

# Elements of Good Lawn, Creation of Lawn Told

By J. VERNON MARSHALL  
For Rogue Valley Nurserymen and Growers Association

July - The elements of a lawn. While the planting of trees and shrubs is, perhaps, next in order after the grading and the drive and walks have been located, the lawn comes next in importance and consideration.

What would all the trees, shrubby 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 the very first importance. An open sweep of lawn, no matter how large or how small the grounds, is needed to go with the home itself.

Plant 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. A lawn doesn't want to be dotted with trees and shrubs; it wants to be open. Get away from the big center bed of geraniums or cannas in the main lawn; you can find other places for them if you look around enough, but 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 shrubby border, or one with flowers means nothing unless a lawn leads up to it.

### To Make a Lawn

How to make a lawn - In order to obtain a good lawn, you should start out with well drained and deeply worked soil. This, to my mind, is the most essential requirement. You can establish ultimately a good turf on the stiffest clay, but it takes time. This is true, to quite an extent, of almost any lawn on heavy or light soil. In most cases where a lawn has run out, it is usually the owner's fault. It takes proper attention to keep a lawn in good order.

I don't care how rough a piece of land may be or how stiff the clay, with a little work and by handling the soil at the right time, when it is not too wet, nor too dry, you can obtain a fairly smooth surface, and lay the foundations for a good lawn without going to a lot of expense as in top dressing the whole area with top soil, manure and sand. I do not mean to say that this would be wrong if the owner wishes

to go to this expense, well and good. However, you can get along nicely otherwise and still have success.

The deeper you can work the surface over the better will the soil retain moisture during hot summer months. In heavy soil, after it has been plowed, follow up with the disk, or pulverizer and a polecraper or heavy planks to do the leveling. Follow with a good fertilizer, such as liquinox for lawns. Since this is a liquid, it is better to sow seeds first.

Keeping lawns green throughout the summer is much easier, using Liquinox, or Lawn Groom. Water early in the morning or late afternoons so that you will not burn the lawn. Also, apply a good crab grass killer through July when the seedling is starting to grow. When you have a good turf apply five pounds of amonia sulphate to 1,000 square feet at least once a year. Lawns need an abundance of nitrogen. Apply with spreader and water in thoroughly, to avoid burning. Use Lawn Groom to keep down the broadleaf weeds. Care for the lawn and you will have a good lawn.

## Girl, 16, Missing From Hillcrest

Salem - (UP) - A 16-year-old Portland girl from Hillcrest School for Girls disappeared Friday afternoon while on leave from the institution to go shopping with her parents. Hillcrest authorities said Esther Munoz vanished in a Salem department store and her parents notified the institution at 3:30 p.m.

The girl left with her parents at 1 p.m. on a four hour pass.

Officials said the girl was wearing a yellow dress and is expecting a child in about two months.

### PLAYER PIANOS POPULAR

Chicago - (UP) - Piano maker Wilton Syckes explained today why player pianos are one of "the hottest selling items" at the National Association of Music Merchants meeting here.

"If they can't do it themselves, and pump the music, people feel they might just as well have bought a phonograph."

# --- CHIT CHAT ---

By JOE COWLEY  
Mail Tribune Farm Editor

In some agricultural circles here a little talk leads to a lot of action.

So it is with a group of truck gardeners and a certain fruit stand operator. These fruit and vegetable growers, about nine of them, will have the fruit stand operator handle the wholesaling of their produce to seven large stores in the Medford area. This will be a kind of farmer's market in that the growers will bring their fruits and vegetables to this large fruit stand where it will be carefully examined, possible graded, and displayed in uniform quality for the buyers from the store to see.

This will take care of the fresh fruit and vegetables, but a processor or processors are still needed for canning or freezing vegetables. Tentative plans are being worked out now for at least freezing spinach, a high quality product raised in the valley. If current plans bear fruit, this can be expanded to other vegetables, and with some expanded acreage we could see a good, steady little side industry here.

What happened to the sour cherry deal? The frost which severely limited the apricot production this year, also cut down on the pie cherries. The largest producer in the area reports that he was frozen out. There are only two or three small acreages left. Bagley canning company in Ashland earlier this year had agreed to process sour cherries if sufficient tonnage came in, but it looks as if processing the remaining sour cherry crop won't be worthwhile this season.

Bagley Canning company reported a good supply of cucumbers this year, so plans to go into the pickle business a little more. Asked what he thought about possibilities of establishing a good strong little vegetable business here, the canning company representative said he would prefer growers to plant more fruit, particularly berries. He feels there is a good future for cranberries here. The do "real well," he said. His company and the fresh fruit market could use a lot more than is produced locally, he indicated.

Raspberries, boysenberries and nectarberries all seemed in short supply last week. We noticed one of the large chain stores displayed some big, luscious strawberries Saturday. However, strawberries have just about disappeared from the market. We had our first decent corn on the cob Sunday. For real eating enjoyment we're waiting for the local Golden Bantam variety to come on the market.

The first loganberries of the season arrived on the Portland wholesale market July 6. The berries sold slowly at mostly \$2.25 to \$2.50 per crate with a few as high as \$2.75 - about the same as a year ago. Red and black raspberries brought mostly \$2.75 to \$3. A few fine quality black raspberries sold as high as \$3.25. We haven't seen any of these berries locally yet.

Oregon processor prices on red raspberries, according to OSC market reports, are 14 cents a pound delivered to processing plant or receiving station. Grower prices on black raspberries have been reported variously at 20 cents for drying and 17 cents for freezing. Three plants have reported the end of strawberry processing. As of July 6, Marshalls were quoted at 14 cents, delivered with other type strawberries at 13 cents, OSC reported.

According to California market reports, there won't be many boysenberries and blackberries imported into this area. The harvest is drawing to a close in the Modesto and Fresno areas, prime suppliers for some stores here, but reached a peak about July 1 in the coastal areas. Bulk of the boysenberries are grown in the Modesto-Fresno area; the blackberries in the coastal areas. Most of the two berries are sold to processors in that area.

We had watermelon Sunday and you probably did, too. Melons represent the biggest push toward lower prices statewide and are now arriving on the market in volume, according to OSC market reports. Prices of truck crops skidded a fifth during the month, but are still a tenth above last year.

A general survey of the farm market as made by OSC extension agricultural economists show that most of Oregon's farm products moved lower in June. The main exceptions were higher prices on milk, milk cows, hogs, wool, and unchanged prices on oats. Nationally, prices received by farmers dropped 2 per cent at mid-June to a level 2 1/2 per cent below mid-June 1959. Here, too, the decline was quite general as beef cattle, potatoes, eggs, and most truck crops moved down. Frpfit prices on the other hand marked substantial gains.

Higher prices were noted on all kinds of fruit except lemons and limes. The index of all fruits jumped 11 per cent in June and is now 7 per cent above a year ago. The 1959 crop of peaches and apples were both cleaned up in June at prices considerably above the end-of-the-season averages last year.

Apparently, remarks we made on setting up a possible pear picking school were not considered too far fetched by one prominent pear processor, anyway. This man feels anything which elevates the status of the picker is worthwhile. He feels a school might do that. He was thinking particularly of retired people in good health. Main problem with using school youngsters in the pear harvest is that school starts just when the harvest needs 'em most, he remarked. It doesn't do any good to exempt young pickers from school for a week or two because they feel left out as their friends start their school social life, etc.

Apparently, a number of people who are interested in and work with teen-agers feel local agriculture can absorb more youthful summertime help. A subcommittee of the Jackson county juvenile department advisory council is being formed to consider part-time jobs for youngsters. Agriculture will be one of their targets.

A young lawyer friend of ours, who, makes a more penetrating analysis of various things than others of the Blackstone band, feels he may have an idea for reviving the almost dead apple industry in the Rogue valley. He discovered that the current novelty of shrunken head replicas are actually carved dried apples. Why couldn't Jackson county become the hub of a small shrunken head industry he wondered?

These small shrunken heads could be dangled in car windshields like baby shoes, cloth dice and other articles are now. They would be much more effective when hung over the front door than quarantine signs in keeping out the mother-in-law.

Modeled into the likeness of known gangsters at large, it could even revolutionize the criminal identification system. This would even provide the Democrats with a new method of harassing Republicans. Shrunken heads could be made into likenesses of Republican leaders, a voodoo ritual performed and pins stuck in each head. Instead of the "hex" the Demos might "put the nix on Nixon."

In short, this would put Medford on the map as the center of the shrunken head industry. It would establish a new class of highly skilled artisans known as apple carvers and another group known as apple-dryers. Two other beneficial results would be that barbers would no longer need to hike prices every few years since their sweepings would be needed for the crowning glory of this new product. Also, cull apples or those dropping to the ground could be used, resulting in less waste to the applegrowers.

# How Can Government Serve New Rural United States?

By GAYLORD P. GODWIN  
United Press International

Washington - Undersecretary of Agriculture True D. Morse is concerned with how government can best serve the new rural America that is emerging in the 1960's.

He is especially concerned with a rapidly changing agriculture and how the rural development program (RDP) can help families in low income rural areas better themselves. Morse is chairman of the national committee for RDP.

Morse recently characterized the new rural America by a recitation of these trends and facts:

-There are now five non-farm persons for every three farm persons living in rural America. The number of rural residences-in contrast to farms - will increase rapidly.

-"Mixed income" and "diversified income" areas will become more common. They will be more actively promoted for the good of farm

and town people alike.

-Farm families now receive about \$1 out of each \$3 of total income from off-farm employment and other non-farm sources. This income from off-farm sources will grow rapidly and be actively promoted as a means for overcoming low incomes of both farm and non-farm rural people.

-An increasing number of rural families have both farming and industrial or other non-farm employment. These mixed income and diversified activities will continue to increase rapidly. This will be especially true for small and low income farm families.

-Some 2 million farms now produce more than 90 per cent of the farm products marketed. Of these farms, 1,290,000 produce about 79 per cent of the products marketed. And of these latter, 583,000 farms account for more than 58 per cent of total marketings.

The new census will indicate movement in the direction of even more of the total production coming from a smaller number of commercial family farms.

-There will continue to be a declining need for farmers and farm workers. It is the only major occupational group for which the government forecasts less manpower demand during the 10 years ahead.

-New highways under construction will put all America on "Main Street." Power, transportation, and communications now serve all communities and areas. Milk, bread, and the daily paper are delivered along the country road in growing communities.

-Rural communities are being remade. Farm and non-farm families, including the people in small towns, villages, and suburban areas, in-

creasingly work, play, worship, and study together.

All this and much more, Morse said, adds up to a rapidly changing agriculture and a new rural America.

Already there is a "new opportunities program" under way, Morse said, to serve primarily the low income farm families and an even greater number of low income non-farm people. These, he said, have been largely forgotten or bypassed by government farm programs.

### Larger Farms Helped

He pointed out that the billions of dollars of price supports largely go to the 2 million larger farms. In fact, Morse said, far more than one-half of the billions being expended pay for products of just 1 million of the largest farms.

In contrast, some 2,700,000 "little farmers," low production farmers, and other farm families had no specific program for their needs before recent years. Industries and employment were highly concentrated in limited areas - largely out of reach of underemployed rural people.

This is what faces the new opportunities program of the Rural Development program, according to Morse.

He called for "a hard, sustained drive to get decentralization as our economy and industries expand."

He said such decentralization is needed for defense, balanced economic growth, to get jobs within reach of unemployed and low income farm and rural non-farm people, to help depressed areas, to relieve strangling congestion on highways and in cities, and to permit more families to enjoy suburban and country living.

He called for new development agents or leaders differing from the type of the usual farm demonstration or extension agent. He should be a new type with different responsibilities, Morse said.

The new agent, Morse said, should work with and through existing organizations, agencies, and groups.

He said with the new opportunities rural development agents must have broad interests, and be able to see every potential of the people and of the areas they serve.

"To them a dollar of new income should be equally attractive regardless of whether it comes from industry or other businesses, forests, tourism, recreation, or farming," Morse said.

FOR SATELLITE NATIONS  
New York - (UP) - Radio Free Europe said Monday its team of four broadcasters had begun producing in Los Angeles daily programs of the Democratic National Convention. It said the programs were being transmitted by short-wave radio to RFE in Munich, Germany, for transmission behind the Iron Curtain in the Czech, Slovak, Polish, Hungarian, Bulgarian and Romanian languages.

# Farm Notes

Washington - (UP) - The agriculture department today predicted a continued trend toward fewer and larger farms in the United States.

Department economists said the number of commercial farms during the 1954-75 period would shrink 28 per cent. This is the same rate at which the number of farms declined between 1935 and 1954. Between 1954 and 1959, the number of farms dropped 15 per cent.

During the 1935-54 period the average acreage per farm increased more than one-half. The economists said this same rate would prevail through 1975.

The reason for this unprecedented increase in the size of farms and the continuing decline in the total number is the technological revolution with its improved efficiency, the department said.

The department discussed the fewer-farms-more-acreage situation in a background statement about farm real estate sales.

Washington - (UP) - The agriculture department said today supplies of meat for civilian consumption during the next few months would average below those of a year earlier at relatively stable retail prices.

Economists writing in the department's publication, "The Livestock and Meat Situation," said beef consumption this summer was expected to be up a little from last summer, with better grades providing most of the increase.

A little more lamb also probably will be available but these increases likely will be more than offset by reduced pork supplies.

During the next few months, the department said, retail beef prices probably will remain relatively stable. Retail supplies of the better grades of beef cuts will be ample and some increase is likely in the intermediate and lower grades.

California outranked all other states in receipts for all farm products, but Iowa led in livestock and meat animals.

The value of the 1959 crop grown on bureau of reclamation projects was a record \$1.3 billion, up \$129 million from the previous high in 1958.

The bureau said price supported crops grown on reclamation projects in the 17 western states constituted only a tiny portion of the crops in surplus supply.

The crops produced on reclamation projects included grain and forage, fresh fruits and vegetables, dried edibles, beans, sugar beets, hops, and other high-value products, the bureau said.

The average per acre crop value on reclamation projects reached an all-time high in 1959 of \$164.23.

The total irrigable service area of reclamation projects now is 8,094,383 acres, including a net addition of 44,741 acres in 1959.

## 4-H Lamb Show in Gold Hill July 13

The annual Gold Hill 4-H Lamb show has been scheduled for Wednesday, July 13, at the Gold Hill city park, according to Glenn Klein, Jackson County 4-H club agent.

Sponsored by the Gold Hill Livestock club under the leadership of Norman Gail, the Lamb show provides special training in sheep judging and sheep showmanship for interested young people.

Trophies for the top judge and the top showman will be presented by the Gold Hill Lions club. The judging contest will start at 10 a.m. with showmanship to follow. Lunch will be available at the show grounds, Klein stated. 4-Hers, F.F.A. members and the public are invited to attend.

## Moths May Aid In Controlling Tansy Ragwort

Corvallis - An Oregon State college experiment designed to control the poisonous tansy ragwort weed looks like it's well on its way to success - thanks to nearly 1,000 cooperative cinnabar moths.

The moths were released this spring on patches of tansy ragwort in Linn and Polk counties by the OSC entomology department and local county extension agents.

The moths obliged by laying hundreds of eggs apiece. The eggs now have turned into orange and black larvae which are hungrily eating the tansy ragwort plants.

"It's impossible to get an exact count of the larvae," Dr. Paul O. Rytcher said. But he saw at least 500 in a small area at the Linn county site, and is sure several thousand larvae must have emerged. Natural Enemy

The cinnabar moth larva is a natural enemy of tansy ragwort, but doesn't like any useful plants. Entomologists in Oregon, Washington and California hope to control the weed by taking advantage of this characteristic. The weed is poisonous to cattle and horses, and is a vigorous grower, crowding out more desirable plants.

Rytcher and Robert W. Every, extension entomologist, emphasize that Oregon's success won't be clear until the moths have overwintered in the state, but the many larvae that have emerged are a good sign.

A similar experiment started in California last year appears to be a success. Larvae produced last year overwintered satisfactorily, and moths emerging this spring have reproduced, thus making more larvae to feed on the weed.

Oregon's original supply of cinnabar moths was furnished by J. K. Holloway, leader of parasite introduction investigation for the U.S. Department of Agriculture's laboratory in Albany, Calif. The moth is a native of France.

## Contest Stresses Safe Chemical Use

Corvallis - Cash prizes will be awarded to Oregon 4-H youths who do a skillful job of demonstrating safe use and handling of agricultural chemicals according to rules of a new contest.

Cal Monroe, state 4-H extension agent at Oregon State college, reports that the Western Agricultural Chemicals association is offering the first contest in this area to Oregon's 31,000 4-H club members. Top demonstrators at county fairs will receive \$5 each and a chance to compete for more cash at the state fair.

The contest purpose is to promote the safe use of chemical pesticides, which include all chemical sprays, dusts, and other poisons used to kill insects, weeds, rodents and other pests. It also includes pesticides used to control the growth of crop plants.

Suggested demonstration topics include safe handling and storage of poisonous chemicals, rodent control, use of right equipment when handling poisonous chemicals and reading labels.

The WCAA will help furnish 4-H members with demonstration materials, and encourage cooperation from local stores.

The growth of the agricultural chemicals industry since World War II has enabled saving of millions of lives and prevention of illness, it was pointed out. Careless use of some of these pesticides have caused death, and crop loss, however.

## Courtesy Card Not Helpful to Driver

Edison, N.J. - An errant motorist nonchalantly admitted violating a traffic law. He strode to the bench and showed the judge a courtesy card issued by the sheriff's office. The judge levied a \$25 fine and confiscated the card.

## CANINE BUS FARE

Poole, England - (UP) - A dog's life won't be half as good on municipal buses beginning today. Transit authorities announced canine passengers will be charged one half adult human fare.

## ESCAPE DEATH

Pecatonia, Ill. - (UP) - Russell Sarver, 17, and Susan Schmeer, 16, both of Durand, Ill., escaped with minor injuries Monday when the car in which they were riding crashed through a roadside railing, hung briefly in a treetop, somersaulted 200 feet down a cliff and landed upside down in a creek bed.

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