

JACKSON COUNTY FARM NOTES

Compiled by County Office O. S. C. Extension Service

Superphosphate Charge \$14.50 on Delivery

Two cars of 20 per cent superphosphate have been received and delivered. Last Friday notice was received that the credit rating for the application of superphosphate for 1945 had been set at 5 cents per pound for available phosphorus. As the material received is 20 per cent superphosphate this would mean that the credit rating for the application of a ton would be \$20. The price on this superphosphate has been set at \$33 per ton with a handling charge of \$1.50. The total collected per ton in the cars is \$14.50.

Some applicants for superphosphate have objected to this, but we have no alternative and anyone who has ordered the superphosphate and does not care to pay the \$14.50 per ton when the fertilizer is delivered should cancel his order, as there is a serious shortage and we have many orders that it appears will not be filled.

No phosphate can leave the car until the payment has been made. This system is different from the one carried out in the past when the total deduction was made from the final AAA payment when compliance was checked. It is not known why this arrangement was made, but that is the way it is.

Farm Census to Be Taken Soon

The census of agriculture taken every five years as directed by congress will soon be

started in this county. This will include enumeration of every farm and will cover basic information as acreage, land values, crops, livestock and other general items. To present an accurate picture all of the questions appearing on the schedule must be answered. Farm operators are assured that information they furnish will be treated confidentially. A heavy penalty is prescribed for census employees who reveal information to unauthorized persons. —R. G. Fowler, County Agent.

Consider Fertilizer For Pear Trees Now

Pear growers should give considerable thought now to their fertilizer program. The results from using fertilizers on pear trees have not been outstanding, but over a period of years there is no question that beneficial effects do result.

It would seem sound practice to use liberal amounts of fertilizer at least while prices are returning a modest profit. This will serve to maintain the productive ability of trees and then if prices should drop, the trees will be better able to bear well until prices again justify the use of fertilizer.

Where blight has been a problem in recent years fertilizer should be used cautiously and not to exceed five pounds of ammonium sulphate or three pounds of ammonium nitrate per tree.

In an average mature Anjou orchard that is producing well, ten to 15 pounds of ammonium nitrate per tree should be ample. As Bosc and Bartlett require less stimulation, not to exceed five pounds of ammonium sulphate should be used.

If you have a good block of Anjous with a few trees in it that consistently fail to bear, a heavy application on these poor trees may have some beneficial effect. At least it would be worth while to try it on a small scale. From 25 to 50 pounds of ammonium sulphate or 15 to 30 pounds of ammonium nitrate per tree, depending on the size of the tree, should be used in these cases.

Full applications are best if the fertilizer can be obtained. If fertilizer is not available, place your order now and apply

Prescription for Barbed Wire Boredom



WAR PRISONERS AID kits of games, records, sports equipment and books, such as these shown in this scene from the National War Fund motion picture "Memo For Joe," aid in dispelling the dullness of life in war prisoner camps.

the fertilizer as soon as you can get it.

Commercial fertilizers other than the nitrogen-carrying fertilizers such as those mentioned have never proven practical. Barnyard manure, of course, is very good and should be applied in large quantities whenever available.

—C. B. Cordy, Assistant County Agent.

Wet Weather Shoe Care Advised

Shoe ration stamps will go farther in meeting family needs in Oregon if care is taken to protect the shoes against this state's admittedly damp winter weather. Tests with various kinds of treatments have shown how good care may be given with materials available in any home.

Since a new shoe stamp may be used after November 1, it is particularly important to give good care to new shoes during the breaking-in period in that normally wet month.

Since shoes lose natural oils and wear out faster when wet, protection with rubbers or glosses in bad weather is generally practiced. Specialists of the U. S. department of agriculture also suggest protective coatings for smooth-leathered foot gear, new or old. Ordinary floor wax, rubbed on sparingly after regular polishing, helps to preserve dress or street shoes.

For heavy work shoes, rub in warm tallow or wool grease, or cod, castor or neatfoot oil.

For shoes caught out in autumn rains minus rubbers, the following first-aid treatment is recommended:

Clean smooth-leathered shoes carefully and give them a very light coating of castor oil before drying. Then stuff the toes with paper, or use shoe trees, and allow the shoes to dry at room temperature with a good circulation of air. Never give shoes the "hot foot" by trying to dry them in an oven, on a radiator, or close to an open fire! That weakens the leather and makes it brittle. When dry, the shoes may be polished and given a light coating of wax.

Patent leather, which tends to crack in cold weather, gets more brittle as it dries out after a soaking. To keep patent protected, rub on vaseline regularly, wiping any excess away with a soft cloth.

Suede shoes take a beating in rainy weather, so if they get wet, dry them slowly, brush gently and rub any slicked-down places with fine sandpaper. Gentle brushing is always the rule for suede or fabric shoes.

—Marian J. Farrell, Home Demonstration Agent.

CHURCH WOMEN SPONSOR MEET

The people of Medford are cordially invited to attend the World Community Day program tomorrow evening at 8 p. m. to hear Ben Schmidt, Mrs. Justin Smith and the Rev. Delbert W. Daniels discuss "The Price of Enduring Peace," those in charge of the program stated today.

Medford's Church of the Nazarene on First and Holly streets will be the meeting place for this inter-church gathering sponsored by the Medford Council of Church Women, of which Mrs. Karl Brockhaus is president.

Mrs. Josephine Iverson, Mrs. H. Gates and Dr. Susie V. Standard are to take part in the opening worship service arranged by Mrs. Glenn Sanders. The names of those from this community who have made the supreme sacrifice in this war will be read as special tribute to be paid to them.

A famous British hangman is the source of a word familiar in every American shipyard. His name, explains Ships magazine, was Derrick.



GRACE MOORE Star of the Metropolitan Opera says "I have used Arrid for years and like it immensely... and I notice that Arrid is used by many of my friends in the stage, screen and radio world."

New Cream Deodorant Safely helps Stop Perspiration

1. Does not irritate skin. Does not rot dresses or men's shirts.
2. Prevents under-arm odor. Helps stop perspiration safely.
3. A pure, white, antiseptic, grainless vanishing cream.
4. No waiting to dry. Can be used right after shaving.
5. Awarded Approval Seal of American Institute of Laundering — harmless to fabric. Use Arrid regularly.

39¢ Also 59¢ jars
ARRID
THE LARGEST SELLING DEODORANT

FLOYD HART WINS BRONZE STAR IN AIR FORCE DUTY

Major Floyd H. Hart, former president of Timber Products Company, and a resident of Medford for many years, has been awarded the Bronze Star Medal, according to word received by Mrs. Hart from the commanding officer of the 7th Air Force.

The citation reads "for meritorious service in connection with military operations against the enemy during the period of December 16, 1943, to June 1, 1944. Major Hart selected, planned and constructed camp sites at Tarawa and Makin Atolls for the 41st Bombardment Group.

"Through his untiring efforts the plan and construction were so well worked out and the handling of the flight and ground echelons so well coordinated, although handicapped by shortage of manpower and materials, that the entire

group of four squadrons moved into Makin from two other widely separated islands in the Gilberts, without interruptions of the combat missions being flown daily over enemy held Caroline and Marshall Islands by the various flight echelons of the group. His professional knowledge in construction work and his exceptional ability to handle men has been a great contribution to the success of this group throughout its operations against the enemy in the Central Pacific Area."

Major Hart is a veteran of World War 1, in which he received the Silver Star. He enlisted for this war in June, 1943. Mrs. Hart and daughters, Harriet and Mrs. James Keeble, and son, Henry, reside at the Evelyn Apartments on North Ivy.

FORMAL CLOSING OF BEND USO SATURDAY

Bend, Nov. 2 — Formal closing of the Bend USO club has been set for Saturday night.

BEST-KNOWN home remedy for relieving misery of children's colds. **VICKS VAPORUB**

Thursday, Nov. 2, 1944

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE—FIVE

William Frey, director, has announced. The club not only served Camp Abbot men in the period the upper Deschutes post was occupied, but was in use when more than 75,000 soldiers joined the 4th corps maneuver

in central Oregon in 1943. The downtown building leased by the USO will be turned back to its owners. It is expected that most of the furniture and other equipment will be transferred to Klamath Falls.

MEAT CENTER

231 East 6th

Specials - Point Free - Friday & Saturday

STEAKS Round, Sirloin T-Bone --- Lb. **28¢**

VEAL ROASTS Lb. **24¢**

POT ROAST Lb. **21¢**

SHORT RIBS Lb. **16¢**

RIB STEAK Lb. **22¢**

CAN'T KEEP GRANDMA IN HER CHAIR

She's as Lively as a Youngster—Now her Backache is better

Many sufferers relieve nagging backache quickly, once they discover that the real cause of their trouble may be tired kidneys. The kidneys are Nature's chief way of taking the excess acids and waste out of the blood. They help most people pass about 3 pints a day.

When disorder of kidney function permits poisonous matter to remain in your blood, it may cause nagging backache, rheumatic pains, leg pains, loss of pep and energy, getting up at night, swelling, puffiness under the eyes, headaches and dizziness. Frequent or scanty passages with smarting, burning sometimes show there is something wrong with your kidneys or bladder.

Don't wait! Get your druggist for Doan's Pills, used successfully by millions for over 40 years. They give happy relief and will help the 15 miles of kidney tubes flush out poisonous waste from your blood. Get Doan's Pills.

Why You Should

VOTE 314 X YES FOR THE STATE SCHOOL SUPPORT AMENDMENT

On the ballot at this election there is a proposed constitutional amendment, increasing the state's share in the cost of supporting public schools. On the other hand, it lessens the costs of schools to the local districts. It also provides some extra money, which will be needed to operate schools for the next five years.

The amendment would require the state to contribute 45 cents per pupil in actual attendance in the elementary and high schools. This means the state would be assuming about 55% of the total costs of these schools and the local districts 45%.

There are now in the state, as a whole, about 29,000,000 pupil days attendance per year. At 45 cents per pupil day this would mean a state fund of about \$13,000,000 per year.

Now this is not all additional money for the schools, by any means, because this fund will absorb and cancel two other funds which now come to the schools. These are the Elementary Fund of about \$2,000,000 and the Income Tax Diversion Fund of \$5,000,000, which is now more or less of a temporary off set to local district taxes.

This leaves about \$3,000,000 which will be additional money for the schools until 1950, to tide them through the war and re-adjustment period.

WHY MORE STATE AND LESS LOCAL TAX SUPPORT FOR SCHOOLS

1. All states support their schools by both state and local tax funds. The proportion of the total which the state contributes ranges from 92% in Delaware to 1.4% for Iowa, and 1.7% for Oregon. In Washington, the state contributes 57.6%. In California it is 43.3%, but there is a bill on the California ballot this election very materially increasing the proportion the state will bear. (These figures are taken from Report of Research Division, National Education Association 1941).

In 1942, as a result of the initiative measure passed by a large majority, \$5,000,000 surplus income tax funds are now being used to reduce local school district taxes. The reduction in Medford was about 5 1/2 mills for last year; other districts similarly. If the proposed amendment carries, this reduction in local school taxes should be materially increased.

2. When funds are raised on a state level, the state can make use of several different forms of taxation to distribute and cushion the load, making it more easily carried by localities and individuals. The local district has only one form—the property tax—available to it for all its purposes, school, city, county and others which means this form of taxation is usually overburdened.

3. By means of a state fund it is possible to adjust some of the large inequalities among local districts in their abilities to support schools. Education of the people is a matter of more than community concern. With our mobility in population each local district is not only interested in the type of education it offers but what is afforded by every other district.

4. When taxes are levied on a state wide basis ALL property within the state helps to support schools. At present, there is considerable amount of property within the state which pays no school tax.

5. Under our constitution and laws the state is responsible for a uniform and adequate system of public schools, but with the constitution in its present form, the legislature is unable to supply state support adequate to this end. The proposed amendment implements the constitution to make this possible.

6. Local school districts, these times, held as they are by the six per cent constitutional limitation, cannot cope with present rising costs due to increased enrollments and drastic teacher shortages, unless materially aided by state support.

Jackson County Teachers Association
Jackson County Council, Parent-Teacher Association.

Paid Adv.

VOTE 314 - X - YES

Organized Labor Business OREGON'S TWO BIG GROUPS OPPOSE THE TOWNSEND BILL

THE MEASURE THAT WOULD IMPOSE A 3% GROSS TRANSACTION TAX ON ALL SALES AND WAGES

• READ—

—this JOINT STATEMENT of the OREGON STATE FEDERATION of LABOR and the PORTLAND CHAMBER of COMMERCE:

By the Chamber-Federation—Recognizing the grave threat to the welfare of industrial workers and business enterprise that is contained in the proposed gross income tax constitutional amendment (Little Townsend Plan), organizations representative of management and labor appeal to citizens who are members of their respective groups to study this measure and cast their votes for the preservation of Oregon's economic integrity. It is the firm belief of our organizations that adoption of this measure would bring economic ruin to the state.

This proposed amendment, frozen into the constitution, would levy upon every dollar received by an individual, firm or corporation, without the slightest regard for what portion of income might be net earnings or profits. The individual or the business firm would be compelled to pay the tax 12 times a year on all moneys received, even in a transaction that represented a loss. Income would again be taxed when spent, and in many cases would take a multiple tax for all the preceding transactions through which an article or commodity had passed.

Applying the tax to every transaction taking place within the state would mean that an Oregon-made article would take the tax several times between and including the sale of the natural product and the final sale to the consumer. The consumer would be required to pay all the accumulated taxes in the purchase price. The price of the product at retail would necessarily be so high that Oregon industry could not compete in price with a similar product made in another state, either for sale in Oregon or elsewhere.

The result would be that Oregon farm products, in their natural state or after being processed, must take a high price or the Oregon farmer must dispose of his product at a loss.

The wage-earner, in addition to bearing a wage reduction through the payment of a tax on every dollar received, would find that the product he produced could not be marketed because its price would be advanced to absorb the multiplied taxes. The ultimate result would be that his job would disappear.

The merchant, or other business concern engaged in distribution would be forced to discriminate against Oregon products. Moreover, the inevitable reduction of the income of the farmer and the wage-earner would drive the distributive enterprise out of business because of the certain reduction in business volume.

An understanding of this measure, we are sure, will result in its rejection. Therefore, we urge that our respective groups inform themselves, and exercise their rights of citizenship to protect the welfare of the state.

How much will the tax raise?

Based upon Oregon's estimated gross transactions of \$5,603,000,000 a 3% tax would raise a minimum of over \$168,090,000. This is over three times the total taxes of \$54,516,000 collected by Oregon from ALL sources for the fiscal year 1942-43.

Does the proposed Act eliminate any taxes?

No. ALL existing taxes continue in effect.

VOTE 317 X NO

Against the "Little Townsend" Bill

PAID ADV.

Citizen's Committee of Jackson County, B. E. Harder Chairman.