

Four New Roses Planned For Fall Preview in U.S.

The Conard-Pyle company, growers of Star Roses at West Grove, Pennsylvania, announces that it will introduce this fall four new rose varieties which represent the work of three well-known rose hybridizers, two Frenchmen and one American.

Two of the new roses, "Suspense" and "Polka," are originations of the late Francis Meiland; another called "Simone" is from Charles Mallier. The fourth new introduction, named "Fascinating," was hybridized by Gladys Fisher of Massachusetts. All the new roses are Hybrid Teas except "Polka," a Floribunda.

"Suspense" is an enormous rose, a beautiful bi-color in rich, red velvet with lovely, soft, fawn yellow on the undersides of the petals. This is an exhibition type rose that comes on long, strong stems in outstanding beauty, form and size. It is likely that suspense will make a name for itself at rose shows.

Exceptionally Large

"Simone" is also exceptionally large, its blossoms reaching a good 6 and even 7 inches across. This newcomer is unusual, too, in that its clear, pastel-lilac coloring is unlike that found in any other Hybrid Tea. It is a double rose, high centered, lightly fragrant and admirable in every way.

"Fascinating," like Mrs. Fisher's Love Song and Tapestry, is highly colorful, its suffused and blended crimson and empire yellow offering a rare kind of rose beauty. The colors are exceptionally sharp and striking in spring and fall when nights are a bit cool. The flower is high centered and shapely, reaching 5 inches across. This rose is fragrant and free blooming.

"Polka," the third of the new Meiland roses, is a great, new pink Floribunda that's unlike any now available. It has from 40 to 45 large petals which make a big shapely flower. Its color—claret-rose or medium pink—is different from any other in this classification. Polka's flowers come in glorious clusters. This is one of the newer type of large-flowered Floribundas which are coming into favor today.

Three New Types Of Pears Reported By OSC Station

Corvallis—Three new pear varieties that mature in late summer and early autumn are being tested at two Oregon locations by Oregon State college agricultural experiment station.

Trees of the new varieties—Dawn, Magness and Moon-glow—were established at the OSC Lewis-Brown experimental farm near Corvallis in 1958 and at the Southern Oregon branch experiment station near Medford this summer. The varieties were developed at the U.S. Department of Agriculture research center, Beltsville, Md.

Quentin B. Zielinski, OSC horticulturist, in charge of the Oregon trials said trees of the new varieties will probably be available from nurseries in 1962.

The three varieties mature about the same time as the Bartlett. Oregon's Bartlett production averages about 55,000 tons annually.

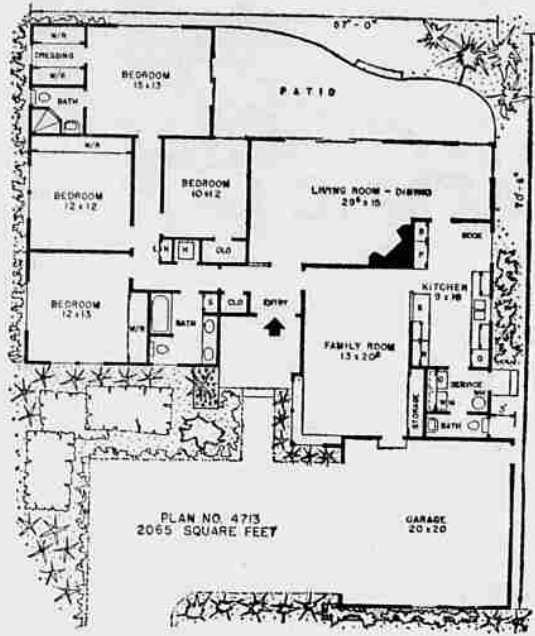
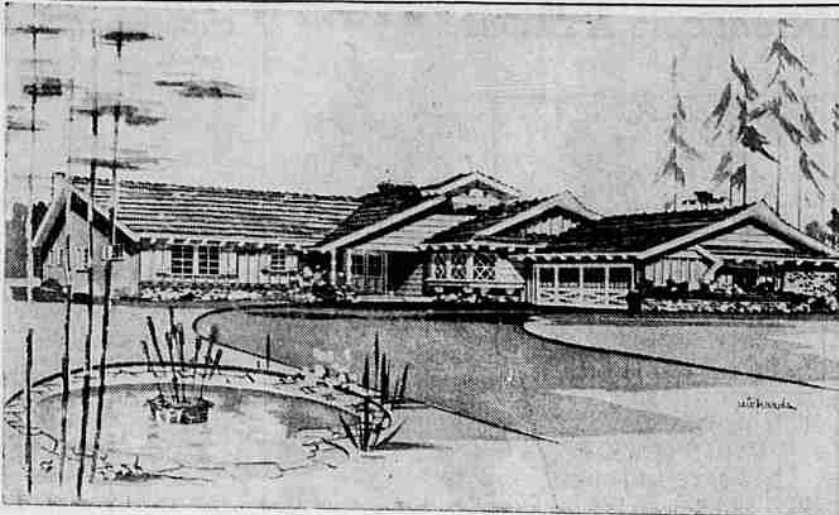
Resists Blight
Magness is highly resistant to pear blight, high in fruit quality, sweet flavored, juicy, and highly aromatic. The fruit matures about one week later than Bartlett. It is practically free of pit cells and is a good dessert pear.

Moon-glow and Dawn closely resemble the Bartlett in shape and other respects. The fruit of both matures about two weeks earlier than the Bartlett, the skin is smooth, and the pears are of good quality, aromatic, and slightly acid.

Dawn is small and juicy, has a spicy flavor, ripens in 12 to 14 days after harvest, and is a good canning pear. Moon-glow is larger than Dawn, ripens in 15 to 18 days after picking, is moderately juicy, and is suited to both canning and fresh market sales.

Zielinski said that the pear breeding program at the Medford station in search of improved commercial varieties now includes about 1,000 seedlings that are fruiting and nearly 5,000 seedlings not yet in the fruiting stage.

Salem—(UPI)—Hearing on the request of Estabada Telephone and Telegraph company to increase rates will be heard Sept. 7, according to Public Utility Commissioner Jonel C. Hill.



This Week's Home of Distinction

By HIAWATHA ESTES
A.I.B.D.

Today's home buyers are more plan conscious than ever. They look for and demand a really workable and outstanding arrangement of their home interior. For a home of any size, a center-hall plan is a must, and the shorter the hall in developing such a plan, the better the design.

In this home, double doors lead from the front landing to the wide entry. From the entry, one has access to the bedroom wing, the entertaining and formal area of the house, the living room and dining, and access to the informal living area—the family room and kitchen.

The large family room is the perfect place for informal entertaining, and a room where both children and parents can relax and not have to worry about fragile furnishings. A very large closet opens onto this room to provide a convenient storage spot for card tables and chairs, games, toys, books and other items. A door leads directly from this room to the oversized two-car garage.

There is sufficient opening between the family room and kitchen and these rooms have the advantages of a single room and yet the opening is small enough to give the housewife some privacy during meal preparation and does not materially decrease the cabinet space available.

The living room and dining room stretches across nearly 30 feet. Large sliding glass doors in both this room and the master bedroom open to the partially roofed patio. These doors are a constant invitation to take advantage of indoor-outdoor living.

Three of the bedrooms are exceptionally large for this size home and all have ample closet space. The master bedroom has both a dressing room and private bath. The family bath is located at the front of the house while another half-bath is off the service.

The rustic exterior as a cedar shake roof, used brick veneer and planters and both vertical and horizontal wood on the front. Note the interesting treatment of the front of the garage as well as the bay window at the family room.

Complete working drawings of the above plan can be purchased at a cost of \$7.50 for the first set and \$5 for each additional set, when ordered at the same time. This plan will be available at these prices until Oct. 26, 1960. Please allow two weeks for delivery. If the above home does not entirely meet with your satisfaction a new home plan book HOMES OF DISTINCTION 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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Growth of the industry during the decade was fairly general; the department said. Most items showed substantial increases, but some expanded faster than others.

Frozen potatoes was the largest volume item among the vegetables. The department described the growth of frozen potatoes as "phenomenal."

First Reported
The total frozen potatoes pack was first reported in 1953, at 71 million pounds. The pack consistently increased and in 1959 totaled 375 million pounds.

Frozen French fries make up more than 85 per cent of the total volume of frozen potatoes. Other items include whipped, diced, shredded potatoes, potato puffs and potatoes.

Green peas were second in volume among frozen vegetables, increasing from 113 million pounds in 1949 to 305 million pounds in 1959.

The pack of frozen lima beans, fardhooks and baby limas combined, increased substantially, but less rapidly than most other frozen vegetables.

The pack of frozen broccoli through varying sharply from year to year, showed a sharp upturn. The pack in 1959 was 103 million rounds, more than double that of 1949. The pack of frozen spinach almost doubled in the decade, from 62 million pounds in 1949 to 122 million pounds in 1959.

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\$15,319 Paid Out To Wool Growers In Jackson County

A total of \$15,319.81 has been paid so far to Jackson County wool growers in the form of payments earned in the National wool program for the 1959 marketing year, according to Albert Straus of the Jackson County Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation committee.

The payments now being made were earned on marketings of wool and unshorn lambs during the year from April 1, 1959 through March 31, 1960.

On shorn wool the rate of payment is 43.2 per cent of the grower's net proceeds from wool marketings, or \$43.20 per \$100 received. For unshorn lambs, the rate is 75 cents per hundredweight for the liveweight of lambs sold.

There is a deduction from each grower's payment to provide a fund used in promoting the sale of wool and lamb. This deduction, authorized by growers in a referendum, amounts to one cent a pound for shorn wool and five cents a hundredweight for unshorn lambs.

The wool program, authorized by the National Wool Act, is designed to increase the annual wool output of the United States to a total of 300,000,000 pounds. This is done by means of incentive payments which bring the average price received by growers for wool to 62 cents per pound.

Payments are now being made on applications received up to May 1, 1960. The 1960 marketing year will continue until March 31, 1961, and payments for marketings during that period will be made next summer.

FARMERS OPEN MEETING
Des Moines, Iowa—(UPI)—The National Farmers Organization today opened an 11-state meeting to map plans for "all-out holding" actions to keep livestock and other farm products off the market in an effort to force farm prices upward. NFO President Oren Lee Staley, of Rea, Mo., said he expected more than 9,000 farmers to attend the meeting.

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Livestock Need Fallout Protection On All Farms

Cattle, sheep, pigs and other livestock need much the same protection from radioactive fallout as humans.

Unless they are under shelter, or at least inside farm buildings, they will be exposed to the full effects of nuclear radiation, day and night. If fallout collects and remains on their hides, they will suffer serious, perhaps fatal, burns. If they drink fallout in their water or eat contaminated food, the radiation may cause severe internal injuries.

Dairy cattle that eat contaminated food will pass some of the fallout radioactivity to their milk. It will be dangerous for humans to drink such milk. Generally, milk from cows exposed to radiation can be used providing the cows have not eaten contaminated food or drunk contaminated water.

Any shielding provided for livestock is better than none. Barns, sheds, poultry houses and other farm buildings will protect the animals and their feed to some extent. Dairy herds and breeding stock should, of course, have the best shelter for they are both most valuable and most susceptible to harmful effects of radiation.

Underground Shelter Best
The best protection for livestock is an underground shelter topped by three feet of earth. An inexpensive type is a wide trench roofed with earth. A film of vinyl plastic in the earthen cover would provide a barrier to moisture. The shelter should have a right-angled entrance tunnel and safe feed and water supplies.

Barn basements provide good shielding which can be increased by banking earth around them. Feed should be

stored in the buildings or adjoining them. It must be dust-free to be safe. Water piped from covered wells, tanks or free-flowing springs would be safe. It should be piped right into the livestock buildings.

Livestock which cannot be placed inside buildings should, if possible, be confined in a small lot near the farm buildings, where they cannot graze on contaminated grasses or drink contaminated water. Livestock on the open range would have little chance of surviving heavy fallout.

Farmers may want to prepare a sheltered place in the main livestock building for use by the caretaker of the animals. This would reduce his exposure to radiation in traveling back and forth to the family shelter, and enable him to give the livestock better care.

Silo Generally Safe
Feed in a silo would be free of fallout, excepting for the top foot or so of silage. Hay, either baled or loose-stacked, could be fed if the top layers were discarded. Sacked or loose grain in a bin would be safe if free of dust.

Contaminated food should not be destroyed because radioactivity decays with time and the feed eventually may become safe for use. Animals exposed to heavy fallout or who eat badly contaminated feed may sicken and die. Symptoms of radiation sickness are irritability, diarrhea, loss of appetite and apathy. Meat of such animals can be salvaged if the sickness is detected in time and they are slaughtered with necessary precautions against contamination of the meat.

The bones and internal organs, where the radioactive material would concentrate, should not be used.

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Farm Notes

Washington—(UPI)—American families spent \$58.7 billion on farm-grown food last year but farmers pocketed only one-third of the money.

The agriculture department reported that 1959 marketing charges-labor, transportation, packing and other items—took the largest share of civilian farm food expenditures in 28 years.

The department said Friday that about 39 billion went for marketing charges and \$19.7 billion was returned to the farmers. Ten years ago, marketing took only 58 cents of each dollar spent on farm-grown foods.

The \$58.7 billion total farm food expenditure was 5 per cent less than spent in 1958. This was the first reduction since 1955. It was caused by lower prices paid to farmers, the department said.

SCORE INJURED
San Lorenzo, Argentina—(UPI)—An oil-tank explosion and fire in a refinery near this river port injured a score of men Monday and caused extensive damage to the refinery and nearby homes. Damage was estimated at more than \$2 million.

Western Union Wants Rate Hike
Salem—(UPI)—Western Union wants to increase rates on telegraph messages, money orders and commercial news service within the state of Oregon.

Public Utility Commissioner Joseph C. Hill said Monday the company has proposed new intrastate rates which would increase its annual revenue in Oregon by \$17,032.

The company's request for a nationwide increase in interstate rates is now before the Federal Communications Commission.

Model 1600 Roadster Now on Display!

PORSCHE
THE LINES OF LEISURE

Relaxation is built into every Porsche convertible. It comes with the slim, sleek lines... contoured front seats. But lines never tell the whole story of a car. Grand Prix performance is built into every Porsche too... its air-cooled rear engine, the best in its class, has been proven in races from Sebring to the Millie Miglia.

Porsche was first with these advanced engineering features—servo-mesh transmission, torsion bar suspension and double sized brakes. Treat yourself to a demonstration! Find out why we say that "All it shares with other cars is the road." Roadsters, coupes, convertibles, and hardtops...

MORSE MOTORS