

Weed Conference Meeting Planned Here Nov. 12-13

Salem - The Oregon Weed Conference at Medford on Nov. 12 and 13 will offer air and ground agricultural sprayers and dusters the only "refresher" opportunity between now and 1961. With this in mind, as many of Oregon's licensed applicators as possible are urged to attend the full session.

This urging comes from Ray Kelso, herbicide control supervisor with the state department of agriculture.

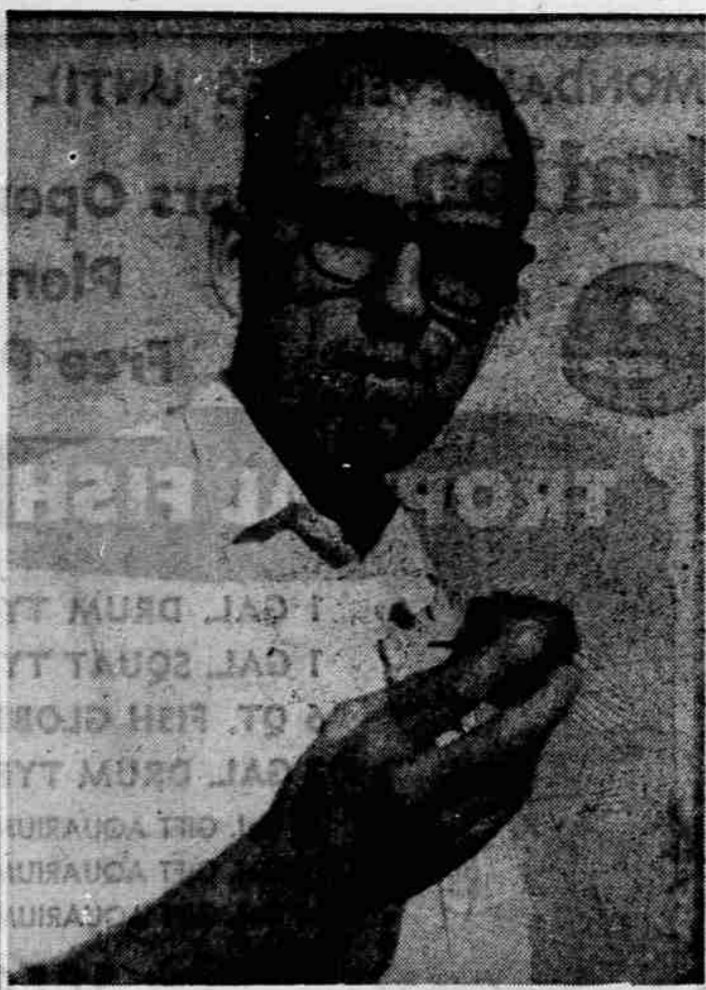
He pointed out that the applicators' short course, staged annually since 1951 by the state college and the department, was recently cancelled for 1960.

Of particular interest to ground applicators will be the discussion of the most effective use of soil sterilants by Dr. Dave Bayer, extension weed specialist from Davis, California, Kelso said.

New developments in research on farm chemicals, presented by Dr. Virgil Freed of Oregon State college and a talk on weed control and plantings on Oregon highways by Mark H. Astrup of the state highway department will be helpful to licensed operators, Kelso says.

George Moose of the state department of agriculture will discuss ragweed controls and present slides to familiarize those attending with this public nuisance.

In other features in a jam-packed two days program, representatives of three chemical companies will discuss their new chemicals which have a place in weed control.



TASTES TOMATO - Robert Straub, Lane county senator, and member of the state legislature's interim committee on agriculture, bites into an experimental tomato variety at the Southern Oregon Branch Experiment station. The picture was taken Monday afternoon as the committee toured the experiment station on Hanley rd.

Soil Sampling Service Ready

Jackson county farmers have a free soil sampling service available to them this year according to Gene Winters, County Extension agent.

Through a cooperative agreement between the Future Farmers of America chapters and the Northwest Plant Food association, chapter members will take soil samples to be sent in to the Oregon State college soil testing laboratory in Corvallis.

The association will pay the FFA chapter one dollar for each sample taken.

Farmers desiring this service should make their requests to the vocational agricultural instructors of the school having an FFA chapter nearest his farm. Schools having chapters are Crater, Eagle Point high school and Phoenix high school.

Soil testing fees are still \$2.50 for the standard soil test which includes soil reaction, lime requirement, phosphorus, potassium, calcium, and magnesium tests. A boron test is available at extra cost for growers of vegetable and legume crops.

Wheat Utilization Conference Scheduled

Corvallis - Research aimed at finding new agricultural and industrial uses for wheat will be spotlighted at a three-state meeting Oct. 27 and 28 in Walla Walla, Wash.

The first Tri-State Wheat Utilization Conference will bring wheat growers and industry representatives up-to-date on latest findings in wheat utilization research, reports Dr. Paul Weswig, Oregon State college agricultural chemist, who is on the conference program committee. All meetings will be held in the Marcus Whitman hotel.

Under Canadian government regulations eggs graded "A, large" must weigh at least 24 ounces a dozen.

Home Extension Gives Boost To Family Life Security

By MARY PAT LUCY County Extension Agent, Home Economics

The family is the basis of our society and the success of our country and future generation depends upon the security of the family life of today.

I believe that there is a greater need for home economics information and education than ever before.

Fifty-five per cent of the brides in Oregon last year were 15 to 19 years of age. Of this 55 per cent, 30 per cent were 15-17 years of age; 40 per cent 18 years of age and

any other field of interest. The program of the home economics extension units is planned in a series of two or three meetings by representatives of each of the 29 units in the county. These women study the situation concerning the homes and plan a program which they feel will fit the needs of this community.

Approximately 12 per cent of the sickness in the United States is caused from worry-much of this is from financial problems. Many people think that if they had more money they wouldn't have any problems. This is not true. Real happiness does not depend upon how much money you have but upon what you do with it. We learn how to make money but not how to manage it.

Could Save Money
The average homemaker could save at least 5 per cent on her food bill with very little effort and sometimes as much as 20 per cent. A great deal of money is saved through economical home-making practices. Dresses can be made for approximately one-third the price tag in the store. Last year \$60,000 was spent in Oregon on household appliances. Education is needed in selection of these appliances. The average woman does not have a source of information that is not trying to sell her something. The Home Economics extension service is not trying to sell anything. We do not use brand names and our opinions are unbiased. We give information in bulletin form or through telephone calls or home visits to help make the homemaker an informed buyer.

Our projects include study of consumer credit, time management, nutrition, interior decoration (a tastefully decorated home is important not only for the mental well-being of a family, but can also affect the physical well-being of a family), home management and do-it-yourself projects such as reupholstering and refinishing of furniture - here, there is a huge saving of money for the family.

The home economics extension program is an educational organization and its aims are to develop leadership amongst the county's women and to help a homemaker feel that homemaking is a woman's most important project.

Many times we wonder if we should teach basic homemaking including nutrition, meal preparation, clothing construction, etc. In the field of nutrition - any publication more than five years old is obsolete. The poorest fed segment in our nation is the teenage girl and mothers of child bearing age.

Do Not Have Time
Girls should take this in high school but many high school students do not find time in their schedule for these courses. They never learn how to plan a complete meal. We find girls in high school are so involved in class work and high school projects that they do not have time to learn homemaking from their mothers and their mothers are working (40 per cent of the mothers with school age children or the child rearing stage of their life are working outside the home).

As a result, mothers do not provide this information. We expect a girl to train to be a nurse, secretary or in any other field of business, but for our most important project - that of homemaking - they often receive absolutely no training. Also, girls who do take homemaking in high school are not as interested as the woman who is actually facing the problem of homemaking as a married woman.

Demands upon a homemaker's time are as great today as they were in grandmother's day. Statistics prove that a homemaker of today spends as much time on her job as her grandmother. There is a great change in the kind of work she is doing and energy requirements. The homemaking field changes as rapidly as

--- CHIT CHAT ---

By JOE COWLEY Mail Tribune Farm Editor

Let's combine FFA and 4-H farm youth organizations and eliminate the home extension service.

Those are two propositions tossed out to the some 60 farmers and other interested persons attending the state legislature's interim committee on agriculture hearing Monday night. So how do you feel about it? Bob Duncan, house speaker, was chief questioner, so you might send your written opinions to him. Although not a member of the committee, as a member of this county's legislative delegation he is naturally interested.

Sixty is not a good number. There are many, many more farmers than that in the Rogue valley who should have attended. Next time the committee should follow OMP Manager Lester Adams' advice and send out a "bird-dog" to sniff out the smaller farmers and their complaints.

Duncan did an excellent job in his questioning. He seemed informed on area farm problems and he remembered ones brought up in the past. However, we disagree with him that the committee's work is done after hitting radio, TV and newspapers with announcements of the meeting. In the days of the personal political touch seeking out all the small farmers and rural residents was called "stumping the country." If members of the state legislative delegation do their own "bird-dogging" and "stump it," they might do themselves some political good besides getting some direct and valuable information.

Minnesota made a similar survey and had data on even the small farmer when the survey was completed. Even though a main aim of the interim committee study is possible elimination of duplicated agricultural service agencies the small farmer should be contacted, too. It's true that the larger and more successful farmers, like most of those who testified Monday night, use more of the agencies. Their testimony on general problems was interesting, but all except a very few were unwilling to commit themselves on the duplication question.

The small farmer might be more outspoken as he is not like to be in as fat and happy mood as the big farmer. Incidentally, we heard many more gripes from the pear-growers in private discussions than we ever heard Monday night. We didn't realize they had become so suddenly satisfied.

This question of combining FFA and 4-H is an interesting one. Each was authorized by a separate congressional act. FFA is a classroom plus extra-curricular program. The other is strictly a spare-time activity. FFA is a high school age organization and 4-H takes in the younger children as well. We have often wondered at the way both organizations compete for the spare time attentions of farm and rural youngsters. (There are a few city youngsters in both programs, too.) This question of combination deserves a lot of careful, serious study.

Then, there's the question of "cut-to-the-bone" or eliminate home extension work. This can't be done until the legislators know what home extension is, what it does and its past history of achievements. More appears on that elsewhere in this paper. The budgetary ax has to be used skillfully as well as vigorously. Generally, the committee and our own legislative delegation seemed confused between the functions of the experiment station and the extension service; even some of the testifying farmers.

From remarks made at Monday's session, any hearing by an interim committee on taxation is bound to be a hot one. The problem as presented by Henry Conger, "plain dirt farmer," is a tough one. He owes nothing on his land, nor do his sons. They do their own farm work. But, here's little left after taxes, he complains.

Conger urged a sales tax be levied and the property tax be relieved dollar for dollar by what is collected through the sales tax. He thought only property owners should be allowed to vote on bond issues. A member of the interim committee reminded him this law was voted in during a general election. However, the problem remains. Oregon's property taxes are burdensome to the farmer, according to what we have heard. So, something has to be done about them. The question is what?

Earl Price, OSC experiment station head, posed another problem: Where do you spend your research dollars? Willamette valley has a virus problem which has wiped out the barley crop there. Jackson county or Rogue valley has a pear decline problem which threatens to wipe out the pear trees in this second most valuable industry here. Which should receive the most funds, the people who scream the loudest? Meanwhile other major agricultural problems deserve research work, plus some minor ones. Should these be neglected for two major problems?

These OSC research men don't dwell in ivory towers. They can't afford to. Too many people are poised with bricks in their hands to knock them down to ground level. They not only have to keep up with current agricultural problems, but they have to anticipate new ones to keep little ones from becoming big ones.

Who are these guys on the interim committee? Francis W. Ziegler, Republican senator from Benton county and committee chairman is a processor, manufacturer, distributor of dairy products. He was born and raised in Nebraska. Robert W. Straub, senator from Lane county and leading contender for state Democratic Central committee chairman, is an ex-Lane county commissioner. He was apparently born and raised in San Francisco. Lloyd M. Key, Democratic senator from Umatilla county is a farmer and was born and raised in Iowa. Arthur R. Ireland, Republican representative from Washington county, is a dairyman. He's a native Oregonian, born in Forest Grove. Joe Rogers, Polk county Republican representative, is a farmer-dairyman, and was born in Independence, Ore. Don McKinnis, Democratic representative from Union county was born in Milton, Ore. and is a farmer. Roy Fitzwater, Democratic representative from Linn county is a farmer and fruit buyer. These are the men who appeared during the hearing here.

What comes of the series of hearings, what problems will be solved, what agricultural services will be combined or cut out and other questions, will be answered in time. A similar study was made in Minnesota. It showed a large number of marginal farmers were losing money and should get out of farming. Whether this study will reach as definite a conclusion will depend on some thorough "bird-dogging."

The most encouraging thing about the hearing here is that it was the first of a series in the field. They should get better as they go along. We, and others we talked to, felt that Monday's hearing touched on the fringe of the farmers' problems and didn't hit the heart of the matter.

Tractor Foreman's Jobs Outlined for Chapter

By DELMER SMITH Crater Chapter Reporter

LeeRoy Chastain, tractor foreman for the Crater Future Farmers of America has a multitude of jobs under his jurisdiction.

They include seeing that members have a tractor's drivers license and properly acquainting the members with the chapter tractor, its maintenance and operation before using it.

To receive a Crater FFA tractor driver's license a member must receive a score of 100 on a written test on maintaining and operating the tractor.

LeeRoy checks the tractor for maintenance needs before and after each member uses it. Members using the tractor perform daily a 10-hour use maintenance check. The tractor foreman is in charge of 100, 200 and 600 hour tractor checks, also. A main part of the Crater FFA chapter's revenue is from custom work with tractor and implements. LeeRoy plans and schedules the tractor for custom work, for members of the community and for the school district. **Work Completed**

Recent work completed for the school district included leveling 60 dump-truck loads of dirt at the Sams Valley school. This created a much larger play area. The chapter used a land-plane on a piece of land at the Central Point junior high school. Tested the soil and Chastain found it was deficient in nitrogen and phosphorus. He applied ammonio-phos fertilizer to the soil and then seeded the area to a lawn mix containing red creeping fescue, chewings fescue and marion blue grass. The chapter also used a land plane to extend the athletic field at Crater high school and the playground area at the Jewett elementary school.

Tractor foreman Chastain has fallen heir also to the job of chapter farm manager, 11 acres of land which will be cultivated and seeded to barley, as soon as the soil is moist enough for working. LeeRoy uses some school time to carry out his duties. Much of his work falls after school hours and the chapter feels fortunate to have such a capable member in charge of their farm, equipment and custom work jobs.

Ask Bang's Fund Be Kept, Not Cut
Salem - With the nationwide brucellosis program facing, the Western Interstate year over 1959 federal financing, the Western Interstate Committee on Agriculture has favored a direct appeal to congress to provide adequate funds to finish the eradication work.

Frank McKennon, Oregon director of agriculture, brought this word back from the October 6 WICA meeting in Denver. Earlier at St. Louis, the Western Association of State Departments of Agriculture went on record urging adequate financing of the nationwide brucellosis program, but their action called for USDA to request additional funds of congress, a slower process than the direct appeal.

McKennon says both these groups are on record as urging adequate funds because less than half the states are certified. In many states with heavy cattle populations the work is just getting under way and will not be completed for several years even with an increase in funds. He said both groups urging more funds say the drastic reduction in federal funds budgeted for fiscal 1960 will seriously cripple the program nationwide and will stop work in some counties now under way causing a loss of ground in areas already cleaned up.

Oregon gained modified certified brucellosis free status last July 2.

Fewer Pear Cars Given Inspection
Salem - Potato harvest in both central Oregon and Klamath growing areas is well past the peak with quality holding up as "the best in years," reported the state department of agriculture. Yields in these districts are down slightly due to smaller size but the percentage of No. 1's grade-outs is fully 20 points higher than last year. Malheur county potato harvest is virtually finished except for tonnage going into the large quick freeze plant at Ontario. The plant has been one of the largest users in the state this year of the third-party platform inspections on grower deliveries.

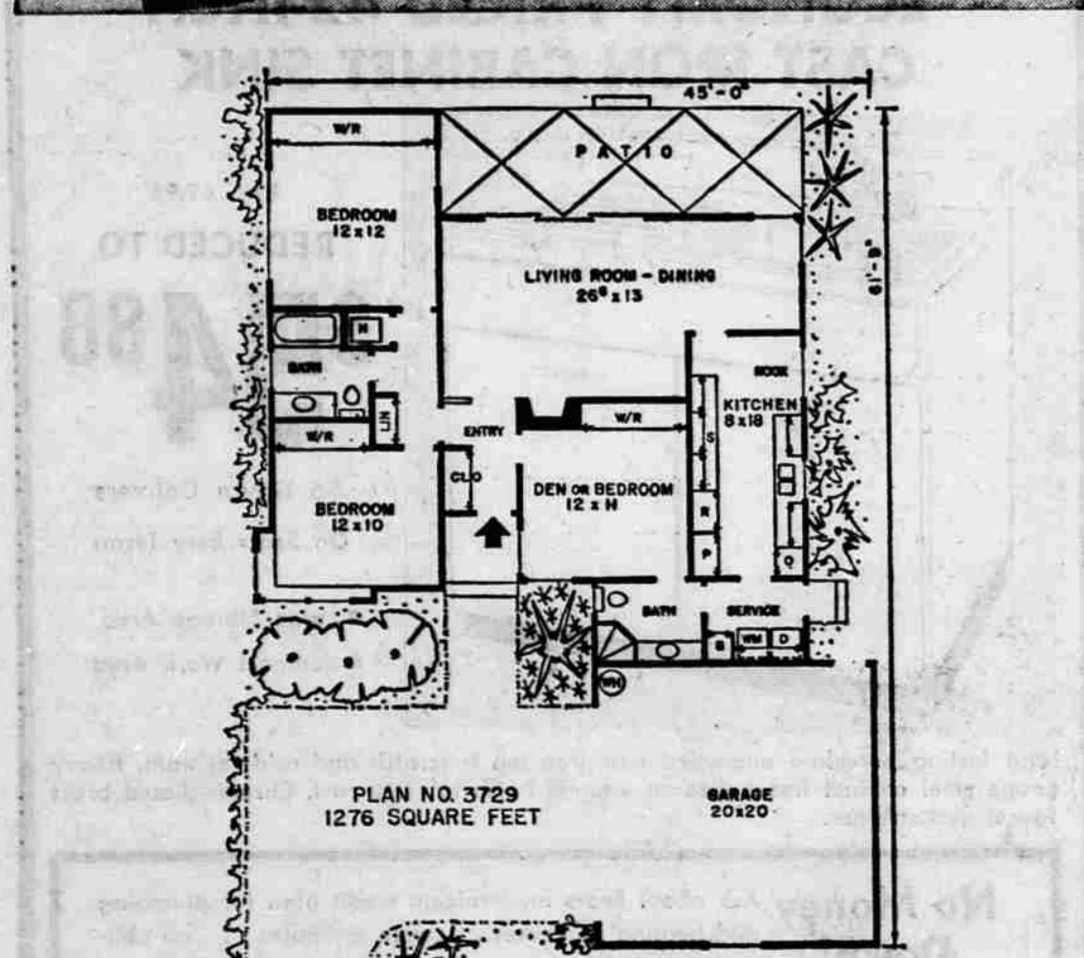
Experimental runs this fall of early gems (russets) for quick freeze have proved quite satisfactory and if continued on a larger scale in future years will extend the operation for about six weeks. This is the prediction of W. L. Close, federal supervisor in Oregon for the cooperative services.

Winter pear harvest at both Hood River and Medford is completed, with inspections at this point on slightly fewer cars than last year. Close says the attractive late market sparked a good movement of Bartlett's, with the result that few cars are left in Oregon.

East Pakistan's monsoon climate and rich soil produce about two-thirds of the world's supply of jute.

Bread Pan Sizes Set In State Regulations
Salem - Primarily to ward off introduction of the deceptive "balloon" bread loaf in Oregon, maximum pan sizes in which the standard Oregon loaves may be baked were established Oct. 18 by the state department of agriculture. The legal sizes for pans will become effective Nov. 12.

O. K. Bales, department foods and dairies chief, said the balloon loaf, sold in a neighboring state and which has been found on at least one occasion in a southwestern Oregon market, looks like a 1 1/4-pound loaf but actually weighs only one pound. It's labeled at the correct weight but deceives the eye by the size.



This Week's Home For Living-

By HIAWATHA ESTES

Planned for gracious living at prices within your budget, this house will open your eyes to the possibility of a well designed home.

Access is available to the living room, den and bedroom hall from the roofed over entry. Halls have been kept at a minimum.

Although all bedrooms have a large amount of wardrobe space, an additional 3'-6" was gained in the master bedroom by placing it at the rear of the room rather than against the bath wall.

Both the family bath and three-quarter bath off the den or third bedroom have pull-down lavatories which is definitely a plus feature in a small home. The living room-dining ell stretches across the rear of

the house for a total of 26 feet, 6 inches. This room is made to appear even larger due to the sliding doors which open onto the partially roofed patio.

The door leading from the kitchen to the dining area has been located in such a position as to provide a maximum space in the nook and prevent any of the family from having to walk through the dining ell. The kitchen built-in appliances have been carefully grouped to save a busy housewife many extra steps each day. The large pantry next to the refrigerator will offer as much storage space as is usually found in the entire kitchen of an average home of this size.

The service area contains a broom closet, washer and dryer with overhead storage. The rear entrance is only a few steps from the garage back door. In areas which ex-

perience cold weather during much of the year, the washer could be relocated in front of the rear door and a new door could then be opened directly from the service to the garage.

Wide overhanging eaves help protect the exterior of this home from the weather. The bay window, used brick veneer and planter, cedar shingle roof, vertical and horizontal siding together with band saw corbels, make this a rustic home with very little left to desire.

Complete working drawing of the above plan can be obtained at a cost of \$7.50 for the first 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, Homes for Living, may be purchased for \$1. Send all orders for either plans or books to Hiawatha Estes, P.O. Box 404-T, Northridge, Calif.

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