chemist.

Copies of the publications are available free at the office of county agents or from the college.

News-Review classified ads bring results. Phone 100.

We have it!
SQUIBB "INSTANT-USE"
PENICILLIN
for MASTITIS
Come in and get it!
Fullerton's
Rexall Store
127 N. J[illegible]son St.

WE PAY
TOP PRICES
For Wool and Mohair
See Us First!
The UMPQUA PRODUCE CO.
401 W. Oak St. Phone 415

THE FEED BAG

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE DOUGLAS COUNTY FLOUR MILL, MAKERS OF UMPQUA CHIEF FLOUR AND UMPQUA BRAND POULTRY & DAIRY FEEDS

Vol. XII, No. 17. April 24, 1850.

Whose Fault Is It?

The old, old problem of High Cost of Living is still with us. It seems, the more we get in income, the more of it goes to somebody else, and the less we have to buy the high priced necessities of life.

We wouldn't think of putting the finger on anybody for this sad state of affairs. Of course, it is true that the national debt amounts to right at $1700 per person, including the babies, and that the interest alone which we have to dig up amounts to a dollar a week for each of us, (again including the babies).

Then there is the huge amounts spent just to keep prices high, such as close to half a billion bucks for spuds. And most every day now Uncle Sam buys pretty close to a million lbs. of butter and from two to three million lbs. of dried milk. Makes it cost more to buy dairy products for the babies.

And of course, if you were a big wheat farmer, a big cotton farmer, a peanut farmer or a tobacco farmer, you might get part of it back in the way of "LOANS" on your crop. But if you are an Oregon farmer, or a consumer most anyplace, you are just up Mud Creek, without a paddle.

Still, they say it's never so bad that it couldn't be worse. So, we have a chance to save a few dimes here and there, and sometimes we can save and still fare better. Take now, for instance, figure up your bread bill for a year.

Most anybody eats a loaf and a half of bread a week, or 300 loaves for an average family a year. That tots up, let us say, $50.00 a year. You could buy UMPQUA CHIEF FLOUR, the most economically priced flour in the whole county, make your own bread, (not to mention cakes and cookies), and save a large part of the fifty bucks. And not only the saving in cash, but think of the joy of eating home-made bread! Honest, to those of you who haven't tried it, you can't imagine how good it is.

AND, that fifty dollars saved would pay the baby's share of the interest on the National Debt. Which lets patriotism into the picture.

* * *

Kind Friends

Please give us your new address. Douglas County is growing so fast, that what once was R F.D. addresses is now city street numbers. Former Star Routes are now R.F.D.'s. And the Post Master, seeing how big his job has become, insists that we put the right address on all mail.

Of course, we can't blame him —much—. He used to remember every body's name, and if they moved, he knew about it. But now, there are so many new names, new people, new addresses, and if the P. M. is like us, as he gets older he can't remember names so well any more.

So, your latest address will be appreciated by one and all. And especially, Edith, our efficient bookkeeper, who always likes to have everything just exactly right.

* * *

County Health Nurse, (to undersized kid): "You live on a farm, and still don't drink milk!"

Kid: "No, we ain't hardly got enough for the hawgs."

* * *

Chicken Loaf-Mushroom Sauce

Sounds like a pretty good dish, and it will help both producer and consumer to test out this recipe furnished by Mrs. Fred Pramann.

One 4 lb. cooked chicken cut in pieces; 2 cups soft breadcrumbs; 1 cup cooked rice; ¼ cup butter melted in hot rice; 1 tsp. salt; ½ tsp. paprika; ¼ cup chopped pepper (green); 4 well-beaten eggs; 3 cups milk. Mix and bake about 1½ hours at 325 degrees.

The Mushroom Sauce: ¼ cup butter; ⅓ cup flour, (UMPQUA CHIEF); 1 pt. chicken broth; ½ cup cream; 1 cup mushrooms; 2 egg yolks; juice of 1 lemon. Parsley and or pimento may be added.

For a quick sauce, use mushroom soup diluted with chicken broth. Add cream and lemon juice.

Now, after you have tried this one, send us your favorite recipe using chickens or eggs, or both.

* * *

Bachelor Uncle: "Baby six weeks old, you say. Talk yet?"

Proud Father: "Oh, no. Not yet."

Bach. Unk.: "Oh, I see. Boy, eh?"

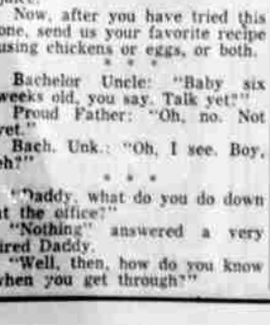
* * *

"Daddy, what do you do down at the office?"

"Nothing" answered a very tired Daddy.

"Well, then, how do you know when you get through?"

Uncle Hank Says:



A Handy Deal

If your lawn isn't too big, you don't want a full bale of peatmoss. Same with your garden, your flowers, or maybe a small chicken coop. So, we got peat moss in full bales, half bales, and a suitcase size, holding just 18 lbs., which you can pack home by hand.

Peat moss makes a nice bed for Fido, and you will appreciate it very much yourself, Brother, when you have to share the "Doghouse" with the pooch. We have Cedar Tow for litter, too. Regular now.

* * *

On That Bum Feed

Charlie Nye asked us the other day "Is it possible for a chick to weigh 1¼ lbs. at 4 weeks?" We said, sure it's possible. Especially if the chick had HI-LO BROILER MASH. "Well," Charlie sez, "I just wanted to see if you would believe my tale, before I sprung it on you. I weighed some the other day, and they really DID weigh a pound and a quarter and they were just a month old."

Yep, we would believe most any report on gains on this UMPQUA HI-LO. It's "Mill-Fresh," you know, only a few hours out of the mixer when you take it out to your potential fryers. Chix go wild for it, and we have somehow or other hit on a hot combination. Sure puts the zip in 'em.

* * *

Classified Section

For Sale: From a few hundred up to 3500 good poults, early hatched, well brooded, healthy, and from excellent breeding stock. Maye your own terms. See us at the Mill, or see Jay Conn at Melrose, or the Turkey Growers.

* * *

Megasul The Wonder Drug

Megasul is in all UMPQUA STARTER FEEDS. It allows chix or poults to develop high resistance or immunity to coccidiosis without severe symptoms. But it should be fed up to about 11 weeks, according to the manufacturers. We suggest you ask for UMPQUA DEVELOPING MASH (With Megasul) until your pullets reach about 10 or 11 weeks.

* * *

At the ball game, the Boss suddenly tapped the office boy's shoulder. "So this is your Uncle's funeral, is it?"

But he had a smart and quick witted office boy. The boy answered sadly: "Sure looks like it. He's the umpire down there."

YOUR
ADVERTISEMENT
on this page is seen, read and remembered by thousands of Douglas County Folks.
Every one of whom needs and buys food, clothing, materials;—necessities and luxuries of all kinds
ARE THEY BUYING FROM YOU?
News-Review Advertising Phone 100

GREATEST TIME AND WORK SAVER you've ever seen . . . a 4-ton capacity wagon box with tractor-powered endless-chain unloading mechanism across full width of bed . . . feeds out *any* amount of *any* kind of loose or bulky load where you want it . . . under complete control. Big, rugged, beautifully engineered, with heavy aluminum sides, tail gate . . . tongue and groove wood bed. See it at our store . . . and order early!
High Speed Spreader and Mixer-Feeder Attachments Available Now
Farmhand "POWER-BOX"
SIG FETT
527 N. Jackson Phone 1150