

Gratefully Acknowledging  
the bounties of  
Divine Providence  
during 1925  
We join with all our Patrons  
and the good people of  
Douglas County  
in  
**THANKSGIVING**  
Thursday, November  
Twenty-Six  
Store will be Closed all day  
Thursday

**J.C. Penney Co.**  
DEPARTMENT STORES

### CEREAL CROPS ARE NEEDED IN UMPQUA VALLEY

(Continued from page 1.)

recommended are:

**Fall Varieties**  
Wheat: White winter for heavy and more poorly drained land. Federation or Jenkin Club for richer and better land, the Federation especially where lodging may be a factor.  
Barley: O. A. C. No. 7 and No. 38.

**Spring Varieties**  
Wheat: Paragon for the better lands; Huston for the red hills and the heavier and poorer types of soils.  
Barley: Hanchen for unirrigated lands. Trebi for rich irrigated lands.  
Oats: The three grain and victory have given best results in the Willamette valley and Markton at Moro with three grain doing well. It is recommended that the county agent arrange several spring oat demonstrations to try out these and other varieties.  
It is recommended that the wheat acreage be confined to local needs.  
It is believed that the acreage of barley, especially of winter barley should be enlarged.  
Rye is only recommended as a pasture and cover crop, and in that case should be grown with vetch.

**Seed**  
Because of the natural adaptability of Douglas county to the production of certain seed crops and because their high value per pound permits of shipment to markets desiring them, it is recommended that there be an expansion in the acreage devoted to seed production.  
The committee has divided the seeds into two groups, those that have been grown enough to be practical certainties and those that offer promise and should be investigated further.

**Group One**  
Douglas county has grown purple vetch seed successfully several years and now has possibly 200 acres. The early maturing of the crop here fits in well with the marketing program as the crop must move in August.

It is recommended that the acreage be enlarged by including it in the rotations with other crops, but only in communities where enough may be assembled for car lot cleaning and shipment to where threshing may be done promptly. It is not recommended as a main crop to be grown on a large scale for most farmers. It should normally be grown by fall sowing, with gray oats using about 50 pounds of vetch with 40 pounds of oats. It is estimated that it will yield about 500 pounds of seed an acre with about 400 pounds of oats and 100 pounds of vetch. The price is likely to be from 7 to 7 cents per pound F. O. B. cars.

Winter vetch (sometimes called winter or sand vetch) grows readily on many of the poorer and shallower soils. It may be used for seed or for a cover or pasture crop. The early maturing in Douglas county lends itself to early use for hay or silage. It should enter into the farm program only under the following conditions:  
1. It should be grown on a scale that farmers may handle it quickly and without great shattering loss. Few men can handle over 10 acres until they know the crop.  
2. There must be enough acreage probably 100 to 125 in a community to assure car lot cleaning and shipment to market for prompt threshing and cleaning.  
3. Because of its hard seed and easy shattering which results in many volunteer for several years it is recommended that it be planted only where the volunteer will not interfere with other crops, especially wheat.  
Hay vetch may be expected to yield 400 to 500 pounds an acre of seed and 1 to 2 tons of hay to a considerable extent. Its price per pound varies from 5 to 10 cents. The United States annually imports 13 to 23 million pounds, principally from Europe.

Hay vetch as well as purple vetch may be used for hay when hay is needed. Neither are considered as good as common or Hungarian vetch. Of the two, purple is the better hay, but less hardy. Both these vetches are good soil builders. Probably the hay vetch is the better and it is suited to a greater range of soil types.  
It is recommended that the growing of common and Hungarian vetch be confined to the local needs unless there develops a special outlet for Hungarian vetch as a concentrate feed.  
A number of growers whose soils are not too sour are successfully producing red clover for seed.

There is a good local demand and also a splendid outside market. No crop fits more readily into a rotation or produces better feed or is a better soil enricher than clover.  
It is therefore recommended that the clover acreage be expanded on these soils suited to the crop and that special attention be given to producing seed. Seed production will be limited to localities where a clover hiller is available or where a thrasher with hulling attachment may be secured. The latter will do but is not so satisfactory as a good hiller. There is no danger of over production of clover.  
If in the committee's observation that alfalfa sets seed very well in some parts of the county. With this in view it is recommended that on the sweet soils without irrigation that Grimm alfalfa be grown in trial plantings in cultivated rows about 3 feet apart.  
If the crop will set seed under these conditions there is room for an acreage of 2000 to 5000 acres and expansion later on. The crop sets seed better when under somewhat unfavorable conditions and it is believed that in rows, cultivated, that there will be sufficient need for moisture that seed will set but that enough may be conserved to get a crop.  
Some of the moist and heavy soils are very productive of rye grass which is used locally in quantities. There is also a good outside market for it. It is a crop worthy of continued expansion, and too, hinges somewhat for outside shipment on early threshing.

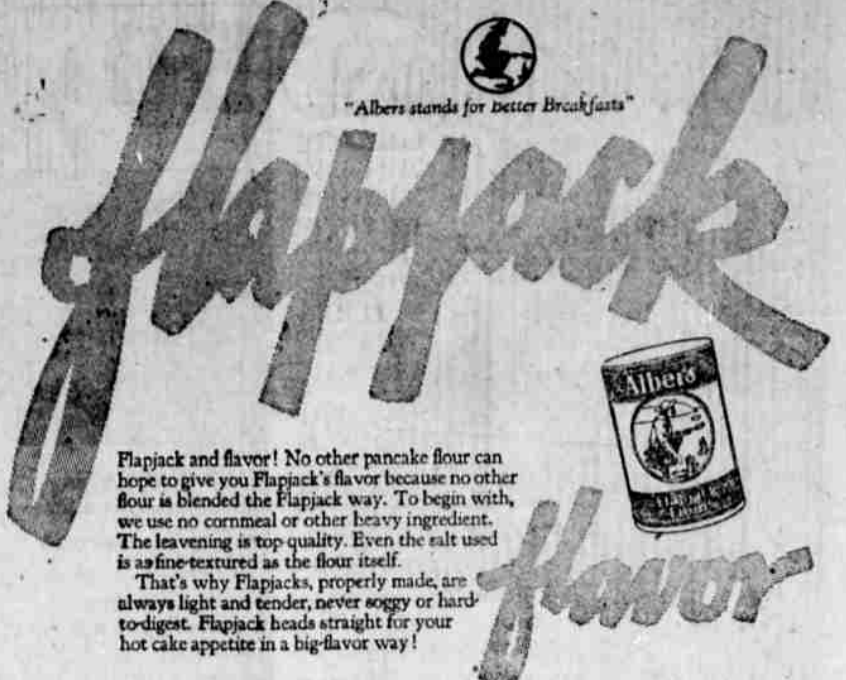
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To Mothers: Misterole also made in milder form for children. Ask for Children's Misterole.  
Jars & Tubes  
**MISTEROLE**  
WILL NOT BLISTER  
Better than a mustard plaster

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**Group Two**  
Among the seeds that offer promise but that should be considered as somewhat experimental are the following: Soy Beans, burr clover, orchard grass, Ladino clover, etc.  
It is recommended that the county agent arrange, if possible, for demonstrations to determine the seed production possibilities of these crops.  
Flax has been grown successfully as a seed crop. There is a good market for it at Portland. The yields are good and it will probably pay as well or better than wheat for the farmer desiring to grow a grain crop to sell. It should not be planted on worn out land and must be grown in a rotation if to continue a success.  
There is nothing at this time to warrant the development of a fibre flax acreage.  
Potatoes are shipped into the county because of three things:  
1. Occasional under production.  
2. Unsuitable varieties.  
3. Poor grading.  
It is recommended that potatoes be grown to meet the local market needs; that standard varieties as Nettos Gages and Earliest of All be adapted and that the grading law be strictly enforced.  
By using standard varieties, treating the seed and growing the crop in rotation in the hill pasture ground, in the hill areas and in sandy loam bottom lands, home grown potatoes can easily meet the local market needs to the advantage of both grower and consumer.  
Limited opportunities for observation, indicate that sweet potatoes are worthy of a trial in the county. Triumph, Yellow Strassburg and Yellow Jersey are good varieties.  
Statistics show a rather large annual importation of eastern yellow-corn into Douglas county. They also show the county to be one of the more important corn growing counties of the northwest. Corn is well suited to several of the stronger soils of the county as the black muds and the bottom lands. It is not so well suited to the upland areas in their present state of fertility.  
It is recommended that the acreage of early yellow corn be expanded on the soils rich enough for reasonable yields and to the extent necessary to meet local needs, for grain. Corn is also worthy of culture for summer-green feed for stock and for silage. With rotation with legumes it is thought that other soils may become corn land. There is no better soil cleaning crop for getting rid of annual and perennial weeds than corn.

**Forage**  
The real need of Douglas county agriculture is to find some way to get better and cheaper feed for livestock. This applies to both hay and pasture. Better hay and more hay will permit of better pasture and range utilization.  
It is recommended that there be more leguminous forage grown and that some of the grain be replaced with legumes like vetch that will make better yields of better feed and improve the land.  
Recommended legumes are alfalfa of the Grimm variety for the best soil and for early use. It is thought that red clover for the fairly sweet bottom and upland soils reasonably well drained and not sour. Much good corn land will grow the clover in a rotation with the corn and grain.  
Alsike clover for the more sour and less well drained soils toward the coast.  
Because of wide adaptability the vetches are recommended for very general use. Their ability to grow under somewhat sour and often run down conditions makes them especially valuable in the cropping program. The feed quality is excellent and the curing period comes at a good time of the year. Seed is usually not excessive in cost.  
For the better lands, well drained and not sour, vetch with white oats is recommended. For soils more sour and less well drained and where acid injury is likely to be serious, Hungarian vetch is considered best.  
Where the starting of vetch is difficult as in sour land or in the coast section, lime and inoculation are a great help in assuring immediate returns. Where lime cannot be economically used, it is best to use purple vetch where it stands the winter, and woolly podded vetch where conditions are more severe. Hairy vetch, while not quite so



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good for forage, will grow well under quite poor conditions and make forage and enrich the soil. Any of these vetches are good for silage. Common and Hungarian and woolly podded are particularly good for green feed. Hairy vetch and rye make good pasture. Barley and vetch, fall sowed makes good silage, but is not good for hay or seed, unless the seed is ground for feed.  
A liberal expansion of the vetch acreage will enable more farmers to use a much needed legume in their rotations.  
There is much land in Douglas county that is better adapted to pasture than to any other purpose. The carrying capacity is low. The feed value is also poor in many cases because of grasses of low palatability and nutritive value. Better grasses and some legumes are needed in the pastures.  
It is recommended that the "Commercial Burn Mixtures" which consist principally of off type seed, be not used. These mixtures are short lived and too expensive for economical use.  
Grasses and legumes having a special adaptability for Douglas county conditions are given below.

**Rotations**  
To save labor in seed bed preparation, to enrich the soil, to better control weeds and to get better crops with less work, it is recommended that farmers carefully consider the crops mentioned in this report and work out rotations that include a legume at least on an average of once in 3 or 4 years. It should, if possible, include a cultivated crop. It is believed that with a system of this sort that less plowing and preparation will be needed and better crops will be secured.

**Coast Dairy Feed Problems**  
As the records show the dairy production of this district to be seasonal, and largely because of feed supply it is recommended for those desiring to maintain a more constant production that they grow supplemental feeds to go along with their pastures and to carry the stock during the winter periods. Experimental results show that vetch and oats or peas and oats make good silage and early summer-green feed. Japanese barnyard millet is particularly good for late summer and fall green feed and produces wonderful yields of feed on manured uplands. Green globe and pomeralian white globe turnips have proved very satisfactory for fall and early winter feeding. They must be planted about the middle of June on well prepared land. This is to avoid root maggots and to assure sweet turnips. As a winter root crop, it is doubtful if anything is better than mangels. The Mammoth Long Rod, the Half Suetter, the Giant Intermediate and the Red Eckendorf are standard varieties.  
With lime from the state lime plant or possibly from a coast shell supply, it will be possible to grow vetches of many upland soil types and in this way supplement the bottom land pastures.

**Soils and Fertilizer Report**  
There is some question regarding the value of triple phosphate, super phosphate, sulphur and land-plaster on field crops in Douglas county.  
Each of these fertilizers has given increased yields. Further checks should be arranged by the county agent to determine the place of each in the agriculture of the county.  
All straw not used for feed and bedding for livestock should be returned direct to the land and plowed under. The value of straw as a fertilizer runs from \$3.00 to \$4.00 to the ton, according to the price

of commercial fertilizers. Under no conditions should straw be burned.  
Irrigation  
Irrigation of alfalfa has given 100% increase in hay yields in several trials. There are many ranches located along streams and a considerable number of these can successfully and profitably grow and irrigate alfalfa.  
C. R. DEAR, Chairman.

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**MITCHELL HITS DH PLANES FOR TOLL OF DEATH**  
(Continued from Page 1.)  
"dangerously low altitude."  
Taking up the death of Captain David W. Bedinger, medical corps, killed in a DH plane at Fort Riley, Kansas, in November 1924, Major Gullion read the official report of the investigation board which said the accident was caused by the machine going into a tail spin at low altitude and that there was no evidence of mechanical or structural failure of the craft.  
"It burned up when it hit the ground," Colonel Mitchell said. "And that allowed faulty construction."  
The prosecution then referred to the death of Lieutenant Noble B. Beasley at Kelly Field, Texas, May, 1924, reading official reports saying the accident was due to a tail spin and an inexperienced pilot.  
"He was in a DH airplane," the witness said. "Another plane would not have stalled so quickly. That is the plane we have been trying to get rid of. It is an extremely dangerous and hazardous ship to fly."  
Among other fatalities referred to were those of Lieutenant Arthur G. Watson and Staff Sergeant O. Hansen in Costa Rica. They met death in a DH plane but the official report showed the machine struck a building and a live electric wire as it fell.  
"Another example of a flaming coffin," was Colonel Mitchell's comment.  
"Did you ever hear of a nearly all metal automobile catching on fire after a collision?" Major Gullion asked.  
"Yes."  
"Was not the collision then responsible for the fire?"  
"Not necessarily."  
In the fiscal year 1924, Major Gullion read from records there were two fatal accidents due to power plant failures in aircraft: 57.7 per cent were due to errors in judgment; four accidents due to structural failures, one to weather conditions and four to unknown causes.

**A GOOD HABIT**  
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