

Composting Of Organic Waste Adds Fertility

Lawn clippings, carrot tops, pea and bean vines as well as much other garden refuse are an excellent source of organic matter for composting, reminds R. Ralph Clark, O. S. C. extension horticulturist. Organic matter is needed in most city and suburban gardens to keep up soil fertility.

Even seemingly useless tree leaves make excellent material to add to the compost heap, Clark states. After material in the compost pile is well rotted, it makes an excellent source of garden organic matter. Clark states that fertility—or the lack of it—is a commonplace problem in most city gardens. The addition of commercial fertilizers—costly and not too easily obtained—will give garden crops a boost, but these do not add to the supply of organic matter in the soil. Thus, much garden refuse that normally is carted away by the garbage man or burned is a good source of often needed organic matter.

Simple Method Suggested

No definite formula for a compost heap can be given, according to Clark. Compost heaps vary to suit the whims and fancies of the many gardeners who tend them. A simple way of making a compost pile, however, is to pile the mass of leaves or other organic material to a depth of approximately twelve inches. Then, spread on a layer of sulfate of ammonia or other nitrogen fertilizer. Add a layer of superphosphate and lime at the rate of one-fourth pound per square yard. Wood ashes are a good substitute for lime, Clark adds.

As more organic matter is added to the pile, each successive layer is given the same treatment. Mid enough water to keep the material moist. This will aid in decomposition. On each layer of organic matter, an application of manure or rich soil will also provide bacterial assistance.

After eight to ten weeks, Clark suggests that the pile be forked and turned over. Repeat the turning again three weeks later. Turning and mixing speeds up the rotting process. Without composting, organic refuse, such as lawn clippings and leaves are not readily mixed into the soil, Clark concludes, though they are used as much by many gardeners.

Pillow Weights Indicate Types Of Filling Used

Few women bargain hunters buy their household pillows by the pound apparently, but there would be profit in it if more did.

If the weight of the pillow is not printed on an accompanying label, weigh the pillow before buying, suggests Mrs. Myrtle Carter, O. S. C. extension specialist in clothing and textiles. The standard size pillow, measuring 21 by 27 inches, will vary in weight according to the grade of filling. Filled with chicken feathers, a pillow will weigh about three and one-half pounds; a high grade goose feather pillow will weigh approximately two and one-half pounds. Down filled pillows will weigh about one and three-quarters pounds, Mrs. Carter states.

Down is used in the highest quality pillows. Goose feathers rank highest among feather pillow fillings. The difference between white and gray goose feathers is merely a matter of supply and demand. White feathers are more scarce, hence higher in price.

Mrs. Carter says weight alone will not suffice in determining pillow quality. Before making a purchase, test the pillow for fullness by shaking down the filling. If three or four inches of cover are empty after shaking, the filling is short.

Odor is another particularly unattractive quality in some pillows. Shake and pat the pillow watching for dust particles. Check for stiff quilts and matted feathers.

Good pillows have buoyancy, Mrs. Carter adds. As a test, she suggests a pillow be held in the palm of the hand. Good ones stay plump and hold their shape. Sagging indicates insufficient filling.

Resiliency is tested by pressing down in the middle of the pillow. The more quickly it rebounds, the better the grade of filling used, Mrs. Carter states.

Most earthquakes are caused by slipping of the earth's crust, although some are of volcanic origin.

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Permanent Pasture Seeding Pays Off for Olalla Farmer Through Gains in Livestock

J. D. West's permanent pasture seeding on his Olalla Creek farm has already repaid him the cost of development through livestock gains in less than five months of use.

West cleared 36 acres of benchland of rosehairs and small shrubs, plowed and prepared a seedbed and prepared an additional 14 acres of creek bottom land in time for fall seeding. The 50 acres were seeded Sept. 12, 1947, to a mixture of subterranean clover, alta fescue, creeping red fescue, and English ryegrass, as recommended by County Agent J. Roland Parker. One hundred pounds of ammonium sulphate per acre was applied at the time of seeding.

By March 1st, pasture growth on the benchland was sufficiently advanced so that 17 head of cattle were turned on the best drained part. They were allowed on the ground was firm enough to withstand trampling and left on continuously until July 6th.

Two hundred and twenty-five head of sheep were turned on this same field June 4th. One hundred and sixty-five head of wethers were weighed off July 9th with a 10-pound average gain. Fifty-five ewes and lambs are still on the pasture and an excellent cover of feed is here for further use.

The 14-acre field of bottom land was very wet until June and went practically unseeded to give it a chance to develop.

All Costs Reaid

Clearing, plowing and pre-

paring a seedbed on the 50 acres were all hired at a cost of \$600. Seed and fertilizer cost \$506.17. Total cost was \$1106.17.

West says he has already received enough from gains made on the 36-acre field to repay all his costs on the 50 acres. This is a very good return from first year pasture on dryland.

West credits the inducement offered by the Agricultural Conservation Program payment of part of the cost for giving him courage to tackle the job. He gives Parker credit for advice and recommendations that enabled him to get outstanding results.

Advice On Seeding

Nitrogen fertilizer applied at the time of seeding perennial grasses and legumes will assure a stand and a better forage growth the first season. Seeding early in the fall just as soon as adequate soil moisture is available for continued growth of seedling plants is recommended.

Many Douglas County farmers should be equally successful with permanent pasture seedings on well-drained tillable land. The soil in this case was no better than average Douglas County benchland. Such pastures properly managed will yield high quality and quantity forage for many years.

Allowances For Vets' Dependents Will be Increased

Several thousand Oregon veterans with service disabilities rated 60 per cent or more will be eligible for higher compensation October 1, in the form of allowances for dependents, C. C. Fields, Veterans Administration representative for this area, said today.

About 3500 veterans in this state are rated as 60 per cent disabled, and those who have proof of dependents on file with the VA will receive added amounts ranging up to \$91. Fields pointed out.

Compensation boosts will depend on degree of disability and number of dependents. Under previous law, payments were based only on degree of disability, plus statutory awards for amputations, blindness and certain other handicaps.

For a veteran totally disabled by war service, the new law gives these dependency allowances:

Wife but no child, \$21; wife and one child, \$35; wife and two children, \$45.50; wife and three or more children, \$56; no wife but one child, \$14; no wife but two children, \$24.50; no wife but three or more children, \$35; plus \$17.50 for each dependent parent. Comparable rates for peace-time service-connected total disability are somewhat lower.

Veterans in training under Public Law 18 or the GI Bill may choose between the compensation boost and subsistence for dependents, if they are receiving the latter.

Wheat Dumped On Ground in Oregon Bumper Harvest

PENDLETON, Ore., July 26.—(AP)—Wheat was piled Saturday on the ground at Echo as Eastern Oregon's bumper crop began overflowing available storage space.

Many dealers throughout the area began clearing level ground near their elevators as the harvest neared a peak in the lighter land areas of West Umatilla and Morrow counties. Farmers in these areas reported yields were running 10 bushels or more an acre above average.

"Tightest" storage situation was reported in the Pilot Rock, Lone, Alpine, Sand Hollow and

VFW Reduces Summer Meetings, Plans Picnic

The Roseburg Veterans of Foreign Wars during August and September will meet once monthly, the next meeting to be the second Tuesday in August, reported Commander James Marr.

Marr said that the regular two meetings monthly would be resumed in October.

A picnic has been tentatively set for August 15, and plans are being made for a street dance and entertainment in observance of V. J. day, he said.

PASTOR NAMED

George Henderson has been appointed pastor for the coming year of the Roseburg Free Methodist church by the Oregon conference in a meeting in Portland over the weekend.

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DRAINAGE SAVES SOIL—Land that is under water usually is out of use for food production. Draining off and fitting soil for the production of crops accomplishes the aim of the Agricultural Conservation Program to make the best use of land. J. F. Bonebrake, chairman of the Douglas County Agricultural Conservation Committee.

Proper Drainage Needed to Prevent Land From Going Out of Production

Bringing land back into production is as much a part of conservation as keeping it from going out of production, says J. F. Bonebrake chairman of the Douglas County Agricultural Conservation Committee.

Keeping land productive, making it more productive and if it has gone out of production getting it back is the job of the Agricultural Conservation Program says the county chairman. It is a job of using the land so that the most good comes from its use. Just saving the soil is not enough.

He calls attention to the drainage practice in the A. C. Program as an example of this idea of conservation. If the purpose is only to keep the soil from washing away, it might be better to leave it wet—leave it under water. But, usually under those conditions, it is just as useless for the production of food as if it were washed off into the ocean.

Drainage takes off the excess water on the land and helps put the soil in condition for growing crops which add to the supply of food. This added amount of food—milk, bread, or fresh vegetables—means more food on the grocery shelves now, and if the land is kept productive it means more food in the years to come.

Often otherwise useless land can be brought into higher productive use through drainage. Quite often it is rich soil that is waterlogged or covered by water.

Bringing this land back into production adds to the acreage of soil available for crops. It is real conservation when the ultimate purpose of conservation is considered, Bonebrake said.

Prices Paid For Timber in Douglas Exceed Appraisals

The Bureau of Land Management disposed of timber in Douglas County appraised at \$261,867 for an approximate total price of \$309,348 at its bid opening Wednesday at the bureau offices at Portland, according to a report by W. H. Horning, regional administrator. The timber is located on both O. and C. and public domain land.

Among the successful bidders for timber in Douglas County were Harold Woolley of Drain; Randall and Miller, Drain; Umpqua Plywood Corporation, Roseburg; Fir Manufacturing Co., Myrtle Creek; Gardiner Lumber Co., Gardiner; E. K. Wood Lumber Co., San Francisco; Martin Bros. Box Co., Oakland, and L. L. Ford, Roseburg.

Following is a list of sales and the prices paid by the successful bidders in each case:

On a 65-acre area, 1,195,000 feet of Douglas fir, bid at \$12.35. Successful bidder was Harold Woolley, Drain, for a total price of \$14,750. Appraised value was \$14,430. On an 80-acre area, 2,710,000 feet Douglas fir, bid at \$9.75; 15,000 feet western red cedar, bid at \$3. Successor bidder was Harold Woolley, Drain, for a total price of \$26,487. Appraised value was the same. On a 65-acre area, 2,000,000 feet Douglas fir, bid at \$9.50; 70,000 feet white fir, bid at \$3.30; 10,000 feet western red cedar, bid at \$2.40. Successful bidder was Randall & Miller, Drain, for a total price of \$20,014. Appraised value was \$24,947. On a 14-acre area, 3,000,000 feet Douglas fir, bid at \$23.50; 443,000 feet sugar pine, bid at \$20.15; 60,000 feet white fir, bid at \$4.15; 30,000 feet western red cedar, bid at \$4.15; 30,000 feet incense cedar, bid at \$4.15. Successful bidder was the Umpqua Plywood Corp., Roseburg, for a total price of \$111,450. Appraised value was \$65,677. On an 12-acre area, 130,000 feet Douglas fir, bid at \$17.25. Successful bidder was the Fir Manufacturing Co., Myrtle Creek, for a total price of \$2,287. Appraised value was the same. On a 37-acre area, 5,100,000 feet Douglas fir, bid at \$14.15; 45,000 feet hemlock, bid at \$2.30; 25,000 feet white fir, bid at \$2.30; 70,000 feet western red cedar, bid at \$2.30. Successful bidder was the Gardiner Lumber Co., Gardiner, for a total price of \$72,573. Appraised value was the same. On an 8-acre area, 800,000 feet Douglas fir, bid at \$17.25; 30,000 feet white fir, bid at \$2.30. Successful bidder was the E. K. Wood Co., San Francisco, for a total price of \$16,340. Appraised value was \$13,768. On a 12-acre area, 410,000 feet Douglas fir, bid at \$14.15; 15,000 feet hemlock, bid at \$2.30; 45,000 feet western red cedar, bid at \$2.30. Successful bidder was the E. K. Wood Co., San Francisco, for a total price of \$6,323. Appraised value was the same. On a 6-acre area, 2,200,000 feet Douglas fir, bid at \$7.45; 85,000 feet incense cedar, bid at \$2.30; 60,000 feet western red cedar, bid at \$2.30; 25,000 feet white fir, bid at \$2.30. Successful bidder was the E. K. Wood Co., San Francisco, for a total price of \$17,570. Appraised value was the same. On a 40-acre area, 1,150,000 feet Douglas fir, bid at \$9; 30,000 feet incense cedar, bid at \$2.30. Successful bidder was Martin Bros. Box Co., Oakland, for a total price of \$10,382. Appraised value was the same. On a 15-acre area, 800,000 feet Douglas fir, bid at \$8.15. Successful bidder was L. L. Ford, Roseburg, for a total price of \$8,154. Appraised value was the same.

Some 22 million people have seen Washington, D. C. from the observation platform of the Washington Monument.

communities in Oregon and along the Columbia River in Washington, is open to the public for the month ending August 31. All works are for sale.

Local Artists Will Exhibit Their Work

The opening of the fifth All-Oregon Exhibition July 31 at the Portland Art Museum is of interest to Roseburg residents, since local artists are exhibiting their works as follows:

Carla Lee Taylor, 403 South Street, oil painting, "Little Mischief"; Viletta West, 1426 Casey Street, pastel, "Iris"; Helen Kalkwarf, route 2, Box 170-A, oil painting, "Autumn"; and Hallie E. Ford, 1385 Madrone Avenue, oil painting, "Study of Fruit."

Participating artists and their friends, as well as members of the Portland Art Association, are being invited to attend a private preview and reception at the Art Museum from 8 to 10:30 p.m. Friday, June 30. The following day this representative collection of over 400 recent works submitted by 217 artists from many

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The Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Office
Roseburg, Oregon
Forecast for Roseburg and vicinity: Clear to partly cloudy today and Tuesday.
Highest temp. any July..... 109
Lowest temp. any July..... 46
Highest temp. yesterday..... 86
Lowest temp. last night..... 49
Precipitation yesterday..... 0
Precipitation from July 1..... .29
Deficit from July 1..... .03
Excess from Sept. 1..... 2.40

Long before construction was finished, the Leaning Tower of Pisa developed its list.

The Leaning Tower of Pisa drifts about a third of an inch every 10 years.

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Vol. X No. 30 Published Weekly by the Douglas County Flour Mill, Makers of UMPQUA CHIEF FLOUR and Umpqua Brand Poultry and Dairy Feeds July 26, 1948

Here's The Proof.

We heard a guy on the radio the other night saying that increased production would not bring prices down. We thought he was wrong, and now we know he was.

Another big wheat crop is being harvested now, the second billion bushel crop in succession, and with Europe producing more food it won't be necessary to ship as much overseas, so prices have hit the to-boggy proper. Meaning that the man who has been paying too much for his feed for so long will now be able to get it at prices in line with other prices.

Eventually, lower prices on feed will mean increased production of meat, milk, eggs and other now scarce items, and in turn, their prices will drop, relieving food buyers. It's a chain reaction proposition.

Meat prices are high, our butcher charged us \$1.10 a lb. the other day for a hunk of steak, because feed has been worth more to the grower to sell outright, than to feed to hogs or beef cattle. Turkeys are selling to the retailer today for 70¢ a lb. because feed prices were so high last year turkey growers couldn't afford to take a chance. When any article gets scarce enough, its price will go up.

Now, to get back to the fact that it is so interesting to all of our customers, UMPQUA FEEDS ARE COMING DOWN IN PRICE. Effective today practically every sack of feed we sell will be so much lower in price that most feeders will think we have made a mistake. And if you are not already a customer of the Douglas County Flour Mill, it will pay you big to come in and check over the prices right off.

UMPQUA FEEDS have always been high in quality and low in price compared with other good feeds. And today, as always, you may be sure that this new price cut will not mean a quality cut. And, further as always, remember that "YOU CAN'T PAY MORE, BUT YOU CAN'T BUY BETTER FEED."

Look Out For Income Tax.

Last report from the California Egg Contest shows that their contest flock of 988 hens has dwindled down to 902, a

mortality of just over 8% in eight months), but still show an income over feed cost of \$3.574.52. That is over \$3.60 per hen in 8 months.

Their feed cost has consistently been higher than UMPQUA EGG MASH AND SCRATCH, and their egg prices on the San Francisco market might be a little higher than the Roseburg price, if any. You can draw your own conclusions. You need good birds, give them good care, and there is still a nice margin left above cash costs if you feed a good feed. (Like UMPQUA).

Warning to Consumers.

Meat of all kinds is high in price. But eggs and chicken are still in line with your pay check. Why not buy some fryers direct from the growers and fill your lockers. You could so easily have luxury food at utility prices.

And another food bargain. With meat up to and over a dollar a pound, eggs by the pound are still only about 44¢. And there ain't no bones in alga.

Wife: I want to shop today, if the weather is good. What's the forecast?

Hubby: Rain, hail, sleet, snow, blizzard and unsettled.

Helped Egg Shell.

Mr. A. M. Amerson reports to us that his egg shell improved very noticeably when he began feeding Peebles Condensed Whey Product. Other poultrymen are using PEEBLES as a tonic, appetizer and all-around good feed. It costs so much less than other condensed products, and seems to do so much more good. Al takes a box of it to accomplish his purpose.

"I've been elected," the successful candidate excitedly telephoned his wife.

"Honestly?" the wife enthused.

"Well, let's not go into that."

On That Bum Feed.

Mrs. Alton Rice and her daughter, Mrs. C. L. Hughes, took home an even 600 custom hatched chick from the hatchery. These chicks have now reached the ripe old age of three months, and 583 are still en-

joying life. The other 17 were killed as cripples or gave up the ghost in other more or less normal manner.

We consider a total mortality of under 3% on custom-hatched chicks in three months indicates good hatching, good brooding and good feed. They were hatched at Ponton Hatchery, and of course, have had only UMPQUA FEEDS.

We wouldn't expect so much of the ladies if they didn't insist on it.

Fix Up the Pullets.

Developed pullets will be going into the permanent quarters pretty regular the next few weeks. Be sure those said quarters are in good condition for the new tenants. Which means they should be fairly clean and entirely free of mites and other parasites.

The boys at the Mill have lots of different kinds of spray and disinfectants to make sure the houses are honest-to-goodness clean. Then they have a couple good spray guns to loan you to get the dope on proper. One is an electric sprayer, the other a regular knapsack outfit. Then in addition to the cleaning outside, give the birds a worm pill when you house them, to clean them inside. Then you should not be too much surprised to get a few eggs along through the winter if you give them a little UMPQUA FEED.

Teacher: "Who can give me the name of the first man and the first woman?"
Tommy: "Adam and Eve."
(Oh, please, Mom! Not with a brick!)

REMEMBER, grain prices will be lower this fall than for several years past. UMPQUA TURKEY GROW has 22% protein, which means you can feed more cheaper grains, thereby cutting your cost of production. The 22% protein is nearly all animal protein, too, which means it does turkeys a heap more good than vegetable proteins.