

### State Treasurer Seeks Approval Of Appointment

State Treasurer Howard C. Belton announced recently that his name will be on the Oregon primary ballot as a candidate for his present office.

Belton was named State Treasurer by Governor Mark Hatfield to succeed Sig Unander, early in January, following Unander's presidential appointment to the Federal Maritime Board.

A Canby, Oregon, farmer and businessman, Republican Belton has served twenty-two years in the Oregon Legislature, devoting much of his legislative effort to matters of public finance. In the

1955 and 1957 sessions, he was chairman of the Senate Financial Affairs Committee. He served on the Senate Ways and Means Committee for 16 years, much of the time as chairman.

In declaring his intention to file for the nomination, Mr. Belton said that his decision was based on "the public trust placed in me by the Governor, in seeing to it that the state's financial affairs continue in their present sound and healthy condition. I feel a deep sense of responsibility to this job, and would like to continue the interest I have had in public finance for the past thirty years, for the benefit of Oregon and its people."

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### Home Landscape Pointers Listed By OSC Expert

In landscaping your home, look ahead to the future; consider sun or shade requirements of plants; pick those that suit your likes, home and location; and don't hesitate to be different.

That's the advice to home owners from George Freeden, assistant professor of landscape architecture at Oregon State college. Freeden has conducted a series of landscape clinics this winter throughout northern Oregon.

Try to get trees established at the earliest time, Freeden advises. They are slower growing and will take longer to mature.

If the new home is occupied late in the spring, plant the lawn and wait on the trees and shrubs until the following fall. If you move in late in the fall, plant the trees and shrubs and let the lawn go until spring.

Place plants in the situation to which they are best adapted, Freeden says. For example, many of the native plants—Oregon grape, Salal, vine maple, pines, Kinnikinnick or Manzanita—are well suited for landscape use. They have become established to the climate and there are few diseases which attack them.

In the shady areas of the yard, select and place the plants that require afternoon shade or cannot tolerate too much sun. They include rhododendrons, camellias, Acuba and others. Plants that need a half day of sun or more include the deciduous plants like Spirea, flowering quince, azaleas and roses.

One thing often overlooked in landscape planning is the future growth of the plants, according to Freeden. When plants are purchased while small, it is difficult to realize that some will spread 4 to 6 feet in just a few years. It is best, he recommends, to make the plant beds big enough in the beginning to accommodate the mature size of the plants. Annuals can be planted in the space between the shrubs until the plants reach maturity.

Plants should be placed at least

### Soil Tests Show Need of Fertilizer

The value of soil tests was proved in Marion county recently when a cooperative mass sampling revealed at least one reason why crops in that area aren't growing as well as they should.

Too little boron (an important fertilizer) was found in 209 of the 228 soil samples taken. Of these, 158 were critically low, reports Arthur S. King, Oregon State college extension conservation specialist.

Soils on 66 farms within a 7-mile radius of Stayton were tested as a cooperative effort of OSC, fertilizer dealers and the Stayton Canning company. The mass testing was initiated by the canning cooperative which felt that growers could improve production of some crops—especially sweet corn.

Soil samples were analyzed in the OSC soil testing laboratory. The testing service tells how much fertilizer is needed to grow a particular crop on certain soil. Each of the Marion county samples was checked for corn, beans, carrots and strawberries.

Forty-four samples were low in phosphorus, 24 critically low. But 75 samples were real high, which reflects a heavy use of phosphorus fertilizer by some farmers who may be applying more phosphorus than they need, King observed.

As for potash, 90 samples were below the level considered adequate for most crops.

The tests uncovered a shortage of magnesium on 15 samples. This was the first indication of magnesium shortages in the main Willamette valley.

King pointed out that taking many samples in a concentrated area provides good opportunity to compare soils and see what shortages are present in the area. Similar cooperative operations are under way near Gresham and Eugene.

18 inches or 2 feet from the house to prevent overcrowding and also to allow room to paint, wash windows, etc.

As a general rule, plants of columnar habit, such as arborvitae, yew or cypress should be avoided, Freeden believes. These tall, thin forms are difficult to work with and add little to the landscape. Their use is best defined as hedges, screens or wind breaks. They are often incorrectly used at corners, between windows or near the front doors. In these spots, they accent parts of the house already accented, he pointed out.

It would be better to use plants that grow about one-third or two-thirds the height of the house at the corners and avoid planting the entire front solid from corner to corner, he says.

### Dairy Industry Rebounds After Five-Year Decline

Oregon's dairy industry appears to be on the rebound after five years of declining milk production, reports Stephen C. Marks, extension agricultural economist at Oregon State college.

Milk production in the state turned upward the second half of 1959, but not enough to keep the annual total from falling slightly behind that of the previous year, Marks found as he studied reports from the U.S. Department of Agriculture. As a result, last year's output of milk ended 6 million pounds below that of 1958.

This year, however, Oregon's milk flow is running 4 percent above that produced during the first quarter of 1959, Marks said. And last month's output increased at a faster rate than last year and topped that of March 1959 by fully 4 percent.

This change in milk production apparently reflects the increase in number of milk cows reported in the state last year, Marks added.

Production of manufactured dairy products is also on the upswing in the state, Marks found. During January, the latest month for which information is available, outputs of creamery butter, cheese and ice cream were all larger than a year earlier. Oregon's dairy factories produced 13 percent more American cheese, churned 7 percent more butter, and turned out 2 percent more ice cream.

Meanwhile, prices received by Oregon dairymen for all milk sold wholesale last month went down about a nickel from that of February—but farmers still received 20 cents more per hundred pounds than in March of last year. This price advantage was partially offset in the Willamette valley, and perhaps in other areas, by higher costs for alfalfa hay.

National milk production was also reported on the upswing. Total March production was up 1 percent over that of February, and only unfavorable weather in the major dairy regions prevented a more pronounced gain, the economist said.

#### CARD OF THANKS

I wish to thank my friends, neighbors and relatives for their many acts of kindness shown during my recent bereavement.

—Mrs. Marie Reitenbaugh

#### FAMILY MOVES TO NYSSA

Mr. and Mrs. Harold E. White and 12-year-old daughter, Jo Dee, moved last week to the Wayne Moncur residence on Emison ave-

nue. White has been appointed local representative of an insurance company and the family comes to Nyssa from Emmett, Idaho.

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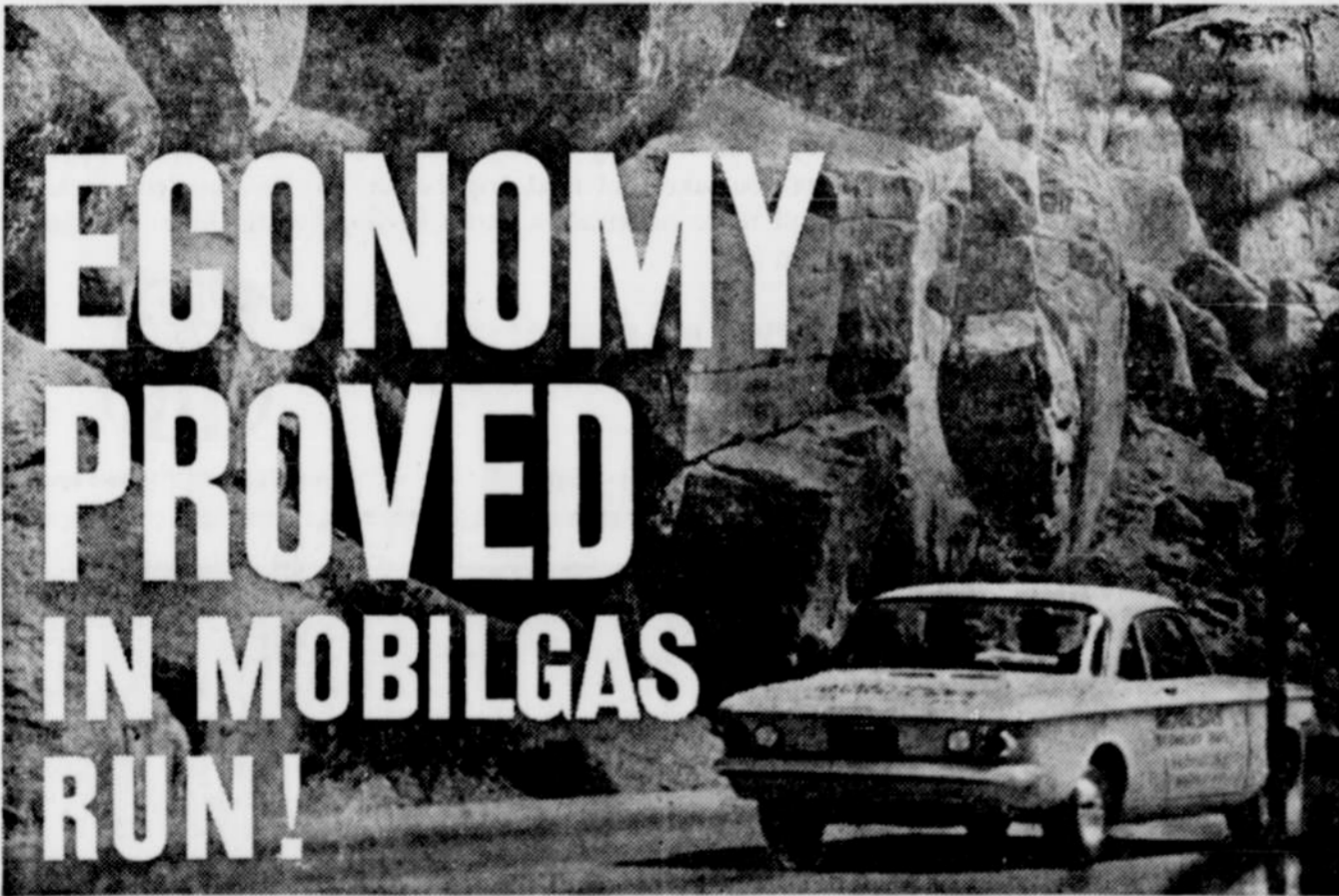
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