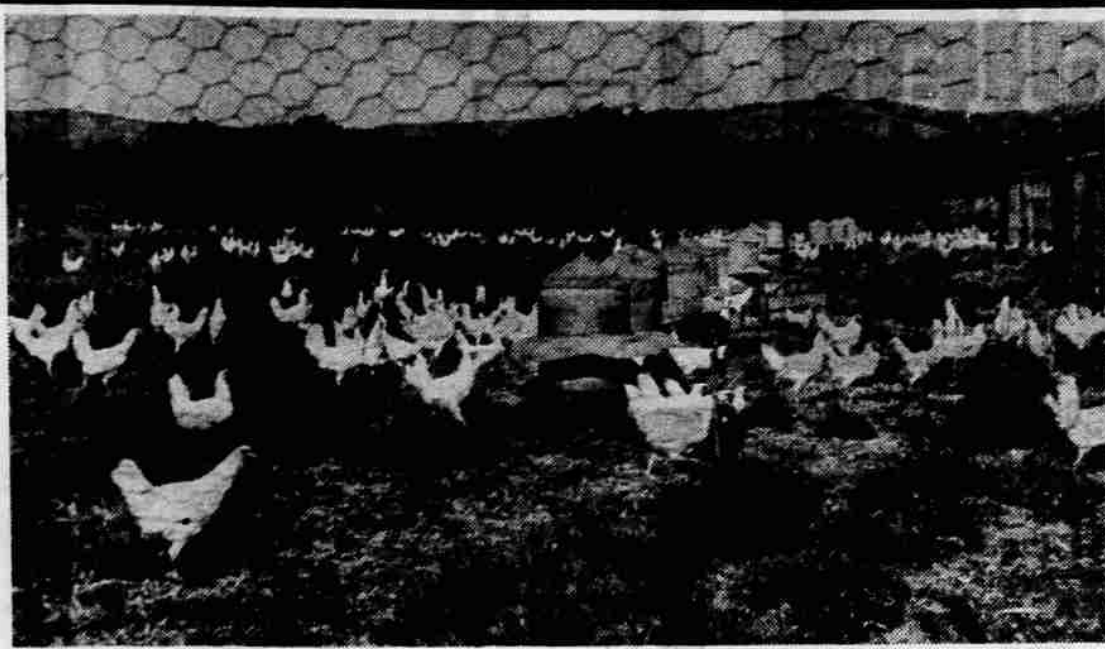


Farm and Garden



STARTING TO LAY—These 4½-month-old imports his breeding stock from Kirkland, H. and N. white leghorns are just beginning to lay. The drum type feeders can be seen in the background. Egg producer L. N. Surles.

Flexibility Reported Key To Paying Egg-Production

L. N. Surles, South Stage rd., isn't too optimistic about the future egg market but is confident he can keep pace with it through a flexible poultry operation.

The local poultryman feels also that commercial egg producers should have some sort of a marketing organization to represent them. He estimates some 20 full-time poultrymen in the Rogue River valley could benefit from such a local organization.

Surles noted an optimistic trend in the current market with large eggs up 3 cents this week and mediums up 2 cents a dozen on the Portland market as of Monday.

Surles prefers the Heisterdorf and Nelson (H & N) strain of white leghorn. He imports his breeding stock from Kirkland, Wash. The eggs are hatched in a local hatchery.

"Poultrymen use practically nothing else but the white leghorn now," Surles remarked. "And it has been reduced to a few strains. For awhile there were a number of strains since poultrymen felt at one time the bigger the hen the better the producer. However, these larger hens con-

sumed more feed, too." Surles doesn't believe in pampering his leghorns, a breed which many poultrymen classify as flighty and highly nervous. He leads the visitor right in through the rambling wooden poultry barn to take a look at the breeding flock and layers. Being used to strangers among them the chickens pay little attention.

Surles laughed at the old story of the young city-bred bride of a poultry rancher who bought a rooster for every start hitting a good rate of lay again. He keeps five or six roosters per 100 hens and used to have 12 roosters per 100. One rooster, he pointed out, will eat enough for two hens.

Brooder Numbers Flexible

Chicks are kept in the brooder for 8 weeks during the cold weather and 5 to 6 weeks during the warm weather and only 3 weeks during the real hot weather, Surles said.

Outdoor pens and chicken houses hold his young chickens. The number is also flexible depending on the season and egg prices. The 4½ month old chicken he has now are just starting to lay eggs.

With Surles' floor operation an average size pen will hold 400 chickens. As he puts his young chickens in the pens he spreads a litter and keeps building up the layers of planer shaving until it is 8 to 10 inches deep. As the chickens perch their dropping fall into wire covered pits which hold a year's supply. The litter is kept through the winter then the dropping and litter is sold mainly to orchardists.

Sis-Q 4-H Club Holds Pre-Fair For Judging

Ashland—The beginning of Jackson county's 4-H pre-fair for training, judging and showmanship was held Thursday, July 9 at the Bellview Grange hall in Ashland, sponsored by the Sis-Q 4-H clubs.

Francis Skinner, 4-H club agent from Klamath county, helped club members in showmanship techniques and placing livestock in the judging contest.

A special demonstration on the training of guide dogs was given by Nyla Murray of Medford.

Steve Stewart, of Sis-Q 4-H club, displayed some of the showmanship that won him a trophy at county fair last year as the outstanding showman.

Others judging included: Livestock Judging Contest—First Bonnie Knapp, Gold Hill; second—Susan Wright, Oak Grove; third—Steven Skinner, Klamath Falls; trying for fourth—Linda Gibson, Westside and Tom Hamilton, Sis-Q; trying for fifth—Willie DeBrock, Westside; Betty Kerr, Sis-Q; and Clint Gibson, Westside; second—Robert Williamson, Sis-Q; and Robert Williamson, Sis-Q. Intermediate Swine Showmanship—First—Robert Williamson, Sis-Q; second—Lynn Merriman, Sis-Q; and third—Steve Stewart, Sis-Q. Beginners Sheep Showmanship—First—Billy Bagley, Talent; second—Sam James, Talent; third—Thyrri Wright, Sis-Q; fourth—Janice Main, Westside. Intermediate First Class Sheep Showmanship—First—Mary Ann Central, Ruth; second—Clint Gibson, Westside; third—Steve Chapman, Sis-Q; and fourth—Gordon Logan, Sis-Q.

Intermediate Second Class Sheep Showmanship—First—Richard Bolger, Ruth; second—Linda Bettencourt, Ruth; third—Margaret Nelson, Ruth; fourth—Vicki Caldwell, Westside. Advanced Sheep Showmanship—First—Craig Wright, Westside; second—Faye Chapman, Sis-Q; fourth—Sharon Larson, Ruth. Intermediate Beef Fitting Contest—First—Robert Williamson, Sis-Q; and second—Don Greene, Sis-Q. Intermediate Beef Fitting Contest—First—Tommy Hamilton, Sis-Q; and second—Monte Bradshaw, Sis-Q. Senior Beef Fitting Contest—First—Don Hale, Sis-Q; second—Don Hale, Sis-Q.

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Wheat growers of Jackson County were mailed their 1960 acreage allotments through the mail this week, Chairman Don Nichols of the County Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation committee, announced today.

There is a total of 157 farms with 1,960 wheat acreage allotments in the county having a combined acreage of 1,433 acres. These allotments are being mailed at this time so farmers will have them in advance of the July 23 referendum, at which growers throughout the country will decide whether to market their 1960 wheat under the same quota system that has been in effect for several years.

The designated polling place will be the County ASC office, third floor Jackson County Courthouse annex, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 6 p.m., July 23. Farmers who are eligible to vote in the wheat quota referendum are all those who in 1960 will have more than 15 acres of wheat for harvest as grain on a farm, except those who are participating in the 1959 feed wheat program. Under the feed wheat program, farmers may arrange with the county office to grow up to 30 acres of wheat for use only on the farm where grown without being subject to marketing quota penalties.

If at least two-thirds of the growers who vote in the referendum approve the quotas, they will remain in effect for 1960-crop wheat and price support will be available to farmers who comply with their farm wheat allotments at least 75 per cent of parity. Farmers who exceed the larger of the farm allotment or 15 acres will be subject to a marketing penalty of 45 per cent of the wheat parity price on their "excess" wheat.

If the quotas are not approved by at least two-thirds of the growers voting, the quotas and penalties will not be in effect, and price support will be available to farmers who comply with their farm wheat allotments at 50 per cent of parity, as directed by law. At current parity levels, that would be about \$1.18 per bushel.

Compliance with the allotment is required for any farmer participating in the conservation reserve of the soil bank. The farmer who exceeds his allotment, produces more than 15 acres of wheat and is not participating in the feed wheat program is ineligible for Conservation Reserve payments.

For purposes of establishing future allotments, the farmer who complies with his 1960 wheat allotment receives credit for his full wheat base and thus gets credit for the acreage diverted from wheat. The farmer who exceeds his allotment receives no credit for the diverted acreage unless he stores his excess wheat under marketing quota regulations or delivers it to the government.

Any farmer who has questions about his 1960 wheat allotment or the wheat referendum should take them up with the staff of the county office as soon as possible after the allotment is received, Chairman Nichols said.

The hired man's wife helps Mrs. Surles as she candles and grades using an automatic machine. The cleaning, grading and candling takes about 2½ to 3 hours a day. The candling and grading machine will handle an average load of 4 to 5 cases an hour and has a capacity of 8 cases an hour.

Eggs are cleaned by placing them in a wire basket and in a large round tub of water with a temperature of 108 to 110 degrees. A compressor gives a boiling effect to the water as the eggs are floated around in the swirling water for 3½ minutes. A detergent and sanitizer cleans the bacteria from the eggs. A basket normally holds 130 to 140 eggs depending on egg size. As the baskets rest on the shelf ready for candling and grading a fan dries them off.

From the candling room the eggs are loaded into crates and placed in the refrigeration room where the temperature is carefully held at 50 degrees and the humidity between 75 and 85 per cent.

The future of Rogue River poultry? This is a good climate—warm and dry—and should make an ideal poultry area. However, markets are the big thing, Surles said. A growing population may boost egg consumption here and provide a better market, he concluded.

Nearly three times the milk production per acre is yielded by rotation grazed pastures than by pastures grazed continually through the season,

Wheat Growers Get Allotments In Week's Mail

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--- CHIT CHAT ---

By JOE COWLEY
Mail Tribune Farm Editor

Why didn't more farmers attend the meeting on the Rogue basin development at the courthouse Monday?

This and other questions kept occurring throughout the meeting as questions directed by the fishermen led the discussion through a maze of information on water temperatures and stream flows. This is a busy season for the farmer. However, more of them should have been there to protect their interests. Most of the audience seemed to be sports fishermen.

We understand that a tentative date has been set for a similar meeting on Aug. 3 at Shady Cove. Bill Jess, chairman of the Rogue Basin Water Resources and Flood Control committee, says he is now awaiting confirmation from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the bureau of sports fisheries and wildlife. Perhaps this meeting will give those people a chance to attend who were too busy this week.

We heard a lot of information about the numbers of fish in the Rogue river and heard from a number of fishermen Monday night. Perhaps Cole Rivers of the state game commission could provide a more accurate estimate of the fishing in Rogue river by running counts on the fishermen angling for spring chinook than fish counter. This information might be weighed against the estimated number of farm acres which could be irrigated in Sams valley from river water, the value of crops which could be produced, the number of farm families supported by the crop income and the amount of money which is spent, or would be spent, by these merchants of the valley.

We wondered during the meeting, also, why another recreation group wasn't heard from—the water skiers and boating enthusiasts. What effect would dams on the main stem of the Rogue have upon their activities? Judging by what we have seen and the fact that the Jackson county sheriff's office recently has created a boat patrol this group is rapidly growing in numbers and importance. Perhaps it will make itself heard at the Shady Cove meeting.

Lee McAllister, of the bureau of reclamation, Boise, Idaho, surprised many of the audience Monday night with his caustic remark that, "There won't be any water for irrigation will all go to the fish." Possibly this might reflect a growing concern among bureau personnel that they have opened a "Pandora's box" by setting plans for proposed water resource development on the Rogue.

We wondered, too, why more exact irrigation development costs for the farmer couldn't be given for proposed irrigation projects. From what we have seen before, McAllister is an able man in presenting the true cost and benefit picture of water resource development. He knows his business. Perhaps, too, nobody can blame him for not wanting to get caught in a crossfire of figures and statistics as threatened at times Monday.

We should probably explain some figures pertaining to proposed construction of the Copper reservoir on the Big Applegate. Average annual cost per acre-foot per year for irrigation would be about \$14.81 based on full repayment of construction cost and average annual operation and maintenance in 40 years after a 10-year development period during which the only costs would be for operation and maintenance, according to project data sheets prepared by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. That figure is made up of \$10.14 for storage plus \$4.67 for distribution system.

We wonder, too, exactly what Travis Roberts, bureau of sports fisheries and wildlife, meant when he remarked, "Sir, you would be surprised at how much horse-trading has already been done!" He was referring to concessions between his bureau and other government agencies. But we wonder what concessions were made and if any such concessions or "horse-trading" have been made on the Rogue basin.

We were downright discouraged when we heard the same southern gentleman (he came to Oregon from Vicksburg, Miss.) say, "And we will fight tooth and toenail to protect the fisheries." This, after a number of hard-working public-spirited citizens sweated through many sessions of conciliate fishing, flood-control and power interests. Since spawning beds are such an issue in this controversy, we wonder why they weren't pinpointed in location for the audience Monday night. We will say that question from Col. Paul H. Weiland did draw out some pertinent details towards a better understanding of the complete picture.

Oregon milk production still continues its downward trend, according to the OSC dairy market review for July 13, May, 1958 output was 124 million pounds compared to 123 million pounds in May, 1959. U. S. milk production in 1958 was lower than 1957 by about 700 million pounds. June production 128 million pounds or about 2 per cent below the same month for 1958.

OSC dairy marketing specialist Oscar Hagg figures high meat prices contribute to this downward trend. These prices encourage heavy dairy cattle culling. This, he notes, is a good example of how an economic force operating in one part of agriculture can influence the activities of another.

Milk production costs in Oregon in June of 1959 was up about 6 per cent from the same period in 1958. Farm wages, concentrates and particularly higher hay prices are considered the strong contributing factors.

Low hay prices through 1957 and 1958 encouraged destruction of stands that would have been kept for harvest, Hagg explained. The low prices also made hay owners careless about maintaining carryover stocks. Carryover stocks in Oregon, Washington and Idaho are down at least one-third from a year ago, but still sizeable. However more hay eating animals are now on Oregon farms. This increase of mostly beef, but also dairy stock will mean a tighter hay situation during the next winter feeding season, Hagg forecasts. He cautions the dairy operator to examine his supply of roughage while he can still lay it in more easily.

As nearly as we can find out by putting our ear to the ground a cent a quart price increase on Grade A to the housewife is still in the offing for southern Oregon. As in the Portland and Salem areas which has a general raise of a cent a quart only a half of the raise goes to the dairy farmer or 23 cents per hundred weight.

Speaking of milk prices, the organization of the newly formed Oregon-Washington Milk Sales Inc., a milk price bargaining outfit, is moving ahead. Approximately 42 per cent of the milk producers affected have signed up. More meetings of the producer groups are being scheduled.

During the semi-annual meeting of the Milk Producers League Monday night the group unanimously voted to sign the inter-marketing agreement for Oregon-Washington Milk Sales Inc. George Holt, of the Phoenix-Talent area, was elected as director for the Milk Producers. Dick Westberg, Ashland dairyman and Oregon Milk Producers president, will serve as alternate. Both offices are set for an indefinite term. President Albert Straus, Gold Hill, presided over the meeting.

Westberg is also president of the Western Sales Milk Producers. In that capacity he will attend a meeting of the organization July 30 through Aug. 1 in Boise, Idaho. Lester Adams, able editor of the Oregon Milk Producers newspaper also plans to go. We don't know of any other representatives going from this county but understand some dairymen are going from the Klamath area.

Main problem of the meeting will be coordinating the efforts of the 11 western states into unified action to represent the producers in the 11 western states for more effective bargaining. In short, they will be trying to direct all the little squirts into one big milk bucket.

Worms Appearing In Peaches, Cots

By DON BERRY
Jackson County Extension Agent

Some commercial and backyard stone fruit growers have worms appearing in their apricots and peaches.

This insect is the peach twig-borer which occurs early in the season in the tips of new growth and later generations work their way into the ripening fruits on apricots and peach trees.

Where apricots are close to harvest it would not be practical to apply a spray for this pest, but in peach orchards where the worm is appearing there is still ample time to apply control measures without undue worry regarding insecticide tolerances.

All peach growers should inspect their plantings carefully and if tiny worms are starting to work into the green peaches or if infected twigs were noticed earlier in the year, a spray should be applied. Where peaches are a month ahead of harvest, DDT at 1½ pounds per 100 gallons should be used. Where peaches are closer than 30 days to harvest but at least three days away, a thorough soaking of the tree with Malathion at two pounds per hundred gallons will aid in control. Combining the two mixtures above not doubt would increase the effectiveness where infestations are severe.

Commercial growers wanting to apply insecticides closer than three days before harvest may use Sevin 50W at 2 pounds per 100 gallons of water instead of DDT or Malathion. Sevin may be applied up to the day before harvest.

Care of Lawn Outlined For New Home Owners

By J. VERNON MARSHALL
Rogue Valley Nurseryman and Grower Association

What would all the trees, shrubbery and flowers on a place amount to if there were no lawn as a background?

To my mind, a fine sweep of turf is of first importance. An open sweep of lawn, no matter how large or small the grounds, is needed to open the shrubs as thickly as you want to along the outskirts of a lot or at the front or rear. But, have an open stretch of lawn somewhere. It helps give character to a place and supplies a proper setting for the planting you do.

Leaves Lawn Open

A lawn doesn't want to be dotted with trees and shrubs. It wants to be open. Get away from the big center of Gernalmus or Cannas in the main lawn. You can find other places for them if you look around enough. Don't cut up a sweep of green turf. The smaller the grounds, the more the lawn means and the less one can afford to sacrifice it for other purposes. A shrubbery border or one with flowers means nothing unless a lawn leads to it.

To obtain a good lawn start

Roof Moss Control Given by Agent

By DON BERRY
Jackson County Extension Agent

Moss on roofs is a perennial problem to many home owners. This moss is not only a fire hazard during dry weather but also adds to the deterioration of the roof the year-around.

Treatments for moss control generally include a metal or metallic salt to kill and prevent moss from growing on the roof. A copper or galvanized metal ridge roll will aid to prevent moss from starting. Soaking the roof with a copper sulfate solution or a fixed copper spray, or by applying the powdered crystals or dust of these materials at the peak of the roof and washing down lightly with a garden hose will help control a moss problem.

Other recommended practices include the use of a 5 per cent solution of pentachlorophenol which is also a good wood preservative, or a 10 per cent solution of zinc chloride. Do NOT use pentachlorophenol on a composition roof.

The best practice includes removing the moss before the treatment. It should be remembered also that pentachlorophenol, strong solutions of copper sulfate or zinc may injure plants which receive drip from the eaves. Where this is a problem install a copper or galvanized ridge roll, or using the fixed or neutral copper would be the safest method of control.

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Community Pre-Fair Held For Phoenix-Talent Area

Jackson County's second pre-fair, for Phoenix-Talent, was held Saturday, July 11 at the Phoenix Community club for all of Jackson County 4-H club members. It was sponsored jointly by the Talent and Phoenix 4-H clubs and included judging and showmanship on poultry, rabbits, dairy, beef and sheep.

A special demonstration on horsemanship was presented by the Phoenix Horse club during the lunch hour.

4-Hers from all parts of Jackson county competed for ribbons as they displayed their skill under the watchful eyes of Judges Ed Griggs, Crater vo-ag instructor; Jack Dube, Phoenix vo-ag instructor; Bill Bigham, 4-H club leader from Eagle Point; Vincent Lobdell of Medford; and Andrew Schmidt of Medford. Results of the placings are as follows:

Intermediate Rabbit Showmanship—First, Linda Sommer, Sam's Thumpers; second, LaDawna Kridler, Westside Rabbits; third, Mike Michael, Peter Rabbit Mist; fourth, Karen Aldridge, Westside Rabbits; and fifth, Clifton Mitchell, Valley Experimenters.

Advanced Rabbit Showmanship—First, Daryl Zapell, Sam's Thumpers; second, Bob Garrison, Peter Rabbit Mist; third, Karen Aldridge, Westside Rabbits; fourth, Linda Sommer, Sam's Thumpers; fifth, LaDawna Kridler, Westside Rabbits; and sixth, Bob Garrison, Peter Rabbit Mist.

Rabbit Judging Contest—First, Karen Aldridge, Westside Rabbits; second, Daryl Zapell, Sam's Thumpers; third, Linda Sommer, Sam's Thumpers; fourth, John Garrison, Peter Rabbit Mist; fifth, LaDawna Kridler, Westside Rabbits; and sixth, Bob Garrison, Peter Rabbit Mist.

Intermediate Poultry Showmanship—First, Betty Jo Howell, Talent; second, Betty Jo Howell, Talent; third, Paulette Creel, Talent; fourth, Mary Howell, Talent; fifth, Senior Poultry Showmanship—First, Carolyn Trent, Talent; second, Craig Wright, Medford; third, Carolyn Trent, Talent; fourth, Paulette Creel, Talent; fifth, Craig Wright, Medford; sixth, Carolyn Trent, Talent; seventh, Betty Jo Howell, Talent; eighth, Mary Howell, Talent; ninth, Mary Ann Central, Ruth; tenth, Gary Cook, Talent; eleventh, Renee Johnson, Phoenix; twelfth, Bob Hubbard, Antelope.

Advanced Dairy Showmanship—First, Jack Esp, Reese Creek; second, Georgia Hubbard, Antelope; third, Carolyn Trent, Talent; fourth, Dave Foadie, Central Point; fifth, Gene Holt, Phoenix; sixth, Starlene Wilkins, Talent; seventh, Sherry Wilkins, Talent; eighth, Manise Main, Medford; ninth, Billy Bagley, Talent; tenth, Sharon Larson, Ruth; eleventh, Sherry Wilkins, Talent; twelfth, Gary Cook, Talent; thirteenth, Renee Johnson, Phoenix; fourteenth, Bob Hubbard, Antelope.

Senior Beef Showmanship—First, Larry Toner, Central Point; second, Kenneth Harris, Phoenix; third, Sam James, Talent; fourth, Dennis Hoffberg, Phoenix; fifth, Terry Welburn, Talent; sixth, Norman Hatcher, Phoenix; seventh, Chip Buffington, Phoenix; eighth, John Hughes, Phoenix; ninth, Renee Johnson, Phoenix; tenth, Greg Goodrich, Talent.

Senior Poultry Showmanship—First, Larry Toner, Central Point; second, Margaret Nelson, Ruth; third, Carol Foadie, Central Point; fourth, Carolyn Trent, Talent; fifth, Terry Welburn, Talent; sixth, Norman Hatcher, Phoenix; seventh, Chip Buffington, Phoenix; eighth, John Hughes, Phoenix; ninth, Renee Johnson, Phoenix; tenth, Greg Goodrich, Talent.

Beef Fitting Contest—First, Dennis Harris, Phoenix; second, Chip Buffington, Phoenix; third, Norman Hatcher, Phoenix; fourth, Leonard Hatcher, Phoenix; fifth, Kenny Harris, Phoenix; sixth, Norman Hatcher, Phoenix.

Livestock Judging Contest—First, Larry Toner, Central Point; second, Susan Wright, Medford; third, Carolyn Trent, Talent; fourth, Margaret Nelson, Ruth; fifth, Richard Anderson, Antelope; sixth, Ronald Anderson, Antelope; seventh, Starlene Wilkins, Talent; eighth, Paulette Creel, Talent; ninth, Jack Esp, Reese Creek; tenth, Donna Hammond, Central Point; eleventh, Carolyn Trent, Talent; twelfth, Betty Jo Howell, Talent; thirteenth, Betty Jo Howell, Talent; fourteenth, Nikki Hammond, Central Point.

Home Garden Pest Control Given

Corvallis—A handy guide for home-garden vegetable growers in their summer "battle with bugs" has been published by Oregon State college extension service.

The illustrated, 12-page booklet, "Vegetable Garden Insect Pests," contains drawings and descriptions of insects, describes the damage they do, and lists pest-control measures.

Oregon residents may obtain free copies of the booklet from local county extension offices or from the OSC bulletin clerk, Corvallis.

Supplements fed a range of cows during calving seasons increased the number of calves and their average weight in drought years, a New Mexico experiment shows.

Of the \$40-billion spent by farm operators for production and family living expenses, about \$8-billion went for the purchase, operation and maintenance of farmer-owned motor vehicles and machinery, according to the U.S.D.A.

Fifty-seven acres of the land harvested in the U.S. last year gave as much food, feed and fiber as 100 acres yielded 10 years ago.

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