

# Farm and Garden

## Recommendations Detailed On High Meat Price Problem

Attempting to solve the dilemma of high meat prices during a time of reduced national incomes, Victor L. Anfuso, a New York congressman made a number of recommendations before the House of Representatives recently.

According to the Congressional Record, one recommendation is that the Livestock Research and Marketing committee of the Agricultural Marketing Service be broadened to include representatives of consumers and labor organizations.

Another recommendation is that the social cost of technological programs should be estimated, budgeted, and balanced with direct economic cost of new investments.

Packers complain that chain stores are able to bid on meat on a take-it-or-leave-it, according to Rep. Anfuso. This is because of their great output through many stores, he explained. The buying powers of these chain stores guarantees that margins do not disappear and that substantial profits are made, packers have complained, Anfuso said. Packers no longer have such a firm grip on markets. The vast network of retail outlets have been taken over by the chain stores.

The congressman pointed out also that increased livestock prices to farmers are still below previous peak times. When livestock prices fall retail meat prices don't take a corresponding drop. This means then, the congressman pointed out, that the margin between prices paid to farmers for livestock and the prices paid by consumer for meat have been widened.

It also means that the meat-packer and retailers are able to protect their profits much better than the farmers.

### Industry Changing

The Congressman pointed out that the present technical changes in the meat industry. More efficiency in meat processing can result in lowered retail prices if the savings are passed on to the consumer, he said.

Bad effects might be cutting down the number of small independent packers, resulting in the discharge of workers, and fewer job opportunities for farmers forced to seek city jobs.

Present wage costs for producing a pound of meat is 3.5 cents compared with 3.4 cents in 1952 and 3.2 cents in 1951, Anfuso claimed. At the same time the retail wage cost per pound of meat has dropped from 6.1 cents in 1953 to 4.2 cents in 1956. Total labor costs per pound of meat then amounted to 10 cents a pound. This, the congressman stated, is a drop from 1953 with labor costs of 10.2 cents per pound.

The increases in livestock prices show the temporary shortage in marketing hogs and cattle. This shortage results mainly from the 1957 drought in many areas that lowered the number of cattle and that high feed ratios have brought on longer feeding periods for livestock.

### RECEIVES CITIZENSHIP

Kuala Lumpur, Malaya — (UPI) — Shigeru Yanu, 40, a former Japanese Air Force pilot who lived undetected for 12 years in Malayan villages, has been granted Malayan citizenship. It was disclosed today. Yanu had changed his name, married, raised a family, become a Moslem and learned to speak the national language fluently.

## State Officials Urge Cooperation For Brand Check

Salem—The state department of agriculture is contacting all "for hire livestock carriers" in the state urging their full cooperation with brand inspection activity and laws.

The department is furnishing carriers with a complete list of all Oregon brand inspectors so they may know who is the closest brand inspector when they load livestock for large out-of-state shipments.

The department is making a thorough effort to inform carriers of the livestock brand inspection program so the carriers may avoid the inconvenience and time loss of having animals unloaded for brand inspection.

The carriers' situation will be materially improved, according to Henry A. Matschiner, supervising livestock officer, if they will themselves make it a point to help advise shippers of the inspection requirements.

He pointed out that in the past few years the department has expanded its inspection services throughout the state to the point where it is now able to offer on-the-ranch brand inspection for all large shipments going outside of Oregon.

Various livestock groups and associations have urged the department to refuse to issue brand inspection on loaded livestock or between the hours of sunset and sunrise, Matschiner advised the car-

## --- CHIT CHAT ---

By JOE G. COWLEY  
Mail Tribune Farm Editor

We were reading an article in a farm magazine recently about a family whose members moaned and groaned about the nasty jobs in farming so much so that the farmer sold out. However, this story did have a happy ending—depending on how much you like farming—the farmer bought a much larger farm when his family suddenly realized they would miss being off the farm.

This story, we think, is pretty true not only of farming but of many occupations. Some times the job in hand seems pretty tough and nasty. Then a man wants to sell out or switch to an entirely different occupation. I've heard a fruit grower comment it must be nice to be a sports editor, just run around to all the games and get paid for it. And, we've heard a news editor wish out loud several times that he had a cattle ranch.

Also, if it is any satisfaction to the fruit growers in the area, we've heard a fruit grower say that he had tried all kinds of farming and raising tree fruit which requires orchard heating is the toughest. This included raising beef and wheat. Another fruit grower in the same locality agreed with him. He had driven cattle through Palm Springs when it was not a lush winter resort. The hands had to stop too many times and cut jack cactus from the flanks of their steers. Driving cattle, in those days, especially, was hard, tough, dirty work. Raising tree fruit is tougher, he swears.

Yet this same fruit grower wouldn't miss the lighting-off of orchard heaters. To him it's a sort of Fourth of July. At least, that's what he told his wife. He likes it well enough to encourage his offspring to join him in the business, too. To hear him cuss when working with orchard heaters and "cry" when he sees fruits on the ground you would think it was the worst of all occupations.

Yet, he and many others like him know with farming you are sure of "living room" at least. Although farmers think the office worker has a much softer job you wouldn't catch them dead at desk jobs. To them being cooped up inside would be extreme torture.

There's an old song that starts "How do ya keep 'em down on the farm?" This continues to be a problem. We know of at least one farm which depends on the family for the labor supply. Up until this summer everything had been running smoothly with Sis driving the tractor and Junior doing the hard field work with Dad. Suddenly, with the pear harvest on Junior decided he could make more money working in a packing house. Then, too, the gang was all planning to work there. This has made it tough on Dad because he may have to hire a hand. On the other hand, Junior wants to be with the gang and feels he can do a job and earn some money on his own. How would you solve the problem?

Speaking of youngsters working on farms, there is a farm labor supply available which most people don't think of. However, how well that labor works out depends on the farmer who uses it. Circuit Court Judge Edward C. Kelly and Mrs. Kay Crowell, director of the Jackson county juvenile department, says they have a tough time getting good farm homes for youngsters which are possibly on their way to becoming good citizens.

They prefer farm homes for two reasons. First, these boys require the supervision of a big, strong man. Second, the boys need to be in a place where they will be continuously busy until they fall into bed at night, according to the judge. Just to be kept busy isn't enough, but they must be doing things which will give them a sense of completing a job. And third, we might add, these boys need the outdoor work and plenty of nourishing food they can get on a good farm.

BUT BEAR IN MIND these youngsters, if not properly handled, may not be the most reliable workers. Also, when they first arrive they may smell like h— and be filthy in their language, too. They may have a fit of temper and smash a good piece of china. They won't love you and you won't love them—maybe for some time. Such youngsters require plenty of patience and the turn-the-other-cheek type of kindness. Some you can straighten out and some you can't.

BUT WE HAVE KNOWN farm people to be usually open-hearted, warm and kind. They are usually God-fearing people who know they are "their brother's keeper." We would like to see a Grange or the Granges take over this idea as a community service project. Sure, it's no job for "do-gooders," nor will you receive much reward, if any. Except this, you can know you did your best to return a youngster to the community as a useful and productive citizen. If that isn't worthwhile then nothing in this world is!

We received a press release in the mail which made us choke and wonder all at the same time. This release from one of the dairy breed organizations was plugging a local farm. This particular farm is what local dairy circles call a "juggler." That is, somebody who sells milk in a large glass jug. It must be state inspected, but as one local dairy farmer says "that's about all." Yet this same organization which sent us the release has dairymen from this area as members who sell the highly processed milk. They cannot sell as cheaply as the "juggler." And, they resent his existence. Since the majority of dairymen who belong to this outfit are tank or can shippers, what goes on, hey?

Of course there was a time when a few dairymen who shipped by cans were suspect, too. This thing occurred in a community up in the hills during prohibition times. Some of the dairymen were making their own brew and shipping it out in milk cans. However, instead of milk trucks picking up these particular cans, long, black sedans containing well-armed men made the pick-ups. We imagine there must have been quite a bit of excitement and puzzlement when the wrong people picked up the wrong cans. "Some of those cows put out some pretty strong milk," must have been one comment.

The harvest at the agronomy station at Talent is nearly completed. Harold White, Superintendent of the Southern Oregon Branch Experiment Station, reported. The fourth cutting of alfalfa is coming on a little later. Harvesting on the Hanley farm property near Jacksonville started. After the harvest the experiment station personnel will process data and make plans for next year's work.

The crop looks "very poor" because of the hail damage, White reports. Approximately 60 per cent of the barley crop was destroyed by the hail storm about six weeks ago. Tornadoes were set back 30 days, but they have thrown out new tops so should be all right but late. Sweet corn was injured by hail but White expects to get some worthwhile data.

The Safflower harvest should occur later this month. The planting on the Hanley place looks good, White says. The 4,000 hybrid pears on the Hanley property are doing well. Work is continuing with the oriental pear varieties. Sizes of these particular pears range from the size of your thumb to four inches in diameter. Few if any have any commercial variety, White explained. However, they can be transplanted into commercial type varieties. They have some hardy characteristics which can be used, he said.

For those hard-pressed county agents we have this "A Smile or Two" clipped from the Salem Capitol Journal: The county agricultural agent was in his office and, when the phone rang, picked it up with a cheery "Hello." A woman's voice said, "I have a flock of chickens, and I want to know if I put a rooster in with my hens how long it will be before I can expect to get fertile eggs." "Just a minute," said the courteous farm adviser, as he reached across the desk to get the pamphlet which might have the vital information. "Thank you," replied the lady, as she hung up.

## State Centennial Farm Honors Given To 13 in Local Area

Salem—The Oregon Historical society and state department of agriculture, co-sponsors, today released the names of 332 verified claimants for Oregon's first Century Farm honors. The list represents 210 farms settled by their ancestors 100 or more years ago.

The present-day owners either live on and farm the land, or manage the farm operations.

Fourteen counties are represented in the claims, all of which were certified by the respective county judges. Marion county produced the oldest farm (1842) and the most applicants, 67. Linn county was not far behind with 55 century farmers and Yamhill was third with 26.

Only one county east of the Cascades is represented—Wasco with three century farms.

Thomas Vaughan, historical society directors, and Robert J. Steward, director of agriculture, both expressed surprise and pleasure at the re-

sponse to the centennial farm program. When they launched it, neither had any idea it would bring forth so many applicants.

### Climax Sept. 2

Climax to the program will come Sept. 2 at the Oregon State fair when Century Farm day will be observed in fitting ceremonies.

Those in Jackson county listed as Century Farm owners are: Anna W. Beeson Carter, 821 Jackson Blvd., Medford; Frank C. Dean, route 1, Box 250, Central Point; Olive Dean, route 1, Box 250, Central Point; George W. Dunn, 69 Granite st., Ashland; Claire Hanley, Box 867, Medford; Martha M. Hanley, Box 867, Medford; Mary L. Hanley, Box 867, Medford; Kathryn E. Hefferman, route 2, Ross Lane, Medford; Frank E. and Jocelyn P. Ross, 1325 Winchester st., Medford; Wayne and Isobel Wakefield, 1100 Crater Lake ave., Medford; Chavner Thompson, Gold Hill; and Margaret Chavner Thompson, Box 554, Gold Hill.

## Agriculture Aided In Rail Rate Changes

The latest general rail freight increase averaging about 3 per cent is smaller and more selective among commodities than other general rate increases in recent years, according to a recent report from Paul T. Rowell, chief of the division of market development, state department of agriculture.

Request for a Pacific Northwest regional hearing was denied by the Interstate Commerce commission, he added. The state department of agri-

culture had filed a statement opposing the rate increase for farm commodities as a whole. Rowell said. The statement showed the increasing share of Oregon farmers' returns on their products going for freight charges. It emphasized also that raising rail freight rates is not the way to hold traffic not lost already to truck and water competition.

Rowell pointed out also that railroads have sought rate reductions on a number of farm commodities.

## Advisory Group Give Plans For Bangs Program

Salem — At a recent meeting in Salem, the state's brucellosis advisory committee met with state department of agriculture officials to outline future plans for brucellosis testing.

Dr. K. J. Peterson, state veterinarian, and Dr. A. G. Beagle, federal veterinarian in charge in Oregon, reported the goal of statewide certification by June 30, 1959, will be reached. The Warm Springs Indian Reservation and 27 counties are now certified.

The officials also said that funds available are not sufficient to conduct full-scale annual testing for re-certification in western Oregon's dairy counties.

The program charted for the following year includes continued out-testing in counties not yet certified.

In dairy counties that are certified, only one-third of the non-milk ring tested herds will be blood tested each year. Additional testing will be performed if funds become available.

An educational program will be initiated to acquaint dairy counties with the full program, and particularly the need for increased calfhood vaccination.

An accelerated calfhood vaccination program is planned in western Oregon dairy counties. Vaccination has been increasing: 8,127 calves were vaccinated in the first six months of this year, as compared with 5,464 in all of 1956 and 7,885 in all of 1957.

The program will continue to feature testing at auction markets and all slaughter plants operating under state meat inspection. Federal authorities will be asked to have blood sampling for brucellosis done at all slaughter plants under federal meat inspection at the level maintained at plants under state meat inspection.

Department livestock officers will intensify checking on movement of untested cattle across county lines and of herds held under brucellosis quarantines.

## Stubble-Burning Season Brings Fire Permits

Corvallis—Hot, dry weather throughout Oregon this summer has increased fire hazard as farmers go into the stubble - burning season, reminds Charles Ross, Oregon State college farm forestry specialist.

Forest protection agencies report fire danger approaching a critical stage that will continue despite temporary relief in the weather.

All manpower and equipment should now be available for forest fires, and it is risky if they are called away to help control field fires, says James H. Walker, assistant state forester in charge of fire protection for the State forestry department.

Persons wishing to burn stubble fields or farming debris should get a burning permit from the chief of the rural fire protection district or the local forest patrol office, whichever has jurisdiction of the area. The rural fire district chief is usually in the fire department of the nearest town.

**Burner Responsible**  
The burner is responsible for the fire, with or without a permit, Ross explains. Failure to have a permit, however, is evidence of a lack of due precaution and places the burner in a poor position if fire gets out of control, Ross states. The burner is liable for damages.

When burning permits are issued, the fire officer will advise necessary steps for fire control. The most serious fault is not having enough men and equipment to control the fire, says Ross.

No burning should be done during periods of extreme fire danger, especially when there is wind, advises the



**HUGE SUNFLOWER**—Mrs. Eric A. Allen (not the wife of the Main Tribune managing editor), 216½ North Peach st., Medford, is seated in second story window of her home while she inspects a 14-foot sunflower. The plant is located on the south side of the house. It received plenty of sun. Outside of frequent watering, no special effort was made to grow the plant. Man standing on the ground is a neighbor.

## Market Said Good For Nation's Hogs

The nation's farmers can profitably market 5 to 6 per cent more hogs in 1959 than this year, a national farm magazine advises.

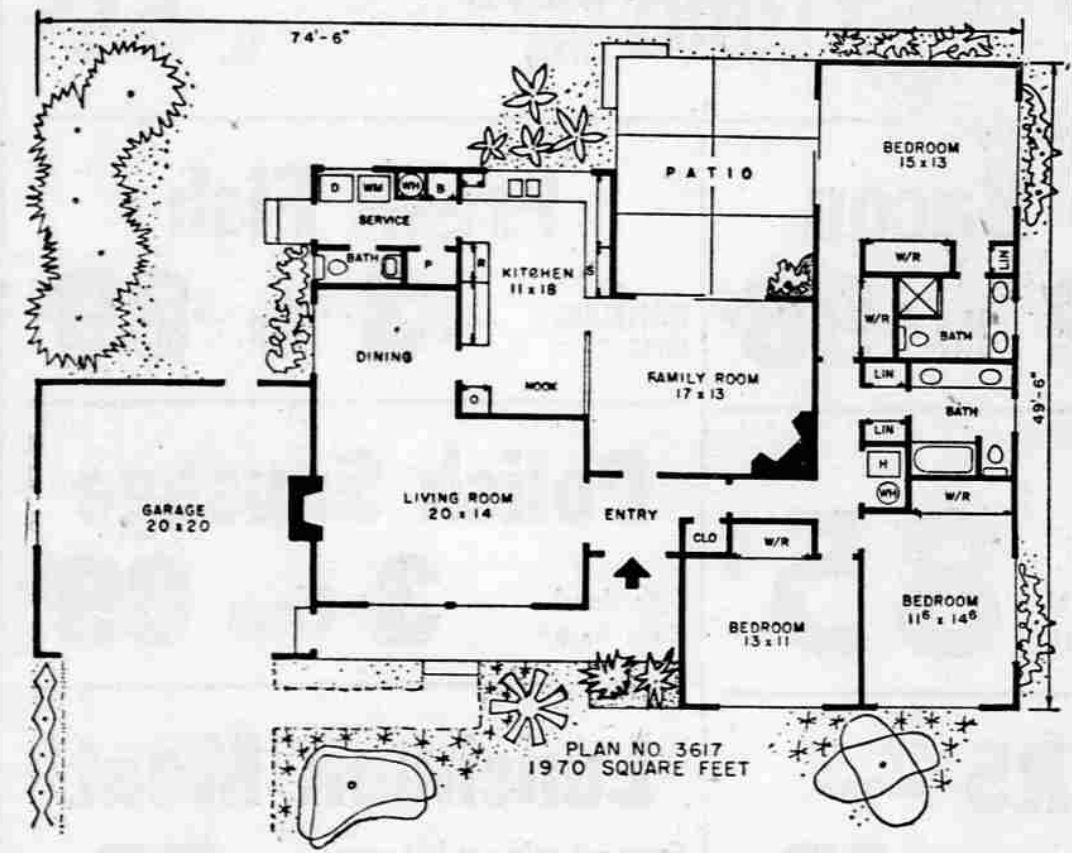
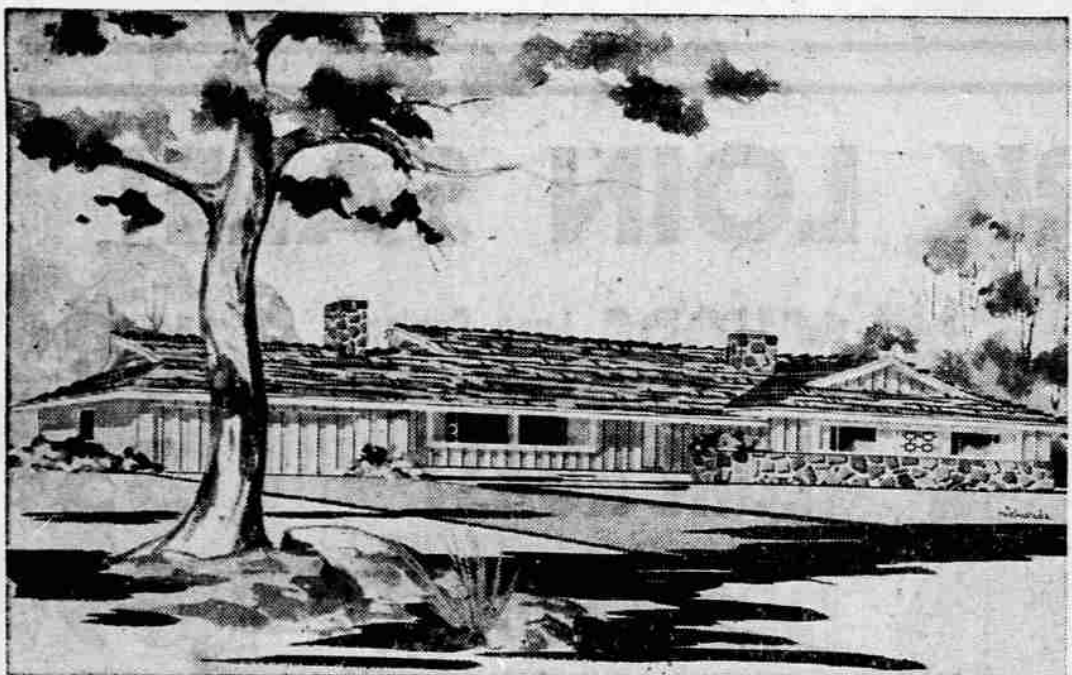
The 1957 fall crop and the 1958 spring crop—the total marketed this year—will amount to 89 million head.

The estimated crop of 41½ million for this fall and a crop next spring equal to last spring's add up to 84 million. That figures out to be almost a 6 per cent increase, even if next spring's numbers don't rise.

"So it would appear that farmers have used up all the increased demand in the increased planned and already partly farrowed. Any further increase in the spring crop could mean a repetition of 1955," the national publication declared.

**Wool Growers:**  
Take an advance of 40c on wool, 45c on mohair now, then participate in any market improvement.

Ship Freight Collect  
**PACIFIC WOOL GROWERS**  
734 N.W. 14 Avenue  
Portland, Oregon



## This Week's Town, Country House

By HIAWATHA ESTES

There's something very friendly about a Ranch-style home. The rough shake roof extends pointed gables over an exterior of painted board on board siding. Stone veneer extends to form a planter, shielding the partially roofed porch, from which double doors swing inward to the entrance hall.

The broad stone fireplace can be enjoyed from both areas of the spacious living-dining room. A second fireplace fills one corner of the big family room-kitchen.

The kitchen itself is unusually large, with wide cement windows over a double sink, broad work counters, plenty of cabinets and built-in appliances. A broom closet

and pantry in the service provide additional storage space. Washer and dryer are convenient, and a half-bath is handy to the work area and play yard. The rear door to the double garage is only a step from the service door.

Only a half-wall back of the eating nook marks the division between the work area and the homey, informal family room.

Broad glass doors open to the rear patio from both the family room and master bedroom. Sheltered on three sides, this private terrace can be an outdoor lounge for sunning, play and relaxation, out of view of neighbors.

In the master bedroom "his" and "her" wardrobes provide ample closet space,

and a linen closet opens near the private three-quarter bath. Double pullman lavatories are features of both bedrooms, located side by side to keep plumbing lines short and construction costs down.

Linen closets flank the entrance to the family bath, and other closets provide room for a centrally located forced air unit and second water heater.

Complete working drawing of the above plan can be obtained at a cost of \$7.50 for the first set and \$5 for each additional set, when ordered at the same time. This plan will be available for a period of four months from this date. Please allow two weeks for delivery. If the above home does not entirely meet with your satisfaction, a new home plan book, Home for Living, may be purchased for \$1. Send all orders for either plan or book to Hiawatha Estes, P. O. Box 407-7, Northridge, Calif.

**CLEARANCE SALE BOATS**

All 14' Crater Craft Runabouts. We need more room for our '59 models. All new boats. Excellent for water skiing

PRICES START AT \$25000

TERMS

**WHITE FIR LUMBER COMPANY**  
258 A Street • MU 5-5336 • Ashland, Ore.

**2x4-8' SPECIAL PRICE**

**\$10. PER M**

Bargain Grade

at

**CHENEY STUD MILL**  
Central Point