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There are Jelly Beans and RAINBOW JELLY BEANS as made by Krause-masters.

Taste "RAINBOWS" and you'll know the difference.

RAINBOW JELLY BEANS are the children's delight—and the grownups, too—because of their wholesome richness and tender toothsome. They give you a new idea of how good a Jelly Bean can really be. Suggest them to the youngsters when they ask for "candy."

ALVIN SNAPP'S

LaGRANDE PHARMACY
HOME OF "SNAPPY SERVICE"

FALL WHEAT IS FOUND TO BE SURE CURE

(Continued from Page One.)

The most commonly noticed form of the insect is the larva or maggot. These maggots may be located at the present time by examining any field of spring wheat. The first indication of the presence of the insect is the dying of the tillers or stools. Upon examination the plant appears to be healthy, and the sheath of leaves surrounding the dead stalk remains green for some time after the center is dead. Cutting into the stalk at the point where the head of the wheat forms the maggot may be found feeding. At the present time many of the stalks have been killed in some fields and the maggots have crawled out so that it is sometimes difficult to locate the actual maggot itself. The work of the pest may easily be found, however, and further examination will usually locate plenty of live specimens. The larva, or maggot, is about one-fourth of an inch long, with a slender body when it first hatches but a much thickened body after it has completely

developed. When the maggot leaves the stalk of wheat it crawls out and into the crown of the plant or the ground itself. At this time it pupates or goes through a resting stage, of about twenty days, probably, becoming slightly greener in color. Pupae, when sufficiently far advanced, is examined with a microscope, show the fly partially formed. These flies emerge from the pupae case and deposit their eggs on the wheat or other grain. From the eggs new maggots hatch and crawl into the stalks of wheat, completing the generation.

The pupae or resting stage of the insect from which the fly is formed, is, as has been said before, somewhat greener in color and much thickened. It is also somewhat shorter, being about one-sixth of an inch long where the larvae is about one-fourth of an inch long. The fly is about one-fifth of an inch long. It might be called yellowish white in color, although it has a black spot on the top of the head and three broad stripes of black on the thorax and on the abdomen, giving it a black appearance. The eyes are a bright green. Being small, the flies are difficult to locate and the ordinary examination would not find them without the use of a net. The eggs deposited are white in appearance and may be seen with the naked eye where deposited at the base of the stalks.

Effect on Crop:

The effect on the crop this year can readily be seen and is as apparent even before the source of the injury

was discovered. Many fields are badly injured, some few so much that they are being plowed up to be re-seeded to fall wheat. Winter wheat has been injured, as can be seen by examination of the dead stools now found in many fields and occasional dead heads still to be found in some fields. The principal damage to grain has been to the spring planted crop, the winter wheat having by this time recovered in most places in the valley, as much so that it promises to make a very good crop, if not an unusual one. Oats and barley are attacked by the maggot but in most cases are very little injured. Estimates on the yield of spring wheat where the maggot has been especially bad range from ten down to six bushels.

Natural Conditions Control Pest.

The most important means of control, according to Prof. A. L. Lovett, of the experiment station at Corvallis, is nature itself. He states "that the over-abundance of moisture during the past year has supplied conditions under which the maggot has multiplied a hundred per cent greater than the usual rate." In place of the normal three broods of flies, which emerge ordinarily at about September, April and June, there has likely been a continuous hatching of flies with the exception of the winter months. With a normal rainfall during the coming two years the numbers to which the pest has increased will disappear until the damage is so small as to pass almost unnoticed.

Control of the brood which is now present in the crop is impossible. Prof. Lovett states that "a lack of moisture should lessen the number of maggots as the summer advances. No one can predict whether the cessation of work of a large per cent of the maggots will come in time to relieve any of the more seriously injured fields. Where the soil is rich or moisture is abundant, spring wheat badly infested has already outgrown the earlier injury and will produce at least half of what the normal crop would be. Anything which induces heavy and rapid stooling seems to aid the crop to outgrow the maggot. Some few farmers may be able to irrigate the fields. This will help in forming a new growth to replace the dead stools.

Plowing Present Crop.

The plowing of the present crop of grain should prevent a large per cent of the flies which will hatch from the pupae now present in the ground from emerging. On the other hand the spring grain which is not badly affected will supply many flies to infest the wheat again this fall. Plowing should then be looked on as a matter of management rather than a means of controlling the maggots. Its advantages will be secured in two ways. The crop now plowed under will act as a green manure crop and should supply fertility which will stimulate several succeeding crops and produce better yields. The labor required to handle the small crop is almost as expensive as that of a large crop. Plowing under badly damaged fields and re-seeding to winter wheat this fall will gain a year in the cropping system and will be more profitable in some cases than harvesting a small crop of from six to ten bushels this year and waiting another year before a new crop can be seeded. The individual farmer will be the best judge of his own situation. In case plowing is resorted to, the ground should be well worked down, using a corrugated roller of some type to set and pack the soil, and thus hinder the flies from emerging, as well as furnishing a good seed bed.

Volunteer Wheat A Source.

Professor Lovett states "that volunteer wheat is a big source of infestation of the new crop. Fields of spring grain where there is volunteer wheat which has lived over the winter are a good example of this. Immedi-

ately surrounding the stool of volunteer there is usually a bare spot which has been so badly attacked by the maggots that the spring grain has been killed or very nearly so. Volunteer wheat on summer fallow or land to be planted to wheat furnishes a home for the maggot to live over until a new crop comes on, when they are right on the ground to feed and multiply. With this in mind farmers will do well to practice careful cultivation of the summer fallow. By all means destroy all volunteer wheat as soon as possible and keep your summer fallow clean until seeding time.

"Grow No Spring Wheat."

This is the advice of Professor Lovett of the Experiment station at Corvallis and Mr. Rockwood, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture grain investigation at Forest Grove, Oregon. It should be safe to plant fall wheat this year as usual with little damage. The crop of wheat which has come through the winter this year although injured by the maggots, will produce a very good yield. The biggest injury done the crop is the killing back of the stools after the wheat has started to joint. Winter wheat goes through this stage before the maggots become very numerous in the spring and is, therefore, not damaged as is the spring grain.

Many farmers have been making it a practice to take two crops of winter wheat and one crop of spring wheat in three years. Under present conditions, two crops of winter wheat in four years will be a more profitable practice.

Grow Oats or Barley for Spring Grain

Oats and barley have been very little injured, by the maggot in most cases, as it seems to prefer the wheat, and other grain stools so rapidly as to outgrow the maggot. This being the case, these two grains should be grown in place of wheat. Many fields by reason of excessive winter moisture are not suited to the production of winter wheat. These may be seeded to oats or barley or to a permanent hay or pasture crop. Several rapid growing wheats now in the county will produce fair crops in spite of the maggot, but farmers will play safe by eliminating spring wheat from the cropping system. Irrigated or sub-irrigated land may be able to produce spring wheat in spite of the maggot but in most cases it would be better practice to grow winter wheat until the pest now present seems to have run its course.

Past Years An Indication.

While the wheat stem maggot has probably been present in this section for many years, according to the entomologists who examined the damage here, it was never recognized or definitely seen until found by the writer several weeks ago. Some farmers think that they have had wheat damaged in previous years. Considering the success of Union county as a wheat-growing section in past years, however, it seems likely that as a usual thing we will have little damage from the pest.

Another examination of the fields by Professor Lovett in the fall of this year and the spring of next year will furnish information as to the proper time for seeding to avoid some of the damage. With normal rainfall and other climatic conditions during the next two years it is predicted that the activity of the pest will disappear as far as being an important factor affecting wheat production. With this probability in mind, the farmer who, after all, is the world's greatest gambler, will go on growing wheat. His losses in the past, from the work of the maggot, if any, will be avoided or lessened by attention to the methods of production as outlined here.

The Modern Spirit.

Two little boys who prided themselves on their courage were sitting over the nursery fire and discussing apparitions. "But," said one very confidently, "shouldn't you really be in a most awful funk if you did see a ghost—a most evil-looking one? I mean?" "Good gracious, no!" was the nonchalant reply. "I should just say, carelessly, in a throaty voice, 'Good evening, Devil; going strong? What?'"

New Zealand "Great Fish."

The name "Great Fish" is applied to the South Island of New Zealand to fish of a deep-sea species (Lepidion caudatus) often found lying dead on the shore drying and after several cold weather. It is a long ribbon-like fish of delicious flavor and is eagerly sought for food.

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WHEAT YIELD IS CUT DOWN BY MAGGOTS

(Continued from Page One.)

semi-arid country down. The heavy rains of spring are resulting in crops in the north and south ends of the county, where the light land sections are found, that will compare favorably with the wheat raised in the heavy land sections of the county.

Prices Good

The price that wheat will demand this year is a subject on which few want to be quoted. Some sales have been reported at a dollar a bushel. Hyman H. Cohen, market editor of the Oregon Journal, had some optimistic words for the wheat farmers in an article on the crop situation several days ago. Cohen said: "This season's price will be more satisfactory to the grain grower than has been led to believe it would be, but there should be no disposition to hold it for extreme values, because they are not likely to be available."

Orang Outang

The huge apex (anthropoid) known as orang outangs are, incorrectly named, probably owing to the difficulty du Chailly, their discoverer, experienced in pronouncing Malay. Orang means a man, and outang a debt, so that orang outang means a man in debt. But the Malay word outan means forest, so that orang outan means man of the forest, in distinction to orang dasun, man of the village, civilized man.

Waterproofed Silk Ribbon.

The bureau of standards says it is impossible to waterproof silk ribbon and yet have it remain soft and pliable, for the reason that anything that would make it waterproof fills up all the spaces between the fibers of the silk.

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AND

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Charlell's Cocoa, 5 pounds—**\$1.00**
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