



FAMILY SCENE—A gathering place for the Hendersons seems to be in their spacious kitchen. Here Grace Henderson is shown with her son, Lynn, 9, and her daughter, Durinda, 11. Grant Henderson was in the fields when this picture was taken.

Hendersons Have Busy Life On New Farm

By VIRGINIA ANDERSON
Observer Staff Writer

Since she and her husband, Grant, and two children Lynn, 9, and Durinda, 11, moved into their new farm home near Summerville, Grace Henderson has been busy painting, cleaning and repairing in an attempt to get everything into shape before harvest.

On their 118 acre farm she and Grant raise peas, wheat, oats, hay, rye, grass, and feeder calves. They hope to put in pork farrows which will hold 36 gilts and litters soon.

Before moving into their new home about three weeks ago, Grace "painted everything but the front porch." New flooring has been put on most of the floors, and she is having a new wardrobe built in the bedroom. The flowers around the house have kept her busy too. Eventually the Hendersons hope to tear down the old house behind the main house and landscape down to the creek which is a few feet from their back door.

Grace raises most of the family's vegetables in her garden at the back of the house. "Practically everything is canned or in the freezer," commented Grace about the vegetables and fruits her family eats.

A busy woman, Grace still finds time to sew a lot of school clothes.

She is publicity chairman for the Union County Farm Bureau and State Citizenship chairman. She is a member of the extension unit and teaches a Sunday school group of third grade boys. Last summer she helped with the 4-H camp acting as chaperone and was in charge of Stunt Night.

Sitting in her re-finished kitchen which boasts new counter tops, drawers, and pink walls and ceiling, Grace said that her favorite recipe was one for basic Sweet Dough. Starting with the basic recipe, she said, "I just use what ever is handy," to add a final touch.

Her recipe is:
2 cakes compressed yeast
1 cup milk
2 eggs
1 teaspoon salt
1/4 cup granulated beet sugar
3 1/2 to 4 cups enriched flour, sifted.

—Dissolve yeast in milk which has been sealed and cooled to lukewarm.

—Add eggs, salt, sugar, shortening and flour; mix well and turn out on lightly floured board. Knead until smooth and elastic.

—Let rise until double in bulk in a greased bowl covered with a damp towel in a warm place (85 to 90 degrees). Dough can be shaped

World's Corn, Rice Crops To Reach Record

WASHINGTON (UPI)—The Foreign Agricultural Service said today world crops of corn and rice in 1958 were of record proportions, considerably larger than previous output.

The agency estimated the world corn crop at 7,300,000,000 bushels, 11 per cent above the larger 1957 crop and 29 per cent more than 1950-54 average.

The world rice crop outside the Communist area in 1958-59 was estimated at 291,200,000,000 pounds. This was 25,300,000,000 pounds larger than the poor 1957-58 crop, and 6,500,000,000 pounds over the previous record output of 1956-57.

Accreage this year is up on all continents except Africa, FAS said. Yields also are higher.

The unprecedented 1958 corn harvest was due mainly to record outturns in the United States and the Soviet Union, now the ranking corn producers of the world.

Japan Reveals Tests Of U.S., Russian, Italian Wheat Crop

(Pendleton) . . . Results of tests made by Japan on Russian and Italian wheat were made available here recently by the Oregon Wheat League based on reports from Japan obtained through their Far East office in Tokyo. Japan's wheat purchases are of great importance for she is the leading dollar customer for U.S. wheat.

The Russian and Italian wheats were given extensive tests by technicians at two of the largest flour mills in the Orient, Nishin and Nippon. Comparisons were made between the Russian wheat and U.S. dark hard winter wheat; the Italian wheat was compared with Western White wheat, its nearest counterpart. Additional tests are contemplated to compare milling and utilization qualities.

The Russian wheat kernel is comparatively a small grain and its bushel weight is about one pound less than the U.S. grade.

Protein content of the USSR wheat was checked at 12.4 percent as against 11.8 for U.S. wheat. Protein quality was very similar for the two wheats. The Japanese Food Agency buys U.S. hard wheat with a minimum protein content of 11.5 percent. Subsequently receipts of U.S. wheat run close to this figure. However, higher protein wheat is available to the foreign buyer if he desires it.

Moisture content of the Russian wheat appeared quite high at 12.3 percent compared with 10.8 for U.S. grade. Trade speculation in Tokyo centered about the moisture content of the USSR wheat with respect to transportation problems.

U.S. wheat had more dockage at 5 percent than the Russian wheat with 22 percent. But in the categories of foreign matter and damaged grain the USSR's wheat contained .43 percent and 3.8 per-

cent compared with U.S. scores of 17 percent, 1.6 percent. U.S. wheat contained .96 percent broken grain compared with .35 percent for the USSR wheat.

In the milling tests, the USSR wheat's moisture content affected the quality of flour produced as did its high ash content. Russian wheat was also inferior in color and reports stated that it would be satisfactory for producing a low grade flour.

Reports from the milling trade in Tokyo revealed that millers consider the USSR wheat slightly inferior to its U.S. counterpart but equal to Queensland semi-hard from Australia and somewhat better than Argentina wheat. In practice, it could be milled with Canada's Manitoba wheat to produce a semi-hard wheat flour. Trade circles reported some question about purchases of Russian wheat because of price and freight and moisture content. Millers reported fears about becoming acquainted with a new wheat even if it were a good wheat.

Trade groups believe the Japanese Food Agency will need to have more information on the quality of USSR wheat available in large amounts on a sustained basis as well as price.

Trade balances enter into the picture also. In December, Japan and Russia's year trade agreement

came into effect. During the first three months, Japan's purchases from Russia were more than twice the amount sold to Russia; recently, however, Japanese exports have made a substantial increase.

Western White wheat, which represents the bulk of Pacific Northwest wheat, was used as a benchmark for the Italian soft wheat sample cargo. The Italian wheat weighed 1.5 pounds per bushel less than Western White and contained a very high moisture content of 13.26 percent, while Western White tested 10.81 percent.

High moisture content of the Italian wheat affected its tempering when milled and both the manufacturing and extraction yields of flour were considerably lower than those for the U.S. grade. Italian wheat also contained a much higher ash content. In color, it compared well with Western White.

The Italian wheat showed up better in the tests for dockage, foreign matter and broken grain, containing less of these undesirable materials than the U.S. grade. However, the Italian grade contained more than twice the amount of damaged grain.

As for its usefulness, the test report stated that the Italian wheat cannot be used as a substitute for Western White wheat in the production of soft wheat flour. It can, however, be substituted for domestic wheat grown in the Kyushu district and could be used along with Western White and local wheat for making noodle flour. However, trade circles predict that little if any Italian wheat will be purchased. However, Japanese government officials are continuing to

investigate the price and availability of Italian Wheat.

The 2000 metric ton sample of Russian wheat arrived at Yokohama, February 18, 1959. A 525 metric ton shipment of Italian soft white arrived January 25, 1959.

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Peavine hay produced cheaper and faster gains in the first 84 days of a 132-day beef cattle fattening period than either peavine silage or alfalfa hay. In the last 48 days of feeding, peavine silage brought faster and cheaper gains than either peavine or alfalfa hay.

David England, animal husbandman at Oregon State College, and Norton Taylor, Umatilla County

extension agent, reported that peavine hay not only produced cheaper and faster fattening gains than alfalfa, but wintering cost per pound gain was lowest for peavine hay, highest for peavine silage.

Peavine silage fed in combination with alfalfa hay, however, produced cheaper and faster gains than peavine hay in the last 48 days of the experiment. Peavine hay still brought cheaper and faster gains than the silage-alfalfa hay combination in the first 84 days of feeding.

Results emphasize that hay produces cheaper and faster gains during wintering than silage, but silage is superior to hay in a finishing ration.

Peavine hay was tested this year for the first time to find its possible place in a local feeding program. Vines were spread back on the land after vining, dried, windrowed, and baled.

As in previous experiments, cattle were provided by local producers who also paid for feed and yardage. This year, 216 steers from 8 producers were fed. This is the fifth year a cattle feeding experiment has been conducted, testing effects of local roughages fed in combination with various grain levels and hormone treatments.

Stilbestrol and Synovex implants improved both wintering and fattening gains. Co-Ral, a commercial spray for cattle grubs, appeared to control grubs but did not increase gains.

Individual farm becomes more important to the total farming picture. This makes it desirable for each farmer to know what others are doing before he makes his own decisions for the future.

Since statistics obtained from the farm census are only as true as each farmer's records, the economists urged Oregon farmers to keep accurate records.

Farm Census Set For Fall

Oregon farmers, along with farmers in every other state, will have an opportunity to help set the record straight this fall when the nation's 17th Census of Agriculture gets under way, reports Marion Thomas, Oregon State College extension agricultural economist.

The farm count, scheduled to start in October, will mark the beginning of the most complete inventory of farming, housing and population ever made. It will provide current facts on what appears to have been one of the greatest periods of change in American history.

The last census of Population and Housing was taken in 1950, while a partial Census of Agriculture was taken in 1954. Since then, statisticians have been trying to trace the great changes taking place. They have worked with incomplete information and are anxious for results of the census.

These data will help statisticians "true up" their estimates and will supply information of great interest to everyone concerned with America's growth and stability, Thomas says.

D. C. Mumford, OSC agricultural economist, stressed the importance of the farm census to each farmer. As farms become larger, the in-

Senator Urges Housewives To Write Ag. Dept.

WASHINGTON (UPI)—A Missouri congressman today urged America's housewives to sit down and write a letter to the Agriculture Department telling the government how they feel about a proposal to end the federal grading of lamb.

The department is seriously considering dropping the service on Aug. 1. The views of interested parties on the issue must be submitted by July 6.

Rep. Charles H. Brown (D-Mo.) suggested the letter-writing action following congressional hearings Thursday.

It came after Agriculture Department officials admitted to a House subcommittee they had not sought the views of consumers or general farm organizations on the issue at hearings last spring. Only groups representing producers, packers, wholesalers and retailers were invited.

Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.) chairman of the House unit, said he found the omission hard to understand even though the department had done no wrong legally.



TYPING AWAY—Mrs. Grace Henderson has many uses for her typewriter and spends much time typing news releases in her position as Publicity chairman for the Union county Farm Bureau. Recently she was named state citizenship chairman for the Bureau (Observer)

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