

Fewer Farm Jobs Seen in Future by College Economist

Salem — Many young farm men who reach working age in the next few years won't be able to find work on a farm, Mrs. E'vera Horrell, extension agricultural economist at Oregon State college, has reported.

She said a recent study by the U. S. department of agriculture shows a trend toward fewer and larger farms, with much of the work done quickly and efficiently by machines. And with improved methods increasing yields, fewer people are needed on farms to produce food and fiber for the nation's steadily growing population.

Increasing Opportunity
Agricultural specialists point out, however, that there is an increasing opportunity for off-farm jobs related to agriculture.

The USDA said colleges expect to supply 8,500 graduates in agriculture fields this year, but there are job openings for more than 15,000. Many opportunities for agriculture-related jobs also are said to exist for persons without college training.

While the trend is toward fewer and larger farms, this does not mean family-type farms are going out of the picture, Mrs. Horrell said.

In the fall of 1954, the census count of farms totaled about 4.8 million. Two out of every three of these farms were classified as commercial — farms that provided the owner or operator with a full-time living from farming. And among the commercial farms, 96 per cent were family operations.

Spray Program Is Outlined in Circular

Corvallis — A simplified spray program for controlling pests on apples and pears in the Willamette valley is outlined in a circular published by the Oregon State college extension service.

Easy-to-understand directions in the circular key spraying times to bud and flower development on trees. The circular also contains information on kinds and rates of spray to use, pests or diseases each spray will control, and lists cautions necessary when handling spray poisons.

The circular was prepared by the extension service in cooperation with the OSC departments of entomology, plant pathology, and agricultural chemistry. Oregon residents can get a copy of the circular, titled "Spray Program for Apples and Pears in the Willamette Valley," from their local county extension office or from the bulletin clerk in Corvallis.

David Mack Elected President of FFA

Central Point — David Mack recently was elected president of the Crater High school chapter of the Future Farmers of America. He replaces Bob Elden.

Other new officers are Lyle Bigham, vice president; Bob Licht, secretary; George Gilman, treasurer; Carl Vanderpool, reporter; Allen Barnes, sentinel; and Bill White, assistant treasurer.

The club is making preparations for its annual parent and son banquet to be held April 25. About 300 parents, sons and guests are expected to attend the banquet.

Crater High's home economic and art departments are participating in the event on various committees.

Herd Improvement Group Names Top Cows in County

The Jackson County Dairy Herd Improvement association has named the five top herds in the county for the month of March.

Top herd in the county was owned by Grief and Nelson, consisting of 26 cows, including one dry cow. Average milk production was 822 pounds and average butterfat production was 39.3 pounds.

Other Top Herds
Other top herds were owned by Birdseye Brothers, 80 cows, four dry cows, 778 pounds milk, 38.5 pounds butterfat; Chet Jensen, 27 cows, three dry cows, 741 pounds milk, 38.4 pounds butterfat; J. E. Parsons, 45 cows, four dry cows, 671 pounds milk, 38.1 pounds butterfat; and R. L. and Blanche Wyant, 37 cows, six dry cows, 657 pounds milk, 37.1 pounds butterfat.

The ten top cows in the county were No. 29, owned by Gilman's Dairy farm, 2,539 pounds milk, 93.9 pounds butterfat, 38 days in milk; No. 76, Gilman's Dairy farm, 1,770 pounds milk, 92 pounds butterfat, 66 days in milk; No. 12, Straus Brothers, 2,294 pounds milk, 91.8 pounds

butterfat, 34 days in milk; Nickelle, Richard and Elizabeth Westerberg, 1,395 pounds milk, 83.7 pounds butterfat, 61 days in milk.

Other Top Cows
No. 14, Straus Brothers, 1,764 pounds milk, 82.9 pounds butterfat, 40 days in milk; No. 21, Straus Brothers, 1,618 pounds milk, 80.9 pounds butterfat, 32 days in milk; No. 78, Straus Brothers, 1,837 pounds milk, 80.8 pounds butterfat, 28 days in milk.

Felicia, Lewis and Ruth Clark, 1,460 pounds milk, 77.4 pounds butterfat, 68 days in milk; No. 34-1, Dale and Harriet Young, 1,618 pounds milk, 76 pounds butterfat, 66 days in milk; and Claudia, R. L. and Blanche Wyant, 1,079 pounds milk, 75.5 pounds butterfat, 206 days in milk.

Farm and Garden

Group to Leave For San Francisco

Nine Jackson county 4-H club members will leave for San Francisco tomorrow to participate in the Grand National Junior Livestock exposition at Cow Palace next week.

Leaving Jackson county at 6:30 a.m. Friday will be Leon Small, route 3, box 240, Medford; John James, route 1, box 436, Talent; Dale Smith, route 2, box 661, Central Point; Bill Hermelin, route 1, box 129, Ashland; Susan Wright, 3321 Jacksonville highway, Medford; Carol von der Hellen, route 1, box 501, Central Point; Judy Bradshaw, Lake Creek; Jo Anna Malloroy, route 1, box 93-H, Eagle Point; and Charles Elmore, box 15, Applegate.

Cleo Small, Ashland, and County 4-H Agent Glenn Klein will accompany the group. The group will return home on Thursday, April 18.

Land Sale Opens Ownership Query

Mission Light, Del. — (U.P.) — The routine sale of a piece of public land has revealed that practically all of this southern Delaware fishing community is owned by the state although property owners have been paying improvement taxes to the county for years.

The case began when the Highway Department put up for sale a parcel of land along Cedar Creek. Although the land is muddy, C. V. Wilkerson, of Milford, paid \$4,000 for it.

Then it developed that Tom Robinson, a Negro fisherman, used the land as a fishing boat harbor and had erected a small house on it. He paid county taxes and believed he owned the land.

Although Wilkerson said that if anyone dispossessed Robinson it would have to be the Highway Department, protests from other Mission Light settlers caused an investigation. And officials came up with the news that 17 parcels of land, constituting almost the entire settlement, are state property and the people who live on them are squatters.

The state is trying to figure a way out of the dilemma.

As a sort of postscript, it was discovered during the investigation that one man, J. Simpson Stille, has been paying county taxes for improvements since 1949—but the Highway Department can't discover where his improvements are or, for that matter, where J. Simpson Stille is.

Interest in Tree Farming Grows Fast

Chicago — (U.P.) — Interest in tree farming, a movement that started only 16 years ago, is growing fast, the American Forest Products Industries says.

All over the country, landowners are waking up to the fact that money really grows on trees.

The firm said tree farming produces cash income, better watersheds and more game, and behind the increasing interest in good forestry lies the basic stimulant of good markets for wood products.

Forty-four states now participate in a voluntary, industry-operated American Tree Farm System of growing timber as a crop on taxpaying timberlands, the firm said. The program enrolled more than four million acres during the past year.

The AFPI said there are 4,461,274 "small" woodlot owners whose holdings are under 500 acres. They hold 61 per cent of the nation's commercial forest land.

"Each year they take to market and sell \$700 million worth of sawlogs, pulpwood, posts, turpentine, Christmas trees, maple syrup and other forest products," AFPI said.

"The farmer who has paid little or no attention to his wood lot might well look into the advantages of forest management," it added.

WORTH HIS WEIGHT
Rib Lake, Wis. — (U.P.) — Auctioneers decided that state Senator Clifford W. Krueger was worth more than a penny a pound when he put himself on the auction block to raise funds for landscaping the village grounds. Krueger, who weighs 432 pounds, sold for \$4.58.

Proposed Fumigation Questioned by State Agriculture Official

Salem — Proposed fumigation as a tighter import regulation aimed at all Oriental fruit moth host plants and materials shipped into British Columbia has been questioned by Frank McKennon, plant division chief and acting director of the Oregon department of agriculture.

McKennon's observation is made in a letter to W. D. Touzeau, officer in charge at Vancouver, B. C., of the Plant Protection division. It follows Touzeau's advice that fumigation probably will be required by June 1 on all shipments of hosts to the Oriental fruit moth. This would mean on practically all fruits and host plants shipped there from Oregon. Host plants

include the nursery stock of peaches, plums, apricots, apples and pears and flowering forms of fruits.

Free of Pests
Up to this point, Oregon has shipped fruits into British Columbia on the department of agriculture certification that they were from districts free of this pest.

Oregon shippers are not prepared to fumigate and the procedures would be costly. Because of this, McKennon talked by telephone this week to learn what was behind the fumigation order. Touzeau told him, McKennon said, that it is the result of an infestation of Oriental fruit moth introduced into British Columbia by fruit shipped from the Yakima, Wash., area. He learned the Washington shipment was fumigated.

"If this is the situation," McKennon has written Touzeau, "you are cutting off shipments coming under regulations that have to date caused you no difficulty and channelling everything through procedure (fumigation) that has failed."

He urged that British Columbia modify its order. He suggested tightening up fumigation schedules and supervision from infested areas and continued free area certification from at least those states which maintain a program of systematic surveys for plant pests.

Regulations Effective
McKennon pointed out that if the new British Columbia regulations become effective practically all host material of Oriental fruit moth originating in the United States will have to be fumigated. He said he does not know any 100 per cent protection except an absolute embargo of all hosts and that an embargo could possibly be evaded.

He added that Oregon has been carrying on a survey for this pest for several years and that he believes the detection program will uncover any infestation in its early stages.

"Light infestations of this fruit moth were found in two sections of Oregon last year. These Oregon infestations are now under close surveillance and a program of eradication will be carried on at those places this year."

"We recognize your right to take whatever measures you feel are justified to protect yourselves from an introduction of a very serious pest. We offer these observations only in the friendliest spirit," McKennon wrote the Canadian plant official.

BLM Offers Used Vehicles for Sale

Portland — Portland area office of the bureau of land management has called for bids on used vehicles, typewriters, and other equipment to be sold at several points in Washington, Oregon and California.

The vehicles include passenger automobiles, sedan deliveries, station wagons, and other type trucks. The vehicles may be inspected by contacting BLM officers at Spokane, Wash.; Baker, Burns, Eugene, Lakeview, Medford, Roseburg, and Salem, Ore.; and Bakersfield, Sacramento, and Susanville, Calif.

The bureau is offering for sale 19 standard desk model typewriters, and two cameras at the interior building in Portland and typewriters and other office machines at Burns and Salem. The Sacramento office of the bureau has custody of two used geiger counters for sale.

The Portland equipment may be inspected by contacting Harry Larkins, BLM, room 730, interior building, Portland.

Bids will be opened on the vehicles at 2 p.m., April 29, in the Portland area office, and on the typewriters and other equipment at 2 p.m. May 6, according to R. L. Whitney, area property and supply officer.

Portable Snow Sled Aids Conservation Men
Madison, Wis. — (U.P.) — Conservation men in northern Wisconsin have a portable snow sled pushed by a propeller to get into the back woods which are usually covered by deep snow.

Weeds and Herbicides

By RAY HUBBELL
County Weed Control Supervisor

It is not unusual to find an operator of a spray rig who has no idea of the amount of 2-4D or total gallonage of spray material being applied per acre.

As a general rule, a known quantity of 2-4D is being added for each 100 gallons or so of water, but the area being covered is unknown. If one pound of parent acid of 2-4D is needed for this particular job, the necessary steps should be taken to insure application of this quantity of material per acre.

In the calibration of spray equipment, it is known that the quantity applied per acre will depend on the rate of speed of the vehicle, the length of the nozzle, the number and size of the nozzles and the pressure at which the spray is delivered.

The following steps will give the answer:
Formula Suggested
1. Divide the length of the boom in feet (width of area covered with spray) into the number of square feet (43,560) in an acre. Here is an example:
43,560 sq. ft. per acre over 22-ft. boom equals 1,980 ft. (The distance the rig must travel in covering an acre.)

2. Fill the tank with water and drive the equipment 1,980 feet, at the speed per hour with all nozzles open and the water being delivered at the pressure to be used on the job.

3. Refill the tank by hand or in such manner as will permit determining the amount of water required. This is the amount of spray material which your spray rig applies per acre when operated at that speed and pressure.

Make Adjustments
With the information developed in this trial run, the necessary adjustments can be made in either the speed of the equipment, pressure, or size of nozzle to get the desired gallonage per acre. The equipment should then be tested again with the spray solution you are going to use.

To this quantity of water, you should add the quantity of parent acid of 2-4D you wish applied per acre. Parent acids of 2-4D formulations will vary from 2 to 4 pounds per gallon. This makes it important to know the material being used.

Recalibration of the equipment several times per season with constant use is necessary. This is because the wear on nozzles and other equipment will effect the delivery rate. Density of certain chemicals will also require the equipment being calibrated to their use.

Portable Snow Sled Aids Conservation Men
Madison, Wis. — (U.P.) — Conservation men in northern Wisconsin have a portable snow sled pushed by a propeller to get into the back woods which are usually covered by deep snow.

The machine can be towed in a trailer until roads are no longer passable and removed easily for cruising into deer yards for survey purposes.

R. B. Hovind, a game management supervisor, said the sled is "a little noisy, a little breezy and not very heavy on brakes, but otherwise a helpful tool."

The public feeding industry has become the third largest retail business in the U.S. and it does an annual volume of more



EVIDENCE OF TORNADO'S FORCE—A. H. Kyle stands beside his shattered truck, which was carried through a grocery warehouse at Tupelo, Miss., by a tornado that struck Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia. The twisters returned to the southland for the third time in as many weeks as about a dozen hedge-hopping tornadoes ripped through the three states.

Hornbrook Visit in Southern Oregon

BY MRS. H. H. CHAPMAN
Hornbrook — Mrs. Minnie Bloomingcamp spent the week end visiting her daughter, Mrs. Marge Snyder and children, Karen and Victor, in Medford. She also visited in Central Point with another daughter and her family, Mr. and Mrs. Dick Wyatt and sons, Stephen and Paul.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Seifert and children, Peggy and Mike, were in Redding over the week end visiting his mother. They also visited the Reverend and Mrs. Allen Sowards and family at Center Valley. Mr. Sowards was pastor of the Hornbrook Methodist church a few years ago.

Bob Luttrell became ill Sunday morning and was taken to Siskiyou County General hospital in Yreka where he is still a patient.

Higher Oil-Protein Corn Developed

Champaign, Ill. — (U.P.) — The University of Illinois College of Agriculture says it has come up with a new "higher oil-higher protein" corn.

The new strain of corn also has 10 to 11 per cent of protein instead of the usual eight or nine per cent and six to seven per cent of oil as against the normal four to five per cent.

The new corn had proved practical for livestock and is slowly becoming available from some corn breeders, the university experts said.

"However, creep-fed lambs seem to prefer the regular corn when offered a choice of it or the higher oil-higher protein strain," they added.

But in all trials — with everything being equal except the kind of corn being fed — the lambs fed the new corn in a "creep" ration gained an average of seven per cent better than those receiving the same ration with regular corn.

"And the amount of feed required to produce a pound of flesh averaged six per cent lower for the new corn than for the regular type," the experts added.

No significant differences were found between the carcasses of lambs fed the new strain and those fed regular corn, they noted.

Cut Flower Growers Are Fooling Plants

Davis, Calif. — (U.P.) — Cut-flower growers in California are fooling the plants with artificial light.

Because of University of California research, the growers are manipulating the day's length either to hasten or delay flowering.

Specific flowers being hoodwinked include chrysanthemums, poinsettias, China asters and Shasta daisies.

Anton M. Kofranek, UCLA plant physiologist said such flowers as the chrysanthemums and poinsettias are "short-day" plants, normally flowering in the fall when daylight hours are short.

"If a grower wants to flower a few acres of mums for Christmas," said Kofranek, "he plants his crop later in the summer, and then artificially lights his field at night from about August until September or October. Some growers flower their mums ahead of the regular season. They do this by covering the mums with black cloth from 5 p.m. to 8 a.m. in the summer months."

Colombia Starts Massive Program Of Road Building

Bogota — (U.P.) — Colombia is embarked on a massive program involving 6,000 miles of roads and an investment of \$400,000,000. It's all keyed to a 1960 completion date and the country's economic boom.

Colombia in 1956 spent more than \$102,000,000 on its road improvement projects and will spend an equal amount through each of the next three years. It tops its neighbors, Venezuela, by some 10 million, and is far ahead of Argentina, Brazil and Mexico in its 1956 road-building efforts.

The importance of Colombia's current program lies in the fact that completion of its projects will virtually eliminate most of the last "missing links" in the long-planned Pan American Highway.

American motorists long have travelled through most of Mexico and several of the Central American countries. At the South American end, Venezuela has virtually completed its major contributions to the intercontinental highway while other major segments have been built in Chile, Ecuador and elsewhere.

Domestically, Colombia has been hampered for centuries by an inadequate internal communications system. Its major north-south highways, now constructed or to be built, are those paralleling the Andean range and run from the Caribbean coast on the north to the Ecuadorian border on the Pacific coast to the south.

These are the major links Colombia is adding to the Pan American highway system. But it needs these improvements for its own economic progress as well.

Construction crews are at work at many locations, sometimes at elevations of 10,000 feet or higher in the Andes. Bogota, the capital, sits atop an 8,000 foot level and from here highways fan out in many directions — to Manizales and Medellin to the west and to Cali toward the south.

These are the routes over which Colombia is moving much of its industrial output, textiles, footwear, metal products and other items coming from its factories. More than 50 of them, American affiliates, are located in the Cali area alone.

Steel production at the Paz del Rio plant, one of the largest in South America, also depends on transportation via highways. Oil production, now being expanded, is largely centered at refineries at Barranca Bermeja, on the Magdalena River, and Mississippi River type sternwheelers carry some of this petroleum output. Other freight is moved by steamers over the river to ports on the Caribbean.

Program Offered To Ease Mechanic Lack

Madison, Wis. — (U.P.) — A new program to give mechanically minded high school students an opportunity to get needed training in automotive repair has been designed to relieve the shortage of auto mechanics.

The National Standard Parts Association is sponsoring a program that will increase automotive instruction in schools.

There is a present shortage of about 100,000 auto mechanics to service the 61,000,000 motor vehicles on the nation's highways.

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