

Farm and Garden

Hillsboro, Oregon, Thursday, April 20, 1944

Early Marketing Lambs Advised

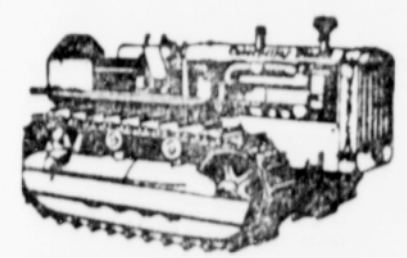
Early selection and marketing of western Oregon lambs is soon as they reach slaughter condition is recommended this year in view of the unusual condition in California, says County Agent Palmer S. Torvond.

The early lambs in western Oregon are generally showing better condition this year than last, while those in California have been so much delayed by poor conditions on the range that the two crops are likely to come in competition to a greater extent than normal.

Pomona Grange Meets Wednesday

Pomona grange will meet next Wednesday with Gale grange at Fort Grange in an all-day meeting beginning at 10 a. m.

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FARM War News

Editor's Note: This is a weekly feature, published in cooperation with the County War Board, and designed to keep farmers informed on new developments in agriculture's wartime production program.

Canning Vegetable Program

County AAA committees have received instructions for certifying vegetable processors who contact to pay growers the announced minimum prices and be eligible for certification. Vegetables included in the program are peas, snap beans, sweet corn, tomatoes, beets, lima beans, carrots, leeks, asparagus, and cabbage for kraut.

1944 Farm Plans

To date approximately 200 county farmers have completed 1944 farm plans. These plans are intended to guide production and conservation practices, the county AAA office reports. To qualify for payment for conservation and soil-building practices performed under the 1944 AAA program, farmers are required to complete a farm plan before June 1.

Soybean Set-aside to Continue

Soybean meal supplies during the 1944-45 feeding season will continue to be subject to directed distribution through the set-aside regulation, the war food administration has announced. Processors have been ordered to set aside 20 per cent of their May output.

Oregon feed mixers and farmers

who mix their own feeds are urged to build stockpiles of vegetable protein meals now while supplies are temporarily plentiful. Inventory restrictions have been eased to permit stockpiling as insurance against transportation bottlenecks, and other problems which interfere with movement of oilseed meals from the Northwest.

1943 Loans Expire April 30

Farmers who have not yet redeemed 1943 loans on warehouse receipts for wheat, barley and rye are reminded by WFA that their loans will mature on April 30. After that date, the loan contract provides that the commodity credit corporation take possession of the wheat and offer it for sale. Current market prices are high enough to permit borrowers to dispose of their wheat, barley or rye above the loan and other charges against it. Loans on the 1942 wheat crop mature on May 1, and on the April 30, but borrowers may make delivery or redemption during the following 60 days. Announcement of 1944 wheat loan rates is expected.

Lumber Situation Critical

The war production board has ordered AAA committees to distribute the April-May-June quarter lumber allocation of 250 million board feet for farm use with extra care because the lumber supply situation has taken a turn for the worse.

Military need will take 70 per cent of this year's lumber output, according to WPR.

Shipping lumber alone, used

chiefly for crating and packaging munitions and supplies, will require near half of all the lumber produced. The remainder must be divided among railroads, utilities, mining and heavy industries, war housing, farms, and other essential construction. More stringent regulations governing the distribution of lumber are expected to be issued within the near future. Farmers are urged to request lumber ratings for the most critical needs.

If you have a house, an apartment or a room to rent—use the Argus want ads.

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Sturdy Fabrics Recommended for Work Clothing

Women who are buying slacks, coveralls or other outfits for factory, farm or garden work this spring may well give special consideration to cotton gabardine, herringbone twill or whorl if they want sturdy fabrics, states Phyllis Nichols, home demonstration agent.

Textile scientists of the U. S. department of agriculture recently tested for durability some nine cotton fabrics commonly used for women's work clothes. The fabrics were tested both for their resistance to rubbing and for their break-strength. The tests showed that the gabardine, herringbone twill and whorls, as a group, are stronger than the pin checks, poplins, suitings, sportswear denim, jeans and oxford fabrics. Thick, heavy gabardine was the best in durability, for gabardines and oxford fabrics were the two thickest materials tested, yet the gabardine proved among the best in durability and the oxford fabrics, poorest. In general, the more yards to the inch in the cloth, the stronger the fabric. The most durable fabric was high in "thread count" per inch and also had about the same number of yards or "threads" running both the warp and filling directions.

Summary Reveals Third of Oregon Land Lacks Water

Except for varying amounts of April precipitation, which came after the annual series of Oregon forecast meetings, the state's 1944 irrigation water supply prospect is not bright. An improvement since the first of February, reported R. A. Work at the annual meeting of the Columbia River Intertribal Water Forum committee in Portland April 18.

Work, who is in charge of snow

surveys and irrigation water forecasts in Oregon for the soil conservation service and the O. S. C. experiment station, summed up the situation by saying that 70 per cent of irrigated lands have in sight good water supply. These are the lands chiefly served from reservoirs containing substantial holdovers from 1943. Only a few areas depending for irrigation upon unregulated stream flow have adequate water in sight, hence they are mostly listed as facing a deficient or at best only fair water season.

Total water stored in all reservoirs

is about 12 per cent less than at this time in 1943, 1942 and 1940. It is eight per cent under the 1941 total. Probably the most deficient reservoir supply is in the Ochoco reservoir, serving parts of Crook county, which is not likely to exceed a peak content of 25,000 acre-feet this spring, compared with a total capacity of 47,500.

Reservoirs supplying main DeLaval county irrigated lands and the Klamath projects, on the other hand, have abundant water stored. In the southern Oregon area water prospects are good for approximately 70 per cent of the irrigated land, with mild to critical shortages in prospect for those areas depending upon unregulated stream flow.

Reports gathered by Work

throughout the state indicate that fallow land soil moisture is generally good, but moisture in pasture land is enough below normal so that early irrigation is necessary in many localities. Precipitation accumulated in the Oregon valley since October 1 is considerably below normal and is the least for this six months' period for all years since the start of Oregon snow survey reports in 1925.

Cow in Meier Herd

Completes Record

Swiss Nellie of Arbor Rose 72037, a senior 4-year-old registered Brown Swiss cow in the herd owned by Albert Meier & Son of Beaverton, recently completed a registered production record of 13,312.8 pounds of milk, 516.27 pounds of butterfat, in 305 days, on twice-a-day milking, according to Fred S. Idette, secretary of the Brown Swiss association, Beloit, Wis.

This is the fifth highest record ever completed by a Brown Swiss senior 4-year-old in 305 days on twice-a-day milking.

Poultry Talk Given

The West Union local of the Farmers' Union met at the John Yurkovich home April 7. County President Henry Johnson was among the guests. P. O. Leithner, field man for the Economy Hog & Cattle company, gave an interesting talk on poultry and at a round table discussion answered many questions on raising chickens successfully. Next meeting of the local will be held May 5 at the Clarence Meek home near Mountaineer. Leithner was invited to attend and discuss dairy cows, their diseases and prevention.

If you have no more use for it—sell it through Argus want ads.

Maintenance of Home Lawns Seen As Morale Builder in War Time

There has been no official award of a medal or even a flag to lawns for their wartime service, says Palmer S. Torvond, county agent. But he has demonstrated their importance in these times. Lawns have not been discarded as an unnecessary luxury, rather, they have enjoyed the distinction of being the rallying point for an active household. Service men on furlough enjoy them, and they offer opportunity for relaxation to people in busy war industries, farming, and other busy people.

Many wartime restrictions have made it difficult, however, to maintain lawns in the same way, and the same things as have been experienced in the past. Also, there is a shortage of time and help. There are still many things we can do to keep a green and attractive lawn around the house. Fertilization is probably the number one factor in lawn management, Torvond says. Grass lawns need nitrogen for rich, green, succulent growth, and to promote thrifty plants.

There are three major sources of

nitrogen. One of them is commercial fertilizers, another is yard manure, and another is compost. It is now necessary to do quite a little shopping around in order to find the right kind of commercial fertilizer for lawn use but there is some available. The best time to apply this material is in the fall or early spring. For best results, continued applications at intervals of about six weeks during the growing season are beneficial. In figuring the amount of nitrogen needed, 1 to 1½ pounds of nitrogen per thousand square feet of lawn is a fairly good application. That would mean using about five pounds of nitrogen material, analyzing 20 per cent, per thousand square feet in order to make one pound of pure nitrogen. During the summer lighter applications of approximately ½ pound per thousand square feet may be ample. Barnyard manure is best applied in the fall at the rate of about 25 pounds of nitrogen per thousand square feet. This should be finely pulverized and screened. The same is true of compost. Mixing food and soil with this material makes a fine top dressing. This can be mixed, pulverized and screened, and applied to the lawn every other fall at about ½ of an inch in depth. This will assist in building up the bare spots and if the soil is heavy will tend to lighten it some. Sandy soils do not require as much of the soil with the mixture as the heavy soils do.

Irrigation is the number two

factor in maintaining a lawn. Best results are obtained if the soil is given a good soaking at less frequent intervals rather than if light applications are made every day or two. Light sprinklings bring the roots up and as a result the plants never get enough moisture and the roots are more apt to become exposed. Soil under a lawn should be watered after irrigation to a depth of 6 or 8 inches. The only sure way to tell the moisture penetration is to use a probe. An old hollow steel-shafted golf club split lengthwise will make a truer with which a small sample can be drawn showing you exactly how far the moisture is.

Exhibits Spuds

They told her she couldn't grow potatoes from the seeds, which she had, but nevertheless Mrs. Thomas Meagher of Hillsboro, route 1, was determined to show that it could be done. She says history shows that it could be done and was done 100 years ago. She has been experimenting with growing the Valley Rose potato from seed for the last five years and last year got ten sacks from her planting and the spuds are mighty fine looking too.

Scale Testing Set For Two Counties

Testing of heavy duty scales in Washington and Yamhill counties is in progress at the present time and the big weights and measures truck sent into the field by the state department of agriculture will be in this territory until the end of April.

All owners of heavy duty scales are urged to notify the deputy state sealer of weights and measures, M. Clarke Webb, who is in charge of the truck, of the location of their scales. If they want to be sure of having it tested this season, he may be reached through the Oregon hotel in McMinnville.

The department has a record of

all scales tested in recent years, but new scales may be in operation in this area or locations of old ones may have changed. In either of these instances, it is particularly important that the deputy sealer be notified of location of such heavy duty scales. Small scales are not tested with this equipment.

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Soybean Fiber Used in Fabric

Commercial production of a new fiber made from soybeans was begun recently, says Phyllis Nichols, home demonstration agent. This synthetic staple fiber had been under limited production since 1941 when experimentation was begun. The company now producing soybean flour hopes to market it at a price that will permit its widespread use in textiles and fabrics.

This soybean fiber, as yet unnamed, but formerly called soyion, is said to be warm, resilient and durable. It can be blended with cotton or wool. Thus far it has been made experimentally into blankets, felt hats, underwear, hosiery, suitings and upholstery fabrics.

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