

Farm and Garden

Grange Co-op Marks 25 Years Of Service To Area Farmers

Central Point - The Grange Co-op will mark approximately 25 years of service to Rogue River valley farmers when it holds its annual report meeting in the Central Point Grange hall at 8 p.m. today.

Two major expansion plans to be discussed by Manager Don Patterson are a new building and petroleum bulk handling plant in the Ashland area and additional grain storage for Central Point. Facilities for additional storage of 1,500 tons of oats, barley

and wheat are planned for Central Point to compensate for grain storage facilities destroyed during the recent fire at the Morton Milling company in Medford, Patterson said yesterday.

Grange Co-op's sales volume has grown from \$13,187 in the depression year of 1934 to the current total of \$1,322,000, the manager reported. The present Grange Co-op grew from the idea farmers should get together to form their own purchasing and marketing cooperatives. It started in the Central Point Grange and was noted in the first record in minutes of August, 1934. Warren Patterson, father of Manager Don Patterson, appointed a committee to form a gas and oil purchasing cooperative. By-laws were filed Sept. 12, 1934 marking the co-op's birthday. By October of that year the committee chairman reported 31 members had been signed up. That same month the Grange made a down payment of \$350 on the Central Point store. First sale of co-op gasoline was to Otto Bohnert.

Active in forming the co-op were Victor Bursell, first president, and a Mr. Williams, the first manager. In those days, all granges had directors on the co-op board. Only Grange members carrying cards signed by the master and secretary were eligible to make purchases. The dividend paid on Jan. 1, 1935 was nine-tenths of 1 cent per gallon.

In February, 1935, Warren Patterson became board president of the board and in July, 1935, C. Maust became manager. At this time, the board authorized purchase of a truck for delivering gas at a cost not to exceed \$300.

In February, 1936, the First National Bank authorized an open line of credit for \$1,000. Many times during the first years, it was necessary for co-op officers to personally pledge their credit so that the organization could survive. A bank's action extending an open line of credit was greatly significant.

Started Feed Handling
In March, 1936, the co-op started to handle feeds on a small scale but still had no feed manufacturing facilities of any kind.

In January, 1939, W. E. Davies replaced Maust as manager and Roscoe Roberts was appointed to assist him. At the end of 1939, Earl W. Weaver became manager and continued in that job until 1957. Under Weaver the co-op became a major farm supply business in Southern Oregon.

In April, 1941, L. H. Gallatin, one of the early members, loaned the co-op funds to build a feed warehouse at Central Point. Some basic grinding and mixing equipment was installed and the co-op began feed manufacturing.

At a meeting in November, 1943, plans were approved for the purchase of the Ashland plant to meet the rapidly expanding feed business.

Plans for the present elevator were approved at a February, 1946, meeting. Construction was completed by the summer of 1947. The interest and financial support of the members made this possible. All the necessary funds were obtained through members. A fine example of true interest in cooperative effort.

By-Laws Changed
In 1952 the association's by-laws were changed and the co-op gave up its exempt income tax status. From then on it operated as a taxable cooperative.

During the years the petroleum department continued to grow and near the end of 1956, a tank farm of 80,000 gallons capacity was constructed in Central Point.

In June, 1959, Weaver resigned after nearly 18 years of service and Don Patterson became manager.

Changes in the feed business toward bulk operation compelled the construction of a complete bulk system in the summer of 1958 at our elevator. During 1959, additional storage for 1,000 tons was completed with a truck hoist for better unloading at the elevator.

"We are indebted to the founders of the Grange co-op, many of whom are still active patrons for their courage and persistence in their belief in the principles of cooperation," Patterson noted. "Times were really hard in 1934 and the economic future was uncertain. We must admire the courage of these people who banded together. Improvements and advances made in the past 25 years are something we tend to take for granted."

operation. Do not be alarmed at the amount of smoke when you start the engine - that is merely excess oil burning off.

State FFA Group To See Chapters While in Area

Oregon state FFA officers will visit the Rogue-Umpqua FFA district Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, or Sept. 16 through Sept. 19, according to Ed Griggs, district advisor.

Thursday and Friday the group will visit Jackson county chapters starting with Crater chapter Thursday afternoon and evening. Friday the group will tour Phoenix, Eagle Point, Grants Pass and Illinois Valley chapters. Saturday, a district leadership meeting will be held at Grants Pass.

Highlight of the tour will be the county fair awards night at the Crater high school cafeteria, starting at 8 p.m. Thursday. All persons who have donated FFA plaques, banners and gift certificates will be invited. Griggs said. Following the awards ceremonies there will be an informal social hour for the state FFA officers and the members of the district. Grants Pass and Illinois Valley chapters have been invited to attend the ceremonies and social hour although they will not receive awards, Griggs said.

Leadership Meeting Set

Saturday's district leadership meeting is designed to acquaint the newly elected chapter officers with their duties and to assist the chapters in preparing their activities, schedules for the coming year, according to Griggs.

Ed Glenn, state president who will visit here, was champion FFA public speaker for Oregon in 1959, and placed third in the regional contest held in Salt Lake City. Other state officers who will visit here include Lonny Fendall, Newberg chapter, state vice president; Dick Wooten, St. Helens, secretary; Jim Ross, Marshfield, state treasurer; Ron Sequist, Vail, reporter; and Richard Haas, Harrisburg, state sentinel.

Egg Producers Said Slow To Obey New Law

Salem - The 1959 look on egg permits or licenses isn't getting through to producers, who are the persons most affected, says the state department of agriculture.

This is evident from the lack of queries about the egg law amendments - and also from the 36 violations picked up in the first partial check through Klamath Falls stores. Checking in other areas of the state is in progress in conjunction with the routine quality and labeling inspection at retail and wholesale outlets.

The 1959 egg law amendments make four requirements of producers:

1. Any producer must have a permit if he sells eggs to restaurants, hotels and other eating places, to food manufacturers and to retail stores. The only exception is on sales to retail stores which handle and grade all the eggs bought from producers - in that event it is the store's responsibility to carry the permit.

2. The producers must keep for 30 days invoices of all the eggs they sell. The invoice must state the name and address of the seller, the quantity of eggs sold, the date sold, the grade and size of eggs. It is the producer's responsibility to make the invoice and retain a copy, though the department has said it is permissible for the grower to do this if it is in correct form and the producer has a duplicate.

Invoices Basis

The invoices are basis for the state to determine - if any question arises - whether or not the producer is liable for a case tax for eggs sold beyond the 200-case-per-year exemption.

3. Producers need to label eggs they sell with: producer's name and address, and in letters at least 3/16-inch high the size of the eggs and the grade. (Grade of eggs are either AA, A, B, C, B-Soiled or Dirty, or Checks or Chex; this designates quality. Sizes are Jumbo, Extra Large, Large, Medium, Small and Under-size - this tells the weight per dozen and minimum weight per egg.)

4. Finally, the producer must have adequate candling equipment so he can determine correctly the grade or quality if he sells graded eggs.

Many of Oregon's smaller egg producers will not require a permit because they sell only eggs from their own small flock directly to consumers, or if they sell eggs to any holder of an egg dealer's permit who grades them or if

Omar and Redmond Preferred Wheat

By GENE WINTERS
County Extension Agent
Omar and Redmond are two varieties of wheat recommended for fall seeding in Jackson county.

Omar, a brown-chaffed, medium tall growing wheat with a fairly stiff straw, is a heavy yielder here. It is the successor to Elmar and the Elgin and Alice varieties. Redmond is a stiff strawed, high yielding soft wheat with large blocky heads.

Considerable white Federation 38 and some Lemhi 53 wheat is seeded in the fall throughout the County with satisfactory results. Both of these spring varieties have a tendency to grow quite tall when fall seeded and occasionally lodge. Following wet winters white Federation 38 has been observed to have a higher incidence of root rot than some of the other varieties.

Recommended barleys for fall seeding are Bonneville

and Winter Club. Winter Club is a six-row rough awned winter barley with stiff straw. Bonneville is a spring variety with sufficient winter hardiness to be planted in the fall here. It is a six-row, smooth awned variety with a stiff straw. Under dry, low soil fertility conditions it may be difficult to thresh. Cascade, a true winter barley recommended for the Willamette valley, has shown some promise as a good yielder at the Southern Oregon experiment station, but has weak straw and lodges easily.

Winter oats recommended on the basis of past performance are Crater and Grey Winter. Crater, a grey winter oat, has been more vigorous, has shown the greatest resistance to lodging and has yielded the most grain of the two varieties locally.

Fall seedings of grain should be made in preference to spring seedings whenever possible for higher yields. The increasing occurrence of cereal yellow dwarf in Jackson county with the possibilities of epidemic proportions like that found in the Willamette valley point to the need for fall seeding as a control measure. The aphids which transmit this disease from the wild perennial grasses along roadsides and fence rows are usually dormant when the young winter grain is in the susceptible stage.

Nitrogen is the main plant nutrient limiting yields of grain crops in the county. The amount of nitrogen to apply is dependent upon the field's cropping history. No nitrogen may be necessary the first year following alfalfa or clover pasture where there has been a good growth of legumes. Early spring growth will determine the need for a spring application of nitrogen.

It is suggested that for fall grain seedings a cereal crop that 15 to 20 pounds of actual nitrogen per acre be worked in the seedbed just prior to seeding. An early spring follow-up application the latter part of February or the first part of March of 20 to 30 pounds actual nitrogen per acre is suggested. Under conditions of adequate irrigation water where a heavy crop of straw has been plowed down prior to seeding, the early spring application could be increased to 30 to 40 pounds of actual nitrogen.

Phosphorous and potassium applications should be based upon a soil test report. Cereal crops will respond to applications of sulfur. If sulfur has not been included in the previous year's fertilizer program it is recommended that 10 to 20 pounds of sulfur per acre be applied. Sulfur can generally be included in one of the fertilizer materials.

Crater Exec Group Lays New Plans

Central Point - Plans for FFA county fair awards night next Thursday in Crater high school were discussed Tuesday night during a meeting of the Crater FFA chapter executive group.

The group discussed plans also for the chapter concession stand at the football game at Crater high school Friday night.

The executive committee consists of 18 boys, six officers and 12 committee chairmen. These include: John Caster, president; Don Denning, vice president; Don Ryan, secretary; Pete Melstad, treasurer; Nate Barry, reporter; Larry Ryerson, sentinel; Jim Frink, assistant treasurer; Dave Foote, promotion; Dennis Samples and Russell Walker, co-chairmen for television; Dennis Fisher, radio; Dave Redman, public program; Gary Dusenberry, chapter photographer; Jay Alsenz, veterinary chairman; Ron Ross, chain animal chairman; and Gary Evans, concession chairman.

Seed Growers Wait on Tests

Corvallis - Many Oregon seed growers this year have to wait longer than usual for results of germination tests from the seed laboratory at Oregon State college because of an unusually high percentage of dormant seeds in samples sent in for testing.

"It's taking a long time to make the seeds grow," commented Mrs. Louisa Jensen, head of the seed laboratory. She thinks in some instances dormancy may be due to seed being slightly immature at time of harvest.

She reported common ryegrass, Alta fescue and bluegrass seed samples sent in for testing show more dormant seed than the lab has encountered the past 10 years. Tests still are not complete for many seed samples planted in mid-July.



HOW MANY MORE? - Lyle Kinney, of Bear Creek orchards, poses beside a heavily laden Bartlett pear tree. A number of pears have fallen off the tree forming a layer on the ground. When this picture was taken during the Bartlett harvest growers wondered how many more Bartletts would be on the ground. A total of 308 Mexican nationals are now working in the valley. Growers say this still isn't enough to meet their needs and hope they won't face the same situation with winter pear varieties which they are harvesting now. Pear shippers and growers estimate 440 fewer people in the Rogue valley are working in the packing houses because the pears cannot be adequately harvested. One packing house alone estimates the resulting shortening of their normal packing house operation means a total loss of \$1,496 in daily wages to valley workers.

Farming Outlook For 1960 Varied

Corvallis - Oregon farmers, who are good managers and who make decisions based on a careful study of their resources and crops they can grow should be able to make a profit next year. But the going could be tough for some, Marion D. Thomas, extension agricultural economist at Oregon State college, said.

Few of the farm commodities grown in the state have good profit prospects for next year, Thomas said. This means it will be a careful adjusting of farm production to the market outlook, and the use of new technology in farming, if a farmer is to be successful. Costs of most goods and services used by farmers will stay high, and some may even rise above this year's level as other users bid strongly for the same resources. Interest and tax costs for farmers will also probably be higher next year.

Value of farm land and prices of farming equipment will stay high next year as farmers seek to increase size and efficiency of their farms, Thomas believes. Other industries are expected to compete for the physical resources needed in growing economy, and this should help hold farm-land values high.

Good Market Seen

Those wishing to rent or sell farm lands should generally find a good market, Thomas added.

However, quality products will bring premiums if marketed through efficient marketing organizations in forms and amounts preferred by retailers and housewives, Thomas said. For instance, premiums will often go to farmers who can supply a large volume of a high-quality farm product on contract, and to those who study markets carefully and sell at times when farm products bring the highest prices.

Technological changes and changing economic conditions in the state and over the nation will continue pushing and

New Manual On Horses Now Out

Corvallis - A new illustrated manual for Oregon youths who enroll in 4-H club horse projects this fall is now available from county extension offices in the state, the state 4-H office at Oregon State college reported.

Titled "Your 4-H Horse Project," the bulletin describes horse breeds, explains selection, feeding, care, equipment, and contains helps on training horses. Anyone between the age of 9 and 21 who owns a horse and agrees to meet the requirements of the project is eligible to join a 4-H horse club, Cal Monroe, state 4-H agent said.

In the project, boys and girls learn to care for their horses, how to ride, and how to select and identify a top-rate saddle horse. The 4-H horse project is the fastest growing livestock project. A total of 2300 youths enrolled in horse clubs this year.

L. J. Marks, Wheeler county extension agent, is author of the new bulletin.

Pork Rated Tops For This Month's Buy

Corvallis - Plan to use plenty of pork and add pork to the freezer this month and next. More pork, at lower prices, will be featured in local stores than shoppers have seen in the last 10 years.

Zelma Reagle, Oregon State college food marketing specialist, reported 12 per cent more pork is expected on markets this September than last.

Look for good buys in pork shoulder steaks, chops, and roasts, Miss Reagle continued. Recommended freezing storage for pork is four to five months.

New Type Squash Yields Large Fruit

Geneva, N. Y. (Science Service) - A newly developed squash called "Red Skin" produces fruits averaging 12 to 15 pounds and gives yields of 10 to 25 tons per acre, New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Cornell University reports. The orange-yellow color of the flesh blends with the red-orange skin. Smoothness of skin, shallow furrows and uniformity of color of flesh and skin make Red Skin an attractive squash, the Station says. Seed of Red Skin squash is expected to be available by 1960.

SIMULTANEOUS RELEASE

San Francisco - (UPI) - Two sisters, Mrs. Marilyn McGill, 29, and Mrs. Beverly Smith, 28, gave birth to sons on the same day and in the same maternity ward at St. Francis Hospital here.

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ROGUE VALLEY PROVED SIRE SERVICE

Tips Provided For Power Mower

Let's assume here, however, that we are dealing with the "how-to" enthusiast.

Here then is what factory service experts suggest:

1. Drain all remaining gasoline from the tank. Squeeze several drops of oil in the combustion chamber and pull the engine through two or three cycles, with the switch off.
2. Remove spark plug and check it for cracks or other damage. Clean off carbon and oil, and reset the spark gap. For balanced power Lawn-Boy engines a spark gap of .025 is recommended. (Check your owners manual for other makes).
3. Remove the rotary cutting blade, sharpen and balance it. The blade is so important to efficient cutting and at the same time so reasonable in price, it is both wise and economical to replace the nicked and out-of-balance blade rather than attempt to service it. Retighten blade nut securely.
4. Check all connections, movable parts and wheel assemblies for damage or wear. Examine the engine and housing for loose bolts and nuts.
5. Wash gas tank out with fresh gasoline. Remove sediment bowl and wash it clean.
6. Gas up with fresh fuel. Use correct fuel (1/2 pint oil to one gallon of gas for 2-cycle engines) for your engine, drain oil from the crankcase, flush and fill to proper level with clean oil.
7. Remove the gas line at the carburetor and open the shutoff valve. Permit the fuel to flow freely for 2 or 3 seconds to clean out line. Then close the shutoff valve and replace the gas line. Reopen the shutoff valve.
8. Start the engine and let it run for a few minutes. After the excess oil in the cylinder has burned off, adjust the carburetor for the smooth-

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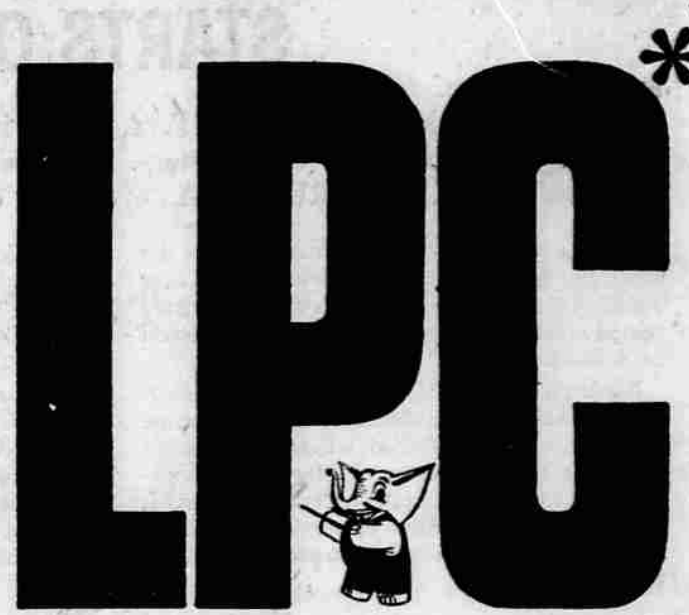
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