

NEWS OF FARM LIFE

GRANGES COUNTY AGENT'S REPORTS CROP NEWS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEWS



POISONED BARLEY WIPES OUT RATS

THE DALLES, June 1—(AP)—Resettlement administration officials, in a drive to kill off rodents on a 188,000-acre project, are spreading tons of poisoned barley over the area.

Trial plantings showed that more than 200 kangaroo rats were killed in a small area.

Visit at Circle H—Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Pargeter enjoyed the weekend up the North Umpqua and at Circle H lodge.

MCCORMICK - DEERING binder twine will work good in all makes of binders. It is sold at Wharton Bros.—Adv.

FILLING OUT OF WORK SHEET URGED

Advantages Cited by O.S.C. to Farmers in Regard to AAA Program.

"Fill out a work sheet—it may mean money to you."

Such is the advice to Oregon's farmers by the extension men of Oregon State college who are active in explaining and helping organize the new agricultural conservation act in Oregon.

It costs nothing but a little time to fill out a work sheet, they point out. There is no obligation whatever to the farmer filling out one, as there will be no contracts of any kind. Yet the work sheet, listing conditions on the farm last year in the necessary existing point before a farmer can apply for this year's soil conserving or soil building grants under the act.

Extension men estimate that work sheets have already been filled out by some 10,000 Oregon farmers, which is approximately the number who participated in all the old crop control programs combined. Yet there remain many thousands who have not obtained these blanks from the county agent or community committeemen.

Recent rulings on soil building practices and uses to which diverted acreage can be put have greatly widened the possible scope of the program in Oregon. Inclusion of orchards in the soil depleting or soil conserving area, according to the use made of the soil between the trees, has brought hundreds into the program in communities where no participation was thought possible, extension men report.

Plan Liberalized. Provision for help in organized weed control is another important factor in parts of Oregon, while most of the Cascades the inclusion of trunks following as a soil building practice and the addition of high acreage in the soil conserving plan for purposes of financing the class II allowance, is a great step toward encouraging anti-erosion farming methods in the wheat belt.

Another recent ruling makes possible the participation of many farmers who can only make a small start this year because of the late date when the details of the program were available. This ruling is that full pre-advance payment will be made for diversion of land from soil depleting to soil conserving crops or uses if the total of new or old soil conserving crops on the farm amounts to 15 per cent of the soil depleting base.

Previously the plan was to make deductions at 13 times the farm rate for the number of acres below a new 15 per cent diversion. The new ruling means that any farmer can get full rate now for diverting even one additional acre if he has a total of 15 per cent of the crop land devoted to soil conserving uses.

they start building before the daylight hours becomes more than 12 hours long. On the other hand the southern growers cannot produce the better storage varieties of onions which do best in the northern latitudes where the summer daylight period may exceed 13 hours in length. Practically all commercial storage varieties of onions are supplied by growers north of the 38 degree latitude.

RECORD CLAIMED IN CRESTED GRASS

LA GRANDE, June 1—(AP)—County Agent Harry G. Avery claims a world record for production of crested wheat grass seed in Union county. He said a thousand pounds was raised on an acre last year. Sale of Ladak alfalfa seed from the county last year brought \$100,000, a figure not exceeded elsewhere in the country.

RATES UNDER AAA PROGRAM ARE GIVEN

Expected Average Exceeded in Payments; That For Douglas Is \$10.50.

CORVALLIS, Ore., June 1—(AP)—The schedule of rates for class 1 payments under the 1936 agricultural conservation program showed today Oregon county figures in general are above the previously announced United States average of \$10 an acre.

The Oregon schedule of payments for diverting a certain percentage of land from soil-depleting to soil conserving uses was announced by E. L. Ballard, vice-director of the extension at Oregon State college.

Ballard said the rates are subject to adjustment because of inclusion of summer fallow and clean cultivated orchards as soil depleting use of land. He also said the rate of individual farms might vary considerably from the average county rate, since the relative productivity of each farm will determine payments.

Ballard said if a county's soil-depleting base totals 200,000 acres, and if 25 per cent of this, or 50,000 acres, represents summer fallow (including clean cultivated orchards), the county's average rate would be reduced 25 per cent.

The schedule made public today is separate from the recently announced soil-building (class 2) payments. The class 1 rates were worked out by the AAA on the basis of yields of selected soil-depleting crops in each county in the 10-year period, 1923-32.

County soil conserving (class 1) rates include: Douglas \$10.50 per acre.

LATE GARDEN TIPS

Vegetables for fall and winter use, except for a few quick growing crops such as radish and spinach, must be started early in the growing season. This is true of onions, parsnips, squash, late cabbage, cauliflower and celery. Extension Bulletin 437, "Growing Fall and Early Winter Vegetables," is just off the press at O. S. C. and is available for free distribution.

One cannot rely on March or April sown carrot and beet seed to produce crops of vegetables for fall and winter, as the roots will become too large and woody. Seedlings may be made again in early June or even July, before or following summer rains or by means of irrigation. Varieties most widely used for this planting are Detroit dark red beets and Canterbury carrots.

Green or sprouting broccoli is a valuable fall and early winter vegetable which is hardy to frost. It forms a green head in the center of the plant. After this head is cut numerous lateral branches are formed which produce small heads about the size of a cucumber. The heads and the tender stems bearing them make excellent greens when harvested before the buds begin to break open. Successive sowings and transplantings will give a continuous harvesting of greens. The crop is grown similar to fall cabbage or cauliflower.

Fall-green radishes are readily grown from markets, but any radish planting can be protected from summer injury by covering the planting with a muslin screen having about 20 to 30 threads to the inch. To do this, plant the radishes in several short rows the width of one long one. The muslin can be attached to four boards around the bed. The screen prevents the sun from drying the leaves in the bed. Radishes vary greatly in color and shape and can be planted at intervals up to October 15.

Salsify is a vegetable that could well be planted more widely for fall and early winter use in favoring some. The crop is grown in the same way as late carrots or parsnips. Matthew's Salsify Island is the variety usually grown.

A CARLOAD of American fence will arrive at Wharton Bros. this week. All sizes will be in stock. Adv.

Michigan Quadruplets Mark Sixth Birthday



Edna A., Wilma B., Sarah C. and Helen D. Morlok. There wasn't any dispute over which one would get the biggest slice of the birthday cake when the Morlok quadruplets of Lansing, Mich., above, celebrated their sixth birthday because the four young ladies each had her own cake and each was decorated with six candles.

Mother of Sextuplets



Mrs. Sinforosa Martinez Hernandez (left) of Rivas, Nicaragua, is shown with a nurse after she had given birth to six babies, four girls and two boys, three of whom died immediately. Of the remaining three, shown in the picture, only one girl survived. The mother is shown with her husband and a nurse.

FOUR-H CLUB ACTIVITIES

The largest delegation of 4-H club members ever to go from Douglas county to summer school at Corvallis will leave next Sunday noon in a special car provided by the railroad company. To date there are as who have already signed up and it is expected there will be at least 10 more.

This year the chapters will include Mrs. L. D. Horner of Glendale, Mrs. Frances McKenna of Oakland and Mrs. Margaret French of Roseburg, for the girls, and L. D. Horner of Glendale and E. A. Bellton, county club agent, for the boys. Miss Mary French will assist in editing the summer school paper, "Cover Leaves."

Instead of having to transfer from the train to buses at Albany this year, arrangements have been made to have the special car switched and taken to Corvallis. Special baggage tags are provided so that the boys' baggage will be taken directly to their homes and the girls' baggage will be taken to the girls' homes.

Those who have already signed and paid are: Myrcin Hoffmeister, Calvin Perrow, Mabel Thompson, Dorinda Lewis, Mervin Hart, Carlisle Preston, Ruth Matthews, Ruby Matthews, Henry Hodges, Vera Gilchrist, Lucille Crow, Mary Kershell, Irene Horner, Cora Mae Kershell, Billie Walker, Judith Hodges, Elizabeth LaBarre, Edna Long, Robert Busley, Virgil Prow-

GRANGE VISITATION PROGRAM OUTLINED

Following the action of Douglas county Pomona grange in approving a plan by a special committee named to develop a grange visitation program, the committee has announced the details of the plan.

The granges of Douglas county are arranged into five groups as follows:

1. Myrtle Creek, Riddle, South Umpqua, Azalea.
2. Canas Valley, Resene, Tennille, Evergreen.
3. Coles Valley, Sutherlin, Elk Creek, Riversdale.
4. Glide, South Deer Creek, Melrose.
5. Smith River, Loon Lake, Kellogg.

Each grange is asked to make one visit and receive one visit during the summer.

The visiting grange is expected to furnish the entertainment and the home grange is to supply light refreshments.

Each group is asked to sponsor a picnic during the summer, and two groups may join in holding a picnic if desired, and the public may be invited. Suggested dates are: Group 1, July 19; Group 2, July 26; Group 3, August 2; Group 4, August 9; Group 5, August 16. The dates are only suggested, the report states, and may be changed as desired.

The visitation schedule is suggested as follows:

Group No. 1—Myrtle Creek, visit South Umpqua July 20, receive South Umpqua August 12; South Umpqua, visit Riddle July 23, receive Myrtle Creek July 29; Riddle, visit Azalea August 3, receive South Umpqua July 23; South Umpqua, visit Riddle July 23; receive Myrtle Creek July 29; Azalea, visit Myrtle Creek August 12, receive Riddle August 3.

Group No. 2—Canas Valley, visit Resene August 25, receive Evergreen August 11; Tennille, visit Evergreen August 25, receive Resene August 7; Resene, visit Tennille August 7; receive Canas Valley August 25; Evergreen, receive Tennille August 24, visit Canas Valley August 11.

Group No. 3—Coles Valley, visit Riversdale August 21, receive Sutherlin August 8; Elk Creek (Yonahia) visit Sutherlin August 1, receive Riversdale July 25, Riversdale, visit Elk Creek July 25, receive Coles Valley August 21, Sutherlin, visit Coles Valley August 8, receive Elk Creek August 1.

Group No. 4—South Deer Creek, visit Glide August 8, receive Melrose July 18; Melrose, visit South Deer Creek July 18, receive Glide August 13; Glide, visit Melrose August 13, receive South Deer Creek August 8.

Group No. 5—Fred Weatherly, visit Smith River August 2, receive Kellogg July 23; Loon Lake, visit Kellogg August 12, receive Smith River August 21; Smith River, visit Loon Lake August 21, receive Fred Weatherly August 2;

Kellogg, visit Fred Weatherly July 23, receive Loon Lake August 12.

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PASTURAGE, WHEAT PROSPECTS GOOD

PORTLAND, June 1—(AP)—The U. S. department of agriculture's weather report for the week of May 26 said that while unsatisfactory conditions prevailed in some sections, pastures generally are excellent and the wheat crop is the main "is good."

"Some wheat in the western counties suffered from too much moisture, and there is local complaint of lodged grain," the report said. "Portions of some of the northeastern counties report moisture insufficient for wheat, with some consequent deterioration."

The winter wheat and oats crops ripening in southern counties and early corn is up but has been started by early low temperatures. While the set of fruit is uneven, except apples, and walnut trees show the effect of the fall freeze.

Haying has been "somewhat delayed by rain" and in the northwestern counties there is considerable lodging of heavy hay crops, said the report. Lower pastures east of the Cascades are drying. There is some milkweed on hops and insects have invaded gardens, although conditions remain favorable for truck crops.

County reports include: Douglas county—Elbert: Hay crops excellent but rains caused lodging. Prunes damaged by rot and dropping heavily. Early potatoes blooming.

SECRET OF ONION GROWTH IS FOUND

Why certain onion varieties are adapted only to northern or southern regions has been discovered through recent research by the U. S. department of agriculture, reports a U. S. scientist, professor of vegetable crops at Oregon State college. That the length of the daylight period during the growing season is the controlling factor has been shown by the research in onion variety standardization work supervised by Roy Magruder, federal specialist at Washington, D. C.

When the Bermuda type onions are grown in the north they seldom produce more than six, because

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