

### Three Factors Given For Gardening By Rogue Valley Nurserymen's Group

By J. VERNON MARSHALL  
Note for Rogue Valley Nurserymen and Growers association.

Now the weather has cleared up and all danger of frost is over, we should plant our garden, landscape our yards, and beautify our homes in general.

There are plenty of annuals, perennials, trees and shrubs. Most nurseries are growing them in containers now so they can be moved any time of the year without danger of loss.

The cost of plants is very small in comparison to the pleasure you will gain by maintaining a well landscaped home. I would like to mention some facts that are very important this time of year, and as far as that goes, for the year around.

I would like to talk about manures, fertilizers and soil drainage, the most important factors to successful gardening.

**Fertilizers Important**  
There is no subject in gardening more deserving of consideration and careful study than that of fertilizers and other forms of plant food.

Lucky indeed is the gardener who keeps a couple of cows to supply him with manure. One can get along nicely with cow manure alone without paying much attention to so-called commercial fertilizers or chemical salts as plant foods.

With cow manure on hand—whether fresh and in liquid form, or well decomposed and mixed in with soil we hardly need spend a single cent. Conditions, however, have changed and are changing rapidly, and it seems almost as if the automobile had not only done away with the horse, but has driven the cows away, also.

There are really more cows in the country than ever, only they are distributed differently. The cost of manure, if bought, is almost prohibitive. Gradually some of us are beginning to realize that we have to find substitutes with

which to supply the essential plant foods, such as nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, one or the other of which—if not all three—is usually lacking in most soils.

We are beginning to realize that we are in the dark about what the soil in our particular section lacks in essential plant food requirements. Nor do we intelligently go about applying fertilizer. We look upon a bag of 2-12-1 fertilizer with suspicion, just because it doesn't look like a yard of manure. We don't realize that the food values in that bag are far greater than what is actually available in that yard of manure.

**Drainage Required**  
Now for drainage—With the possible exception of aquatics, all plants need drainage to do well. We often overlook this fact in the case of plants requiring moisture, and have them go back on us. Even the garden should be provided with proper drainage of the same as the basement of a dwelling, and the heavier the subsoil, the more drainage is necessary in order to keep things sweet.

A few four inch drain tiles, with a covering of cinders and provided with a proper outlet will in a short time pay many times over for the cost of installation. All vegetables, flowers and shrub beds need drainage. You cannot water daily without having drainage to take the surplus moisture away. The more you water the more drainage becomes necessary.

Washington—UPI—The agriculture department predicts higher cash rents for both farms and pasture land this year in most north central states.

These states are the nation's big crop and livestock production area. They include Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas.

An economist, writing in "The Farm Cost Situation," reports rental rates for north central farms range from \$17 to \$20 per acre in the central corn belt to about \$5 per acre in North Dakota and South Dakota.

Interest rates paid by farmers rose sharply in 1959, and probably will continue at a high level during 1960, the department said. Interest rates in the central money markets rose to new heights in late 1959, but decline early in 1960 because of a leveling off in the demand for credit.

Washington—UPI—The agriculture department said today farm production costs in 1960 were likely to be higher than the 28 billion dollars estimated for 1959.

Economists noted in the department publication, "The Farm Cost Situation," that the average of prices paid for production goods and services in April was slightly above that of a year earlier. This rise occurred despite lower prices for feed and livestock, which comprised about 28 per cent of all production expenses in 1959.

The use of production items from non-farm sources probably will continue to increase and prices of most of these items will be higher in 1960 than in 1959, the Department said.

**Wage Increase**  
Wage rates of hired labor were expected to increase, although total expenditures for hired labor might not change appreciably from those of 1959, when coupled with a drop in the number of hired hands.

Interest payments and property taxes will be up sharply, the Department said. Total expenditures for livestock and feed might be lower.

The prices of motor vehicles, farm supplies and fertilizers were unchanged this

spring from last. Feed was down 2 per cent and feeder livestock down 4 per cent.

Items for which prices were higher this spring than last were motor supplies, one per cent; farm machinery, up 4 per cent; building and fencing materials, up one per cent; seed, up 6 per cent; taxes, up 6 per cent; wage rates, up 5 per cent; farm real estate, up 3 per cent.

Washington—UPI—The increase in the market value of farm real estate slowed noticeably in 1959.

After advancing 6 to 8 per cent in each of the three previous years, the increase in farm real estate values in the year ended March 1 was only 3 per cent.

Although on state reported a decline in the latest 12-month period, increases were 2 per cent or less in most of the corn belt, lake states, and northern plains. Values increased more than the national average in most of the Mountain and Pacific states and in New England.

Washington—UPI—The agriculture department's current progress report on the national rural development program notes an increase in community health improvement work in many of the 200 participating counties.

More than 30 examples of health improvement activity were described in the department bulletin "Health Improvement Through the Rural Development Program—Third Progress Report."

Poultry will have to be meatier to qualify for U.S. Grade "A" after July when the department's revised standards for poultry go into effect. The revised standards call for a greater amount of flesh on the breast of "A" quality birds.

New standards and grades for poultry parts also are provided so that shoppers can buy, for example, U.S. Grade "A" chicken or turkey legs. Other changes include use of letter grade marks U.S. Grade A, B or C to individually grade, ready-to-eat poultry; new wholesale and procurement grades; and redefinition of the standards, in part, so they will be applied more uniformly.

The department and the American dairy industry again have set aside June as National Dairy Month. In doing so, the Department noted that the industry was celebrating something like 350 years of continued progress since the first 100 cows arrived at the Jamestown Colony.

Dairying is a major source of income not only to farmers but to thousands of workers who haul milk from farms to creameries, process it in milk plants and factories, and transport it and sell it at homes, stores, and restaurants.

The Department's current statistics show that farm cash receipts from dairying represent 14 per cent of all receipts from farm products.

### Lamb Pool Ready In Three Weeks

Another lamb pool is expected in about three weeks here for Jackson county sheepgrowers, according to County Agent Earle Jossy.

Yesterday 277 lambs were shipped out by truck from Midway auction yards on Table Rock rd. to San Francisco. Pool price is \$20.50 a hundred weight. They were weighed in at Midway with a 4 per cent shrink allowed and a cost of 25 cents per 100 pounds deducted for handling, bookkeeping, pooling and use of the yards and scales.

"This is as good as anyone has received locally for their lambs," Jossy commented. "The lamb market fell apart early this year.

Last Wednesday sheepgrowers sold 2,500 fleeces to the wool pool for 51½ cents a pound. Klamath basin sheep at the same time were bringing 46 cents a pound for their range wool. However, the range wool shrinks more since it is not as clean, it was explained.

### Dispute Continues On Owner of Barque

Astoria—UPI—The question of who owns the wrecked British barque Peter Iredale was up in the air again today.

Court records revealed last week end that the late R. E. Hendricks had purchased at least a part of the vessel in 1917 for \$25.

Hendricks' son, Cliff, a reporter for the Oregon City Enterprise-Courier, has claimed the vessel, saying it was left to him by his father.

But Monday, a further search of records showed Hendricks apparently had sold the wreck to a J. A. Moshor for \$325, also in 1917.

Clatsop county plans to resist any efforts to remove the vessel for salvage.

Strawberry growers in the Willamette valley also depend on school youngsters for harvest. These are organized into platoons with mothers or interested adults acting as platoon leaders to recruit the kids and supervise their picking.

The kids can make from \$5 to \$10 a day and the platoon leader can make about \$12 a day. Why can't the same thing be tried here for pear-picking?

The sour cherry deal looks good and is getting better. The fruit came through the frost period well. Bagley Canning company over in Ashland has agreed to can all that the valley can produce. Newberry Orchards packing company, also in Ashland, may handle some frozen pack in the future.

This year the valley has 25 to 30 acres in sour cherries. Predictions are that 5 to 10 additional acres will be planted. Best location is considered the heavy soil on Ashland hillsides which also puts them close to where they will be processed.

Farmers in the Phoenix area report considerable trouble with gophers. This has been a continual fight over the years, they report. One farmer reports some luck gassing them with the tractor.

Costs are still squeezing the small farmer, particularly hard. Rogue valley small farmers report high cost of spray materials and tractors work a special hardship. One farmer said he was pricing new tractors last week end. In 1944 his tractor cost \$1,212. The same tractor now costs \$3,750. Perhaps the small farmers should pool equipment and spray rigs. That might help some.

One cost the farmer does not have to put up with is the cost through gopher damage to his crops. Since these little beasts, which may be ugly enough to remind you of Uncle Louie, spend much of their lives underground you probably won't see them until after your alfalfa roots are cut. Their burrows also often cause breaks in irrigation ditches costing hundreds of dollars in repair work beside the crop loss caused by the flooding. How to get rid of these pesky creatures is related elsewhere on this page.

The poultrymen of the area report the egg market will probably be firm from now on through to October. Local egg outlets are paying 38 cents a dozen on double A extra large, 34 cents for mediums and 27 cents for smalls. Locally, the double A, extra large went up a cent Friday.

Checking the OSC bulletin dated May 16 this shows a steady market since prices paid Portland area egg producers at that period, ranch basis, ranged from 34 to 38½ cents a dozen on double A extra large. Double A large sold at 32 to 36½ cents, or 3 to 5 cents higher than a year ago. Then egg prices dropped to the lowest level in nearly 20 years. Grade A large traded in the 30 to 32 cent range, up 5 cents from a year earlier. Mediums cashed at 29 to 32½ cents, or 6 to 7 cents above a year ago. Small brought 3 cents a dozen more than a year ago, ranging from 23 to 26½ cents a dozen.

Al Hart of Hart's hatchery is trying to work up more interest in the turkey breeding program. Both turkey eggs and meat are bringing good prices, he said. Excellent climate in the Rogue valley makes the turkey industry a natural. The over-increasing population is another incentive since people are eating more and more turkey on a year-round basis.

The Central California markets in May showed a 2 to 3 cent steady price above a year ago on new crop live turkeys. However, the price may take a slight drop by fall since more of the big birds are being raised for next fall's market, according to agricultural economist Stephen C. Marks. We should have a much clearer national turkey picture by the end of this month since May and June are the last two big poult hatching months of the year. April's hatch of heavy poult was no larger than the same month last year, but this year's January-April hatch was 15 per cent larger. The light breed poult hatch was only half as large as a year earlier.

### --- CHIT CHAT ---

By JOE COWLEY  
Mail Tribune Farm Editor

The last two weeks have been real haying weather for the Rogue River valley.

This year's first cutting is bringing not less than \$25 a ton for alfalfa. Quality is not as good as expected. One farmer said the cool, wet spring weather held it back and allowed the weeds to grow as fast as the hay.

Practically all of the first cutting of alfalfa is down and harvesters are moving half way into the meadow hay which usually comes on a little later. This year's crop statewide is larger than usual. However, there is no carry over from last year due to the short crop last season so the price should remain good and perhaps get better.

Local berries are just beginning to come on the market. We noticed at one of the fruit stands strawberries from California were selling for five boxes for \$1. The fruit stand operator said he was losing about 25 cents a crate, but was using it as a come on for his customers. Local berries are selling now for about 30 cents more.

The Rogue Valley pear crop wasn't the only crop in the state hit by hail. The strawberry crop in the Albany-Lebanon area was hit by hail, also. However, despite this and the unseasonably wet weather there the area may have a bumper crop of strawberries, an area spokesman said. To the housewife, it may mean much lower strawberry prices if any of the berries are trucked into this area. It may put a squeeze on the local growers' prices, too.

Growers in the Albany-Lebanon area see an unusually heavy set of berries on the rankly growing vines. The growers are hoping for gradual warming and clearing weather, or dry cool weather from now until the crop is harvested. This would permit several pickings, allowing the smaller berries to gain size while the larger ones, maturing first, were being picked.

We have said many times that we thing teenagers could be used more in the pear harvest to give the growers their desperately needed labor at picking time. While visiting with one of the local restaurant proprietors and his wife, formerly of North Dakota, we learned they used to harvest potatoes when they were youngsters. In fact, the wife told me, that it was the custom for Red River valley youngsters to earn spare cash by working in the potato harvest. They said there is no harder work than dragging the heavy baskets around and stooping over to dig up the potatoes.

Then we read in the May 18 issue of the Eugene Register-Guard that the Lane County Chamber of Commerce has been asked to support a request by the Emerald Empire Growers' association that the opening of school next fall be postponed until after the pole bean harvest. The growers pointed out that in Lane county the farmers depend on 10,000 students from 9 to 18 years old to help pick. This matter was referred to the chamber's agriculture committee (which the Medford Chamber of Commerce does not yet have functioning.)

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### Western Europe Saw Danger of Communism in Harriman Early

Editor's note: Probably at no other time in history have Americans been as curious as they are today about Russia, its policies and its people. And probably no living American knows more about Russia than former New York Gov. Averell Harriman, who first visited the country in 1889 and served as U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union from 1943 to 1946.

In a recently published book, "Peace With Russia" (Simon and Schuster), Harriman tells of a six-week, 15,000-mile tour through the country during which he had a series of conversations with Nikita Khrushchev and other leading Soviet officials. Some of the highlights of the Harriman book are contained in a series of three dispatches being distributed by United Press International, the first of which follows.

By AVERELL HARRIMAN (Distributed by UPI)

Even before Germany surrendered it became clear to me that the outwardly friendly relations of our wartime alliance were not going to survive the peace.

I reported to the President, the secretary of state and other members of the cabinet

**Time Lack Cited In Lack of Bids On State Machines**

Portland—UPI—Freeman Holmer, director of the Department of Finance and Administration, said Monday bids in choice of new data processing equipment were not asked for because of a shortage of time.

Holmer appeared before the Legislative Interim Committee on Welfare, which was looking into lease of IBM magnetic tape equipment which will cost about \$19,000 a month.

The finance director said the responsibility was shared between his department and the welfare department, which made known its needs. The rapidly approaching legal deadline for welfare efforts to recover back payments for recipients from legally responsible relatives made it necessary to proceed without calling for bids.

**Exceptions Told**  
Some committee members reviewed state regulations which they said called for bids for any purchases above \$1,000. Holmer said there were exceptions when only one supplier can meet the requirements of the state, and that it was true in this case.

Holmer said addition of magnetic tape to replace the punch card system to the IBM machines at welfare makes for relatively easier and minor changes and that it will be in operation in July. He said Remington Rand could not have been in operation before October.

Ray Field, management consultant overseeing the business machines' use for welfare, estimated that \$240,000 would have been lost if the installation had been delayed as much as four months.

that the outward thrust of communism was not dead and that we might well have to face an ideological war against an antagonist just as vigorous and dangerous as Nazism or fascism.

In April, 1945, I cabled Washington: "We must realize that the Soviet program is the establishment of totalitarianism ending personal liberty and democracy as we know and respect it."

During one of my talks with (the late premier) Joseph Stalin he told me he expected communism to flourish in "the cesspools of capitalism." The economic dislocations of liberated Western Europe were creating just such dangerous conditions even before the war ended.

**Concepts Promoted**  
Referring to these areas, I wired Washington on April 4: "The Communist party or its associates everywhere are using economic difficulties in areas under our responsibility to promote Soviet concepts and policies and to undermine the influence of the Western Allies. The only hope

of stopping Soviet penetration is the development of sound economic conditions."

I recommended specifically that in addition to the relief program of UNRRA "we should through such economic aid as we can give to our western allies, including Greece as well as Italy, re-establish a reasonable life for the people of these countries."

In April of 1945 I had cabled from Moscow to Washington information Stalin had given me about his ambitious plans for Russian industrial expansion. The plan, I reported, would take 15 or 20 years during which, among other things, Russian steel production capacity was to be tripled from pre-war level. We now know that these plans were not daydreams. Both Stalin and (Premier Nikita) Khrushchev had pushed the program with the greatest vigor, and the steel capacity of which I wrote has already been tripled—in 14 years.

**New Kind of Threat**  
This industrial expansion has raised a new kind of threat to the non-Communist world. While Stalin planned to exploit "the cesspools of capitalism" to expand communism, Khrushchev now believes that the success of his industrial expansion with improved living standards will give him a new, powerful weapon to further Communist revolution.

In one of my recent talks with him he said frankly, "We can demonstrate the advantages of our system and set an example to other countries which they will have to follow."

This concept of Communist expansion by example, Khrushchev implied, will be particularly effective in the underdeveloped countries impatient to leap from a primitive agrarian community to a self-sustaining industrial state.

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