

Farm and Garden

Local Man Made A Milk Auditor

D. P. Shoup, 741 Jackson st., Medford, has been appointed revenue auditor to supervise field operations of the new milk usage audit, according to Robert J. Steward, director of the state department of agriculture.

The audit law was passed by the last legislature as requested by grade "A" milk producers.

At the same time Steward said he has placed responsibility for the milk usage audit in the hands of the department's business manager, E. A. Bamford. This move will disassociate the usage audit from the department's long-established dairy sanitation program.

Three additional men with accounting background and auditing experience are needed for the program. The department will be interested in interviewing applicants for these posts, Steward said.

Shoup was with the state PUC as a district auditor in southern Oregon and northern California before going into business for himself early last May. He came to Oregon in 1947 after being stationed in the Pacific Northwest while in World War II Navy service.

He is already on the job, and will work out of Salem, it was reported. He will move his wife and four children to Salem before school starts.

The poundage fee which supports the audit program was effective as of Aug. 20, and all auditing will be from that date.

All milk plants in the state have been sent copies of the law and other information in getting the new program into operation. Others interested may obtain a copy of the law from the department at Salem.

Study Required In Buying House

Certain major pitfalls can be foreseen and avoided when buying or building a house through careful study, according to Don McNeil, Jackson County Chamber of Commerce manager.

Among the important questions cited by the chamber manager for consideration by future homeowners is the matter of price. He stated:

"Three factors enter into this question. The first is the homeowner's annual income and his prospects for the years to come. The second is the amount of savings available to the homeowner at the time of purchase. The third is the extent of obligations and commitments in other areas which the homeowner may have, or may reasonably expect in addition to the cost of carrying a home.

"It has sometimes been suggested that under normal circumstances, a family can buy a home priced at about 2 1/2 times its annual income. For some families,

three times the annual income is not excessive, and, in other instances, even 2 1/2 times the annual income may prove to be too risky. Such risks can arise when other large expenditures loom such as medical outlays, or a new business being started by the head of the family."

Regarding down payments and mortgages, the Chamber manager noted that the larger the down payment the homeowner can make, the less will be his monthly carrying charges. Also, a mortgage carried over a short period of time will cost considerably less in interest charges than a long term mortgage. These factors, however, must be weighed against certain other considerations.

The Chamber manager pointed out:

"It is not wise for a family to divest itself of all its savings in order to make the maximum possible down payment. Many extras can and will arise, for which cash must be available. For example, the purchaser of a new home may find that he wishes to acquire storm windows, electrical appliances and additional landscaping. The purchaser of a second-hand home may have all the necessary screen doors, appliances and landscaping, but may soon be faced with repairs to heating and plumbing installations and the roof. Both purchasers can expect certain costs to attend the closing of the transaction."

The Chamber manager also cited the following important factors to keep in mind in selecting a home most suited to the family's needs: accessibility, taxes, land values, zoning protection, characteristics of the neighborhood, availability of public services and public utilities, and schools.

The chamber man also cited five important elements that are present in the value of a home: lot or piece of property, the appearance and architecture of the home, the layout and floor plan of the home, the structural features which have been included, and mechanical installations. These items should all be carefully checked, and the homeowner should take any deficiencies into consideration when making his decision.

The manager strongly recommended that prospective homeowners retain an attorney's services in making the transaction for the purchase of the home.

He also encouraged residents of Jackson county to seek information from the chamber of commerce on persons or firms with whom the prospective homeowner is not personally familiar.

"As in all other fields, a small minority of promoters in the home building industry have perpetrated schemes on the public. Homeowners and the reputable building industry will both profit when the homeowner investigates before investing in a new home."

Marketing Tour Planned For 4-H

Oregon 4-H club members will learn how livestock is marketed — from farm to consumer — on an educational livestock marketing tour Sept. 4 in Portland.

Cal Monroe, state 4-H club extension agent at Oregon State college, says the tour is planned for all 4-H club members who have market animals at the State Fair and for other club members who have animals ready to market.

The Oregon Farm Bureau federation will truck State Fair animals from Salem to North Portland, Tuesday evening, Sept. 3. Other 4-H'ers are to take their livestock to the stockyards Tuesday afternoon or have them in the yards by 7 a.m. Wednesday. The day's program will start with breakfast at the Red Steer cafe and end at the livestock exchange.

Step-by-step processes of marketing sheep, goats and cattle will be shown in the day's program, Monroe reports. W. Y. Fowler, OSC's livestock marketing specialist, and officers of the stockyards company and livestock exchange will explain application of marketing procedures as youngsters watch their animals sorted, weighed and delivered to buyers.

After animals are sold, club members will see how animals are slaughtered, processed and delivered to wholesale and retail markets. The 4-H youths will visit Swift and company, Livestock Market News and the state brand inspection offices, and the Safeway meat warehouse on the tour.

Use M-T Classified Ads—

Youth Regulated On Farm Labor

With school days about to start again, the U.S. Department of Labor cautions that boys and girls under 16 may not work on farms during school hours.

"The Wage-Hour law has often been called 'A ceiling on hours, a floor on wages and a break for kids,'" said John R. Dille, regional director of the Wage-Hour division which enforces the law in the West.

"Child-labor provisions of the law ensure that our youngsters are given a chance to get their schooling."

Dille said the Labor Department and other Government agencies were now actively promoting a national campaign to urge boys and girls to STAY IN SCHOOL AND GRADUATE.

"Part-time or summer jobs are usually a rewarding and character-building experience for our youth," he said, "but in the economy of today and tomorrow, a high-school education is the minimum credential for success in almost any field."

There is one exception to the rule prohibiting children under 16 from working in agriculture during school hours, Dille said. That's when the farmer's child is working on his parent's farm.

"And of course," Dille added, "children may lawfully work on farms before and after school hours, and on week ends and other days when school is out."

To make sure a youngster is "of age to work," farmers should require that the boy or girl has an age certificate showing they are old enough for the job. These can generally be obtained from local school officials.

The child-labor restrictions apply to farmers who engage in produce in interstate commerce or to dealers in the same State who ship the produce in interstate commerce.

Blackberry Bulletin Recently Published

How to grow blackberries in Oregon — from selection of a planting site through harvesting — is outlined in a new bulletin published by the Oregon State college extension service.

Choice of varieties, training of canes, and effects of the new growth regulators on yields and size of berries are a few of the topics in the 21-page bulletin, "Blackberry Growing in Oregon." Copies may be obtained from county extension offices or the OSC bulletin clerk, Corvallis.

This is a companion booklet to a recent OSC bulletin, "Blackberry Growing," also available from county extension offices.

Soil Study Set For Hill Farming

Oregon State College—A long-range economic study of soil fertility problems and forage crop production potential of Willamette Valley hill soils has been started by Oregon State college under a cooperative agreement with the Tennessee Valley Authority.

TVA will contribute \$33,500 toward the study during the next five years.

Findings will help the college pinpoint the economics of fertilizer recommendations for the hill soils and help lead to expansion of forage crop production in western Oregon, soil scientists point out.

More and more hill soils will have to be—and can profitably be—utilized in the future for forage crop production as the population continues to grow in the valley, they explained. Inadequate information on soil fertility is one of the drawbacks at present.

The need for lime, phosphorus, sulfur and boron on hill soils has been demonstrated. More facts are needed, however, on best rates of application of these and other nutrients from the standpoints of yields and dollar return, taking fertilizer costs, crop prices and other factors into consideration.

Alfalfa will be the test crop and trials will be conducted in cooperation with farmers in various locations. Soil samples will be moved into OSC greenhouses to help speed up screening work on soil deficiencies and fertilizer needs. Greenhouse experiments will be followed by field experiments. Fundamental lab studies and relationships of yield to soil tests are also planned. Soil tests will be made in the college's soil testing laboratory.

The study will involve the combined efforts of several research workers in soils and agricultural economics. Soils department staff members are Moyle E. Harward, Tom Jackson, Lawrence A. Alban, Ellis G. Knox, and David James. Roger G. Petersen, experiment station statistician, will direct the mathematical analyses and William G. Brown, agricultural economist, will handle the cost-return phase of work.

Listings Received For Feeder Auction

Listings of feeder cattle to be sold in public auction sponsored by the Jackson County Stockman's association are being received at county agent W. B. Tucker's office at the courthouse.

Two feeder stock sales are scheduled, one Oct. 23 and one Dec. 3.

So far, 218 head of cattle have been listed for sale the first date, and 82 for the December sale.

This is the second annual feeder cattle sale sponsored by the association, according to Tucker. Last year about 1,200 head were sold.

Buyers come from northern California, eastern Oregon, Idaho, this valley and other areas. Anyone owning feeder stock, calves or yearlings, may list stock for the auction. They must pay the 3 per cent sales charge for the auctioneer, feeding fees, and a \$2.50 fee which entitles them to membership in the stockman's group.

Merton Bradshaw, Lake Creek, is in charge of the sale this year. President of the stockman's association is Charles Stanley, also of Lake Creek.

Work Increases In Diagnostic Lab At Oregon State

Modern medicines and disease-treatment techniques are keeping animal disease low in Oregon, but they are also creating new problems and demands in diagnosing animals ill, according to a report from the animal diagnostic laboratory at Oregon State college.

Oregon farmers and veterinarians are asking for more thorough and detailed examinations of diseased animals so that correct materials and methods can be used, says Dr. L. R. Vawter, veterinarian in charge of the laboratory. One illustration of this, he said, is an increased demand for mastitis examinations since the disease now can be treated with antibiotics.

However, extensive use of antibiotics has apparently resulted in the development of mastitis-causing microorganisms that are resistant to penicillin, streptomycin, or aureomycin, Vawter added. As a result, there is an increasing number of requests at the laboratory for examinations that will determine which antibiotic will be effective in a particular case.

Recent development of blood test leptospirosis, a disease causing trouble in some herds in the state, also has kept the laboratory busy, Vawter reported. During the last five years, the laboratory has received blood samples from every county of the state, checking nearly 27,000 cattle in around 2,000 herds. Of these, only slightly more than 2 1/2 per cent gave a positive reaction to the test, the report said, indicating the disease exists in only scattered herds in Oregon at this time.

The report also noted that most cases of tetanus found in lambs brought to the laboratory resulted from keeping lambs in dirty, old barns following elastration, castration, or docking. Old barns that have been used to house horses or hogs are especially likely to carry tetanus infection, Dr. Vawter pointed out.

Cooperation of the laboratory

Program Continues In Spite Of Suit

The state will go ahead with the brucellosis control program as established by the 1957 legislature pending outcome of the suit filed in Marion county circuit court August 23, according to Director Robert J. Steward of the state department of agriculture.

Steward made this statement after a copy of the complaint was served upon him Monday.

The suit attacks the constitutionality of the 1957 law which places the control of brucellosis (Bang's disease), tuberculosis and paratuberculosis in the hands of the state. Plaintiffs are the Willamette County Stockmen's association and 32 cattlemen.

"The courts will, of course, decide the merits of this case. But I want to assure the dairy people of Oregon and the great number of beef owners who

are going along with the Bang's disease cleanup that we will continue the program until the court reaches its decision," Steward said.

"Right now, we estimate the Bang's disease battle is 70 per cent won," he added. "The taxpayers of Oregon, through their counties and through the state's general appropriations as well as federal funds spent here, have poured more than \$2.3 million into this program in the last five years. Our department does not intend to stand idly by and see this money lost if we can avoid it.

"We believe we owe this to the health and welfare of our livestock industry as well as to the health and welfare of state citizens who without this program would certainly not have the present protection from undulant fever."

Steward said that 14 counties are now certified as brucellosis-free and that so far as the department knows only two counties, as expressed through their livestock associations are unwilling to go along with the control program. These two counties are in eastern Oregon.

The 14 counties with modified certified brucellosis-free status now are Curry, Coos, Clatsop, Columbia, Douglas, Josephine, Marion, Morrow, Multnomah, Sherman, Tillamook, Umatilla, Washington and Yamhill.

Counties rapidly approaching certification are Lane, Linn, Lincoln, Clackamas, Polk, Benton, Hood River, Baker and Deschutes.

Counties near or over the half-way mark are Grant, Union, Wheeler, Jackson, and Malheur, Klamath, Lakeview and Harney have indicated interest in going ahead with a cleanup program, and part of Wasco has been under the program.

Steward said all counties are now accredited under the tuberculosis program.

On another front, Dr. A. G. Beagle, in charge of federal veterinarians in Oregon, today pointed out that the suit against the program jeopardizes federal money allocated to Oregon in the accelerated brucellosis control program.

Dr. Beagle said that the federal government is unwilling to continue its co-operative brucellosis and tuberculosis control programs unless the state, rather than the counties, has direct charge. "We did go along with Oregon for several years on the old county basis only because it was evident the state was moving toward the new program, Dr. Beagle indicated. He said in his opinion all federal payments will stop if the 1957 program is discontinued.

Currently, the federal government is spending approximately \$500,000 in Oregon in the stepped up brucellosis control program. This increased amount is provided to help the state reach its goal of statewide certification within the next two years.

Advice Presented On Proper Seeding

ROBERT W. SHERY
Director
Better Lawn & Turf Institute

A prepared seedbed, tilled and fertilized, is essential for a good lawn start. But a good seedbed will be in vain unless quality seed is properly sown.

It's not difficult to choose the right seed mixture for most of the nation north of Atlanta and Albuquerque. Just read the fine print on the seed box, to make certain it predominates in the so-called basic grasses, bluegrass and its cohorts. On a percentage basis Kentucky bluegrass and the red fescue group should account for most of the mixture, perhaps with lesser quantities of bentgrass and little or no coarse "nursegrasses" the likes of ryegrass.

There are over two million bluegrass seeds to the pound. The problem is to distribute these uniformly, certainly not easy by hand methods. Well made seeder-spreaders can distribute as little as two pounds over an area 30' by 30'. Or hand-cranked whirlwind seeders can help sow larger areas.

When sowing must be by hand uniform distribution at light rates becomes more difficult. There is no advantage in sowing too heavily. More than about four pounds to the 1000 square foot of a seed mixture will feed mostly the size of Kentucky bluegrass can crowd the grass to its detriment.

For an inexperienced lawnmower it might prove helpful to dilute the seed 50-50 with some inert, such as sand, screened soil, corngal or even fertilizer. This gives greater bulk, that can be distributed half in one direction, the other half at right angles to assure against missed spots.

After sowing, application of a mulch will prove helpful. This is frequently clean straw, a few straws deep. Mulches keep seed and soil from washing, and help retain moisture after sprinkling. The combination of moisture with warmth, a combination favored in autumn, should get the new seeding off to a fast start.

Beemen Plan Booths For This Year's Fair

Rogue River Valley Beekeepers association will sponsor a bee and honey exhibit in the county booth at the state fair this year.

Mr. and Mrs. Delmar Smith left Medford to set up the exhibit at the fair this week after arrangements were worked out at a beekeepers meeting in the county agent's office Tuesday night.

Smith is to be in charge of the county booth.

Fighters Holding Fire Near Coos Bay

Coos Bay—Fire fighters fought today to hold a "four mile fire" within the 160 acres of forest already burned.

Ivan Young, district warden, said that 35 men were at the scene of the fire with a tanker and the fire was reported trailed with the men "holding their own" and the fire virtually under control.

Another fire, believed to have been started by a careless smoker was reported Wednesday about 15 miles east of here. But the fire was brought under control before it could get much of a start.

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This Week's Town and Country House Plan

For the couple planning to retire or those that prefer a large two-bedroom home to a small three bedroom, here is a dream home that has everything.

With the kitchen facing the street, a housewife can see anyone approaching either the front or service door. Broad windows brighten the sink and dining alcove and built in appliances make light work of meal preparation and clean-up. A pantry closet and plenty of cupboards provide a place for everything. There is ample space for home laundry equipment in the big service area and a convenient three-quarter bath has been located off the service.

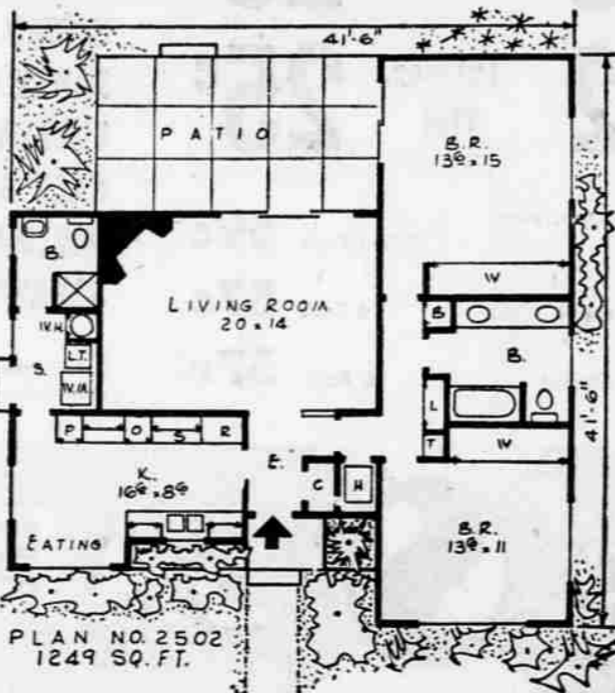
The rear living-room faces the wide patio and garden. Glass doors slide open from the living room and master bedroom to make this partly covered terrace a part of the recreational and relaxation area of this home. Dominating the living room is a broad corner fireplace with a raised hearth. Unbroken wall areas add to the ease of furniture arrangement.

Both bedrooms are unusually large allowing for extra dressers or twin beds. Both have wide sliding panel wardrobes with deep drawers below for extra storage.

In the family bath the pullman lavatory has drawers and storage cabinets underneath. The tub, with shower over, and water closet are separated by a one-half wall with opaque glass above.

Off the hall are telephone desk and closets for linens, brooms, and the forced air heating unit.

The simple, conservative lines of the exterior are enhanced by a combination of vertical and horizontal siding together with some stone veneer and a stone planter. Metal casement windows have been used throughout.



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