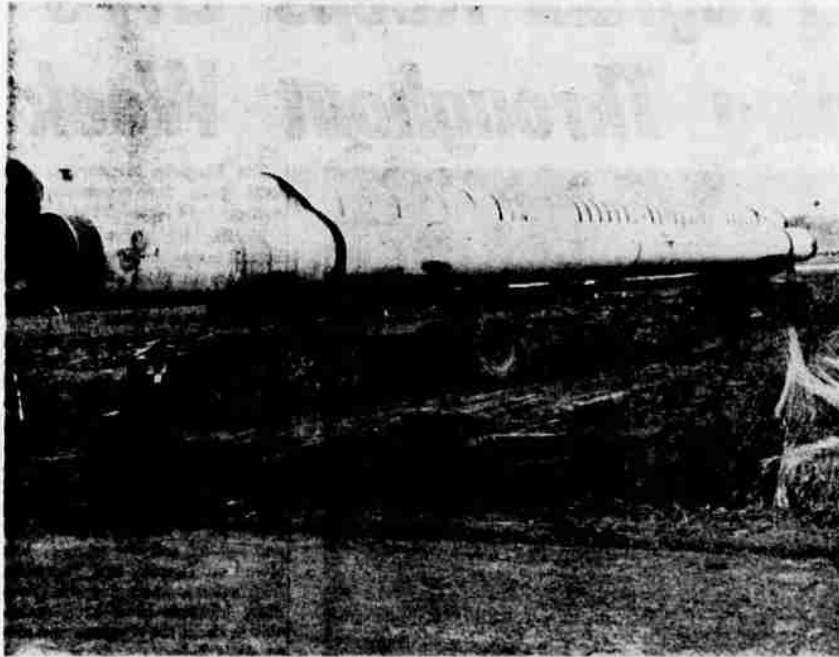
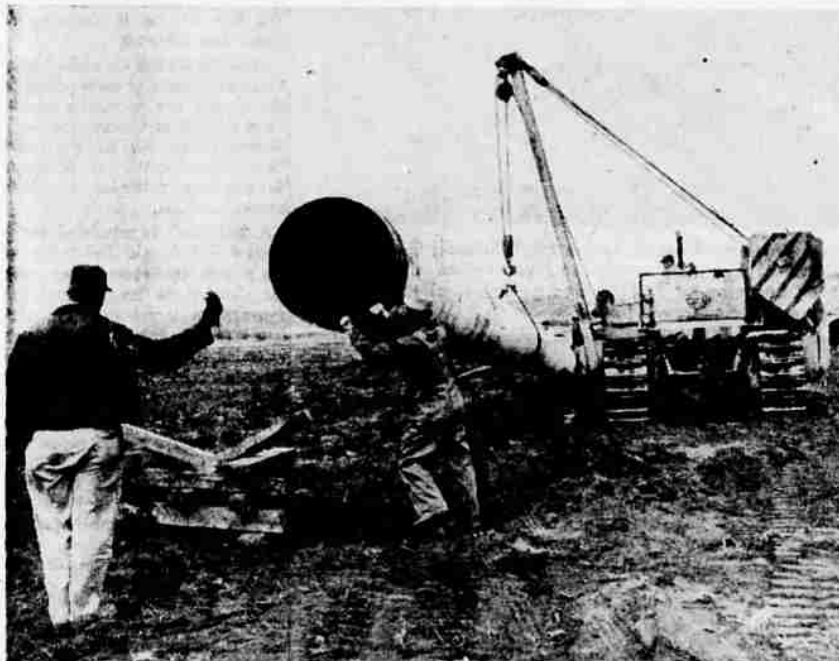


Pictures Tell Pipeline Story



A TRUCKLOAD OF PIPE is delivered to the ditch from the storage yards at Sprague River. The pipe is 80 feet long and presents a unique problem for truck drivers. Tires of trucks are strained by the weight of the huge sections and a spare supply of tires is kept on hand.



PIPE IS TRANSPORTED by a sideboom "cat," which lifts the huge sections by means of a counterweight and cable mechanism. Scenes such as this are common on the project where pipe is being moved from storage yard to right-of-way and then into the ditch. In this picture, one man is guiding the pipe onto a wooden platform while another is giving hand signals to the tractor operator.

Farm Land Values Drop, Reversing Oregon Trend

Farmland values in Oregon dipped the middle of 1960, reversing the steady upward trend of the last seven years, reports Mrs. Elvera Horrell, extension agricultural economist at Oregon State College.

At midyear, the USDA Agricultural Research Service (ARS) placed the index on Oregon's farmlands, with improvements, at 54 per cent of the 1947-49 average, Mrs. Horrell said. While this was 3 per cent below the high reached last March, it is still a fraction of a per cent above that of a year earlier.

Over the nation, the average of all farmland values also edged downward, but the drop totaled

less than one per cent. This average still stands a shade above that of July 1959, Mrs. Horrell noted.

The ARS attributes the general leveling of farmland values to a readjustment in the unusual relationship between farmland market values and farm income, Mrs. Horrell said. Land values have zoomed up a third since 1954, she pointed out, while farm income has changed little.

As a result, price of farm real estate is now nearly 10 times the net income per acre from farmland—the highest ratio since the early thirties.

Oregon Admits Man's Residence Only For Taxes

SALEM (AP)—Atty. Gen. Robert Y. Thornton today received a complaint from Army Capt. John R. Berry, who said only the Oregon Tax Commission recognizes him as a state resident.

Berry left Oregon for the Army last summer and now is stationed at Fort Myer, Va.

Berry wrote that, since he had no Oregon address, he was told by the registrar of elections he was not entitled to vote in Oregon, by the Department of Motor Vehicles that he was not entitled to register his car in Oregon and by the state Game Department that he was not entitled to a resident hunting and fishing license.

Berry said the Tax Commission did recognize him as a resident and said he is entitled to pay his state income tax.

Thornton wrote Berry the complaint is justified and said he would confer with various department heads in an effort to straighten it out.

The general easing in the national economy may have also had some effect on farmland values, Mrs. Horrell thinks. And, in Oregon, cash receipts from farm sales are down as reduced output from farms more than offset slightly higher farm prices.

But nationally, there are no new developments in the agricultural situation to account for the slippage, Mrs. Horrell said. Farm income was down in 1959, but leveled off this year and is expected to hold about the same next year.

Farmers made up more than three-fifths of the farm buyers in 1959-60, a slightly higher proportion than a year earlier, she said. Nonfarmers bought nearly a third of the farms, slightly less than the previous year. Tenants continued to decline as farmland buyers, Mrs. Horrell found, but owner-operators bought a higher proportion.

Oregon was one of about a dozen states where farmland values decreased 2 per cent or more, Mrs. Horrell also noted. Values continued to rise in some states, but except for California and Florida where nonfarm uses continued to bolster the market, these rises were held to 2 per cent or less.



**Here's
the
Answer**

By ANDY LANG
AP Newsfeatures

Question: In our backyard, we have one of those standing metal frameworks used to support a hammock. Over the years the metal has become rusted. How much of the rust must be taken off before the metal can be painted?

Answer: Not too many years ago it would have been necessary to remove all the rust before painting—unless one wanted the rust to eat through the paint later on. Today, however, there are rust primers on the market which stop the spread of rust and permit paint to be applied directly over the damaged areas. The first step is to remove all loose rust particles with a wire brush so that there is a smooth, reasonably sound surface—even though considerable rust remains. Next comes the application of the rust primer, which can be brushed or sprayed on. Complete coating is essential, since any area which is not covered will give rust a chance to start and then spread under the finish coat. When the primer has dried, the finish coat is applied. This finish coat can be regular metal paint or, if double protection is desired, a special paint containing some of the same rust-preventing materials which are in the primer. While the primer usually is red, the finish paint comes in a full range of colors.

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Consumer Service To Get Emphasis

The State Board of Agriculture, meeting in Salem on Dec. 1, approved unanimously the State Department of Agriculture reorganization packet suggested by J. F. Short, director of agriculture.

The plan will go to Governor Mark O. Hatfield for study and if he approves it will be implemented by easy steps beginning early in 1961.

The plan includes expansion of consumer protection services and agricultural development, as well as rearrangements to unify the various present divisions into one closely knit organization.

Short said he will place more emphasis on consumer services, grouping all work the department is authorized to do in this field under a single division. This includes intrastate processing plant food sanitation, eggs, bakeries, carbonated beverages, retail packaged check weights, food labeling, packing and advertising and sampling for additives and residue.

In the agricultural development field, work of the present division of market development will expand to meet the 1959 legislative mandate to work toward the greatest possible contribution of agricultural resources to the state's future economy.

Objectives in this field would be quality improvement in market channels; activity to aid improved

processing and packaging methods; reduction in marketing and freight costs; expansion of present agricultural-based industries and establishment of new ones; improved relations from production to consumption. This will entail doubling the size of the present market development staff from two (the chief and his secretary) to four persons.

In other moves, Short proposes two assistant directors, one for consumer and trade services and one for livestock industries and both under civil service. The assistant, over livestock industries, agreed to when the old animal industry division was split last June, will not be named for some time, Short indicated.

The other assistant directorship will go to O. K. Beals, presently chief of the division of foods and dairies which will be dissolved. He will also be chief of the new consumer and dairy work and the director's liaison in plant division activities, departmentwide laboratory services and the weights and measures program.

Short will elevate business management to division status under him and will create a new audit service to combine milk audits, grain storage liability audits and other department auditing. Legal and information services will continue under the director.

With age-limit retirement of W. E. Upshaw on Dec. 19 as Portland office manager, Short plans no immediate replacement. On a trial basis that office will be a working center for inspectors with Mrs. Margaret Smith continuing as secretary and activity direction from Salem.

Other minor changes are included in reorganization, which will have no material effect on finances due to offsetting of additions and promotions with discontinued and underfilled positions.

In other fields, the board established a policy "to ask future legislatures to assign new agricultural programs, not clearly in research and extension fields, to the state department of agriculture."

In resolutions, the board asked for: 1, a lump sum department appropriation because the organization plan was drawn after the budget was submitted; 2, restoration of four items (roughly \$60,000) cut from its proposals for general fund support; and 3, progress information on a Department-Finance and Administration study of an apparent trend to use more dedicated money to support administrative services which have grown as result of general fund appropriations.