



This Week's Home For Living

By **HIAWATHA ESTES**
 Whether your lot is wide or narrow or corner property, this ranch type home will fit your location handsomely. Although originally meant for a 30 foot wide lot, the plan could be rotated 90 degrees for a wider frontage. Upturned gables add interest to the lines of the shake roof. To vary the texture of the materials on the exterior walls, board on board siding, horizontal siding and stucco have been used in conjunction with used brick planters. A large bay window adds interest to the dining room exterior wall. The center hall makes all areas accessible from the sheltered front entrance. In one corner of the living room is the big stone fireplace. Large windows look

out on the front yard, and a wide, unbroken wall offers a good background for several furniture arrangements. A gracious feature, rare in many of today's small homes, is the separate dining room. Sliding doors to the living room can be left open when more space is needed for parties—or closed if the family prefers privacy. Ample cupboards and counter surfaces make the kitchen an efficient work center. A nook in one corner offers a well lighted place to serve quick family meals, and a pantry provides storage space for canned goods, trays and kitchen linens. Appliances are built in with the washer, dryer and broom closet installed in the service area. A door opens from the service to the side yard while another gives

County Agent Suggests Tips For Vegetables

By **DON BERRY**
 County Extension Agent
 Now that warm growing weather may be expected, a wide variety of seeds may be planted with less danger of the seed rotting in the ground or plants becoming stunted from lack of sunshine. Home gardeners who have not already done so should also have their cool weather transplants set out. These transplants should include cabbage, cauliflower and swiss chard. Seeding of cool weather crops of turnips, lettuce, beans and spinach should be planted as soon as possible and growers may also get in the early corn varieties as well as the first plantings of potatoes. Most of these crops should be planted in successions of ten days or two weeks in order to lengthen the harvest season. Early plantings of turnips and beans should be planted thick, and thinnings of the young plants may be pulled and cooked tops and all since there are more vita-

mins and minerals in the tops than the roots. Spinach will grow and produce until early summer, and picking leaves rather than pulling entire plants will lengthen the season. Parsnips planted now will be ready for use in September and can be left in the ground all winter and used as needed. As with carrots the seed is slow to germinate and both should be planted soon. **Tents Suggested**
 The most enthusiastic gardeners could set out early tomatoes under tents. It should be remembered, however that this is always a gamble this early in the season. A couple of holes about the size of a lead pencil should be put in the tents to permit ventilation. Set early tomatoes fairly shallow and planting at a 45 degree angle to encourage the rooting of long stems is sometimes beneficial. For early celery one half to one dozen plants is sufficient for the home garden. Removing celery leaves similar

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Soil Productive Ability Good on Century Farms

The productive ability of soils on Century Farms in Jackson County has not slowed down over the years, reported Gene Winters, Jackson county extension agent. This is revealed by soil test reports received by the agent from soil samples taken on four of the nine farms in the county which received Century Farm honors last year in the program initiated by the Oregon Historical Society and the state department of agriculture. Two soil samples were taken from each farm selected having areas of similar soil types, one sample being taken from an area cropped over a long period of time and the other sample from an area cropped for a lesser period or not at all. Samples were tested at the Oregon state college soil testing laboratory. The Northwest Plant Food association and the National Plant Food institute paid the testing fees. At the George W. Dunn Century Farm on Neil creek near Ashland one sample was taken from a field which had been in orchard until about 1900 and since cropped in an alfalfa-grain rotation. A comparable sample was from an area never cultivated. On this farm the soil became slightly more acid through cropping with a reduction of p. H. from 7.2 to 6.5. The amount of available phosphorous and potassium was reduced, but is still within the medium levels for most crops' use. Organic matter content has dropped through the years of cropping from 5.59 per cent to 3.56 percent. Soil p. H. indicates of acidity or alkalinity. At p. H. 7.0 soil is neutral. As values de-

crease from p. H. 7.0 soil acidity increases. Soils of p. H. reading of 6.2 to 7.5 are practically neutral. **Carter Farm Samples**
 From the Anna Beeson Century Farm near Talent samples were taken from a pear orchard planted about 1930 being cropped to a grain-alfalfa rotation, and from a field cleared of native brush and trees in the late 1920's and since in forage crops. On this farm both the orchard and pasture have the same reaction with a p. H. of 6.6. The supply of available phosphorous and potassium in the orchard was reduced from that of the pasture, but was still at a level adequate for crops having a high requirement for these essential plant nutrients. The organic matter of the land cropped the most had dropped slightly from 3.31 per cent to 2.51 per cent. Soil samples from the Frank Dean Century Farm on the Old Stage rd. were taken from a field cropped continuously for many years, mostly to grain and now in alfalfa, and from a part of the same field which was established to walnut trees in 1913. The p. H. in the alfalfa is 6.5 compared to 6.9 in the orchard. The phosphorous levels are still high, with some reduction in the field. The level of potassium is still adequate for many crops, but for optimum

First Spray Due For Walnut Trees

The first spray is due now for commercial walnut orchards which have had a problem with walnut blight, Oregon State college reports. Walnut blight attacks both the nuts and the young twigs, causing black spots on the shell and shriveled meats along with a dieback of the smaller twigs and branches. Growers who have had a problem with this in the past should apply either a Bordeaux 4-2-100 plus a pint of summer oil, or Copper A, 2 pounds per 100 gallon water, plus a spreader dust, OSC advised. The trees should be thoroughly wet clear to the tops. Willamette valley growers have used a special dust mixture which contains copper and sulfur. These could be obtained through local suppliers on special order. The number of applications varies with the rainfall. Generally three sprays are necessary for good control, OSC suggested. While walnut blight is often found in back yard walnut trees it is seldom serious enough to offset the expense of the repeated sprays necessary for its control. The King ranch in Texas does not have any barbed wire or nails in its fences because they might harm the coats of the Santa Gertrudis cattle. The fencing is tied to fenceposts with wire.

This year, the nation's buyers of music records are expected to boost sales to an all-time high of about 300 million disks, of which more than 98 per cent will be "non-breakable."

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 Thursday, May 7, 1959

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Egg Market Study Set For Overseas, Porter Informed

The U. S. Department of Agriculture's foreign agricultural service has informed Rep. Charles O. Porter (D-Ore.) that it is cooperating with European representatives in a survey to learn the current and potential markets for frozen and dried eggs. The study will include information about the price competition, especially from mainland China, that the products face overseas. "The poultryman today suffers from low prices and inadequate marketing facilities," Porter observed. The department of agriculture's report to Porter answered an inquiry the representative made on March 27, 1959. Porter wrote to Secretary Ezra Taft Benson requesting information concerning certain fine egg product exports made by the Chinese People's Republic. He asked if it were true that the nation was "exporting egg products to Eastern Europe and South American countries." **Department Replies**
 The department's reply said "a preliminary survey indicates that mainland China continues to be the principal supplier of egg products to most of these same countries (United Kingdom, West Germany, France, Sweden, Italy, Netherlands, Austria and Belgium) and that there are few Chinese shipments to South America. The department noted "trade information indicates that Chinese egg products vary in quality from fair to very good." The department said data "are not available on mainland China's exports" and that information was based on a detailed survey of data obtained from the various importing countries in 1955. It said a detailed survey covering the years of 1956, 1957 and possibly 1958 was planned. Porter said he was hopeful that the department study could incorporate the most recent available information. He said he felt the fact that Red China was believed to be the third most important world egg exporter, ranking behind the Netherlands and Denmark, was not common knowledge.

Lilac Blight Control Suggested

Home owners are sometimes plagued with lilac blight during wet springs, according to Don Berry, county agent. This disease is recognized by the dying back of the buds, flower heads and new shoots, Berry said. The disease generally attacks towards the tips of the plant and then runs downwards to the larger stems and in severe cases almost to the roots. All affected parts of the plant should be pruned out as soon as any sign of the disease is noticed, he suggested. Prunings should be burned. Fall and spring sprays of neutral coppers will help to reduce this problem. Best timing is before fall rains occur, however, applications in the spring and even after pruning out diseased parts will help reduce the disease. After the hotter weather approaches lilac blight is less likely to cause trouble.

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M. M. "Hug" Huggins, a resident of this area for more than ten years, knows the problems of farmers in this valley. He is a past president and chairman of the board of the Jackson County Chamber of Commerce, former campaign and publicity chairman of the United Medford Crusade, former chairman of Jackson County Radio Free Europe and Oil Industry committees and past president of this county's Oregon State Alumni Association. Hug Huggins is currently active in Oregon State College affairs; is a member of the O.S.C. intercollegiate athletic board, and director of both the college alumni and the Dad's club.

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