



**MOST ARCHITECTS ARE AGREED** that a fence is the finishing touch to a home. Here is a stunning fence which is every bit as practical as it is beautiful. The handsome offset pattern allows cooling breezes to pass through, yet looks as solid as a stockade fence. At front of home, one section is compartmented decoratively for flower pots. Western red cedar was used to match home's siding, and stained to duplicate and preserve natural cedar's rich, ruddy coloring.

## Fence Adds Privacy, Beauty To Home

Privacy is probably the most sought-after and cherished element in American home life. Being able to walk into one's own home and

close the doors on the rest of the world is more than just a desirable part of living; it is closer to being a necessity.

Privacy in the yard area is as much a necessity these days as privacy inside the home, for there's hardly a family who doesn't take to the fresh air for a good part of their loafing and for casual entertaining during warm weather.

When planning a yard or a patio, the homeowner's first consideration should be for its "walls," and unless you truly enjoy trimming hedges, this means a fence. A good fence is just the right finishing touch for a home.

There are several requirements this fence should meet. In addition to being tall and opaque enough to afford seclusion in your outdoor living area, it should be constructed so that it allows cooling breezes to pass through the yard, and, perhaps most important of all, it must be designed to look friendly and hospitable to the neighbors. It can be beautiful as well as functional.

On top of all these, the fence is also an important accessory to the home. Ingenious landscape architects capitalize on fences as a means of creating unity of house and site, of tying them together. This is easily accomplished by simply simulating the house siding in the fence pattern.

For example, if the house has been sided with western red cedar boards-and-battens, a fence of offset cedar boards carries out the three dimensional effect and the theme of vertical shadow lines.

Woods and finishes should be duplicated as much as possible. The trend in both house siding and fencing is towards the natural look; homeowners these days take pride in the woods they use and finish them as naturally as possible. Usually, when using a fine wood like western red cedar, duplicating the wood's original coloring with stain is the best idea, though many homeowners like to stain it driftwood grey and use rough-sawn cedar to achieve a weathered look.

Any good fence should have a touch of individuality, a bit of caprice woven into its design. You might, for instance, build one section of a box-like frame and compartmentize it. In the compartments, pots of bright flowers can be placed for a splash of color. This section can be left open on both sides for a peek-a-boo effect if it doesn't impair privacy.

One good bit of advice—don't let your fence dominate your home surroundings. Let it add beauty.

### GOES WELL WITH SOUP

NEW YORK (UPI)— Spread thin slices of bread with mayonnaise, then sprinkle with shredded cheese, sliced ripe olives and a dash of oregano. Roll and fasten with a pick, butter lightly and bake in a hot oven until golden brown. Wonderful with hot soup.

## Potato Nematode Found In Dahlia Tubers In Oregon

Plant survey pathologists for the State Department of Agriculture have discovered the potato rot nematode in dahlia tubers in three commercial plantings in Oregon. Frank McKennon, chief of the department's division of plant industry, reports the first isolation was made early this year and the last in June.

McKennon says investigations so far point to the fact that imported tubers are involved in all cases. He says the department has been working on this problem and that tubers from every commercial grower in the state have been processed in the department's laboratory in Salem. Oregon is one of the first states to carry out an extensive survey for the nematode.

The department is watching the situation closely and believes that all infestations have been found. It has notified U.S. Plant Quarantine officials and has advised Oregon growers to examine especially any imported tubers very closely.

The nematode has been considered a threat to the potato industry since it was first found in the United States at Aberdeen, Idaho. More recently an infestation was

discovered in a limited area in Wisconsin.

It is now recognized that the potato rot nematode is the same species as found in bulbous iris for many years. At least one western state has been allowing a one per cent tolerance in the iris without causing apparent harm or concern to the industry.

Department officials feel that Oregon dahlia stock may be cleaner than that in other states which have not carried out extensive survey work for the nematode.

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## County Agent Reports Farm News Briefed From The County Agent Radio Programs

The 1958 calf crop in the United States is expected to be slightly less than the 1957 crop according to the USDA Crop & Livestock Reporting Service. The reduction is only three-tenths of one per cent but is the fourth year a reduction in calf production has been registered. This year's numbers are estimated to be four per cent less than the record crop of 42,611,000 head raised in 1954. Numbers in 1958 are estimated to be 40,872,000 head. This year's calf crop will still be nearly eight per cent above the 1947-56 average.

The reason the decline in calf numbers was not greater in 1958 is due to a large percentage of calves dropped per cow on hand. The number of cows on farms on January 1 this year was two per cent lower than a year earlier. The calving percentage in 1958 is estimated at 87 per cent which was one per cent above 1957. Of course the 1958 figures are estimates because some calves will be born yet this year. Estimates of such numbers have been included in the figures based on trends in the past.

By sections the north central and

eastern states show decreases in calf numbers while the south central and western states indicate a slight increase in numbers. The trend in Oregon was the same as other western states but California showed a two per cent increase. This was accounted for by an increase in calving percentage from 86 in 1957 to 90 in 1958.

This last spring a number of cattlemen suffered considerable calf losses in this area from a disease veterinarians call Entrotoxemia or overeating disease. Although the use of toxins and antibiotics have helped some, losses still occur. Veterinarians recognize a need for more specific information about the disease and the executive committee of the Klamath Cattlemen's Association requested that the veterinary department of Oregon State College make some laboratory studies to determine specific causes of the disease.

The college has offered to work with cattlemen and veterinarians next spring when the disease is most prevalent. The college will want to secure specimens of affected animals. They would, therefore, like to get immediate reports of calves affected by the disease.

## Home Extension

**COUNTY EXTENSION NEWS**  
By Ruth Gustavson

Student "taste testers" can serve as convenient and reliable standards for Oregon consumers in food preference studies, Oregon State College research shows.

Fourteen foods were tested by students' and by Oregon families to compare food preference opinions. Foods tested were blackberry jam, cheddar cheese, barbecued potato chips, chocolate chips, tomato juice, graham crackers, sliced pickles, tomato soup, butter, shelled filberts, canned peaches, green beans, applesauce, and corn.

According to Mrs. Lois Sather, food technologist in charge of OSC flavor studies, student opinions in most cases reflected consumer likes and both groups showed strong preferences for the same foods.

Between 120 and 180 students tested the foods in the college "Lavorium" laboratory. A total of

230 families in Portland, Astoria, Corvallis, Albany, Salem, Medford and Klamath Falls took part in the home survey. All family members over 6 years of age tested foods and recorded their opinions. Nearly 700 responses were received from families on each food.

Families tested paired food samples, such as Grade AA and C butter, listed their opinions, and indicated which food they would buy if the price were the same for both samples.

Scientists and producers both feel the need for consumer acceptability of food products, says Mrs. Sather. If the consumer does not like the food, he's not going to buy it at the store.

OSC's flavor testing program includes nearly 200 student testers hired each year to determine preferences for certain foods.

The OSC study was conducted by the departments of statistics and food and dairy technology.

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