



CERTIFICATES OF AWARD and the myrtlewood gavels which accompany them are held by the new chairmen of home extension units who will this year, endeavor to uphold the standards which won their groups recognition for outstanding achievements last year. The awards were presented Wednesday at the officers training school held in the American Legion hall in Coos Bay. Reading from left are, front row: Mrs. Lloyd Messerle, Catching Inlet; Mrs. James E. Jewett, Bridge; Mrs. Lloyd Smith, Broadbent; Mrs. Carl Sandine, holding the large traveling gavel which is given each year to the most out-

standing unit; Mrs. Louis Strommen, Greenacres, and Mrs. Mabel Searles, North Bend. Second row, Mrs. E. H. Hartman, Eastside; Mrs. Mrs. Rud Kent, Empire; Mrs. Don McCrary, Sumner, and Mrs. Woodrow Robison, Arago. Back row, Mrs. Louis Langenberg, Charleston; Mrs. W. C. Ives, Norway, and Mrs. Rolland Beattie, Coos River. In the lower photo, Mrs. Carl Sandine, chairman of the Glasgow home extension unit, is shown accepting the traveling gavel given each year to the unit judged most outstanding. Mrs. Willis Van Leuven, chairman of the county council, made the presentation. (Cuts courtesy Coos Bay Times)

Time To Harvest Forest Products

Now that fall harvest work is nearing completion, make plans to harvest a cash income from your farm woodlot.

That's the suggestion of Paul N. Goodmonson, O. S. C. extension farm woodlot marketing specialist, who points out that many alert farmers are now making supplemental income from wood lands they are "cropping" on a sustained management basis. Most of these farm woodlots are west of the mountains, though many parts of eastern Oregon have much farmer-owned pine and other wooded areas.

Depending upon your location, there is demand for everything from bark for tanning purposes to sawlogs, the specialist adds. Annual farm incomes for products from second growth timber in western Oregon range from \$88 to \$28 per acre.

Best feature of harvesting timber, Goodmonson adds, is the fact the work can be done during the months when other farm work is slack.

Although cropping timber lands

similar to the way cultivated land is worked is new in Oregon because of the heretofore almost unlimited forest resources, the practice is common in other sections of the United States and abroad. The day is here, however, when well managed woodlots will return an annual income in Oregon.

Markets are available in many parts of Oregon for piling, poles, pulpwood, fuel, and posts as well as for sawlogs. Size of the operation makes slight difference. The specialist cites the case of a ten-acre tract of second growth fir located in Columbia county that yielded \$65.11 net per acre the first year of managed cutting. The logs were sold for pulpwood.

Clear cutting second growth stands removes all growing stock and casts small, unmerchantable trees, Goodmonson points out as his argument for establishing a long time management plan.

The county extension office has details on how farmers can establish management plans for their woodlots. Farm foresters of the state department of forestry are also available to offer assistance.

Early Fall Best Pasture Seeding Time In Oregon

Fall months—preferably early fall—is the ideal season to make an improved pasture seeding in western Oregon.

That's the timely reminder from an O. S. C. extension farm crops specialist, Rex Warren, who adds that some fall growth before frost is insurance against seeding failures. He suggests that improved pastures be seeded before mid-October at the latest.

A 200 pound to the acre application of ammonium sulphate before seeding will give an added boost. The 40 pounds of available

nitrogen will get the pasture seeding off to a faster start, thereby insuring winter hardiness. The fertilizer, spread on the surface, may be mixed with the top inch of soil by use of a harrow or similar implement.

Seed of the following grasses and legumes are normally seeded during the fall months in western Oregon pastures: alto fescue, Tualatin oatgrass, meadow foxtail, subterranean clover, perennial ryegrass, white clover, creeping red fescue, lotus major and lotus corniculatus.

Seed bed requirements are similar to those of other fall seeded crops—medium fine. Where are particular legume has not been grown before, it is important to inoculate seed. This is especially true of subterranean clover and both lotuses.

Where seeding will be attempted on hillsides or in other areas where no plowing or disking will be done, Warren says it is important that some scarifying or burning be accomplished. Few seeded grasses or legumes will compete in the seedling stage with native plants.

Following logging operations, skid rows may be seeded this fall without further soil preparation. In broadcasting seed in this type of planting, the farm crops specialist recommends adding chowings fescue and highland bentgrass to the mixture. Both form a heavy sod and are hardy.

Newbry Honored

Election of Earl T. Newbry, Oregon's secretary of state, as president of the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators was announced at the group's annual conference in Oklahoma City, September 21 to 24.

The group is composed of state officials concerned with vehicle and driver licensing, financial responsibility, and other motor vehicle problems. Uniformity and

improvement of traffic laws and administration are its primary concern. National headquarters are in Washington, D. C.

For the past year, Newbry has served as first vice-president of the organization. He succeeds M. J. Connors of Oklahoma as president.

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COQUILLE, OREGON

SEPTEMBER 29, 1949.

Trefoil Makes Fine Pasture Planting For Soil Lacking In Lime, O.S.C. Says

Eastern New York, western Oregon and northwestern California now have the most extensive plantings of the two chief lotus species — birdsfoot trefoil and big trefoil, according to a recent USDA bulletin of which Harry A. Schoth, federal agronomist at O. S. C., is one of the authors.

Increased interest in these two crops in many sections of the United States has stimulated demand for seed, much of which is raised in Oregon. Though these plants have been grown in a limited way in many parts of the United States and other countries for at least 75 years, they seldom have been produced on large areas.

More specific information on the use of big trefoil in Oregon for pasture or hay is contained in a recent O. S. C. experiment station bulletin, "A Legume for Acid Soils," issued as station bul-

letin 456. It deals with big trefoil.

This ability of the trefoils to grow in soils that are lime deficient has made them adaptable in many places where alfalfa and other legumes do not thrive. The experience in European countries bears out observations here that these crops may become more important in areas too acid for other legumes, according to the authors of the federal bulletin. It is issued as Circular No. 625.

For pasture the trefoils are growing in popularity because they are disease and drought resistant and long lived. They furnish succulent pasture in the dry part of the summer in regions where they are adapted.

County extension agents are able to report whether trefoil is adapted to any particular county in Oregon, and if so, which kind is better to use. Its feeding value is equal to that of alfalfa.

State Population Growth Takes More Milk

Oregon's output of meat and milk scarcely equals state needs now that the population has increased one-half since prewar. That is a general conclusion to be drawn from facts and figures in the latest farm outlook circular issued by the extension service at Oregon State college, now available from county extension agents.

The purpose of the report is to aid producers in planning their production and marketing operations. There are sections on the feed supply situation, dairy products, beef cattle, hogs, and sheep. Several charts and tables of data are included to show trends in prices, production and consumer demand.

Meat animals (cattle, hogs and sheep) and dairy production account for about two-fifths of Oregon's cash receipts from farm marketings. Currently, the state is close to a balance on milk and beef with a heavy deficit in hogs, but still has some seasonal surplus of lambs.

The three Pacific coast states together are short on dairy production, beef and hogs, with not much if any surplus of lambs. The seven far western states produce a large surplus of the lambs, however.

While lambs move eastward to market, some beef, much pork, and considerable dairy products reach Pacific coast markets from beyond the Idaho-Utah-Nevada-Arizona area. The seven-state total output of lambs in 1948 was almost one-fourth of the national total. But of beef it was 10.1 per cent, of pork only 2.1 per cent, and of milk 9.8 per cent, against 11.1 per cent of the U. S. population. Feed is basic in the long-term

outlook, the report points out. Nationally, feed supplies are of record proportion for the 1949-50 feeding season in relation to animal numbers. Huge supplies of corn and other feeds are available in the corn-belt states.

Thus, despite the great increase in Pacific coast market demands, competition from midwest producers is a factor in the outlook. In addition to the abundance and cost of feeds, transportation rates and other marketing charges enter in.

The report raises this question? With what products can Oregon producers compete best against midwestern meat and milk products in Pacific coast markets over the years ahead?

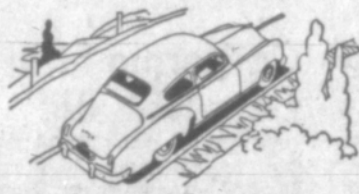
Pioneer Ranch Sells This Week

The Bullack farm of 240 acres one mile from town on the Fairview road was sold this week by Rose Bullack Croy to Mr. and Mrs. Lee Collier, it was reported by the Rod Creager Real Estate and Insurance agency today.

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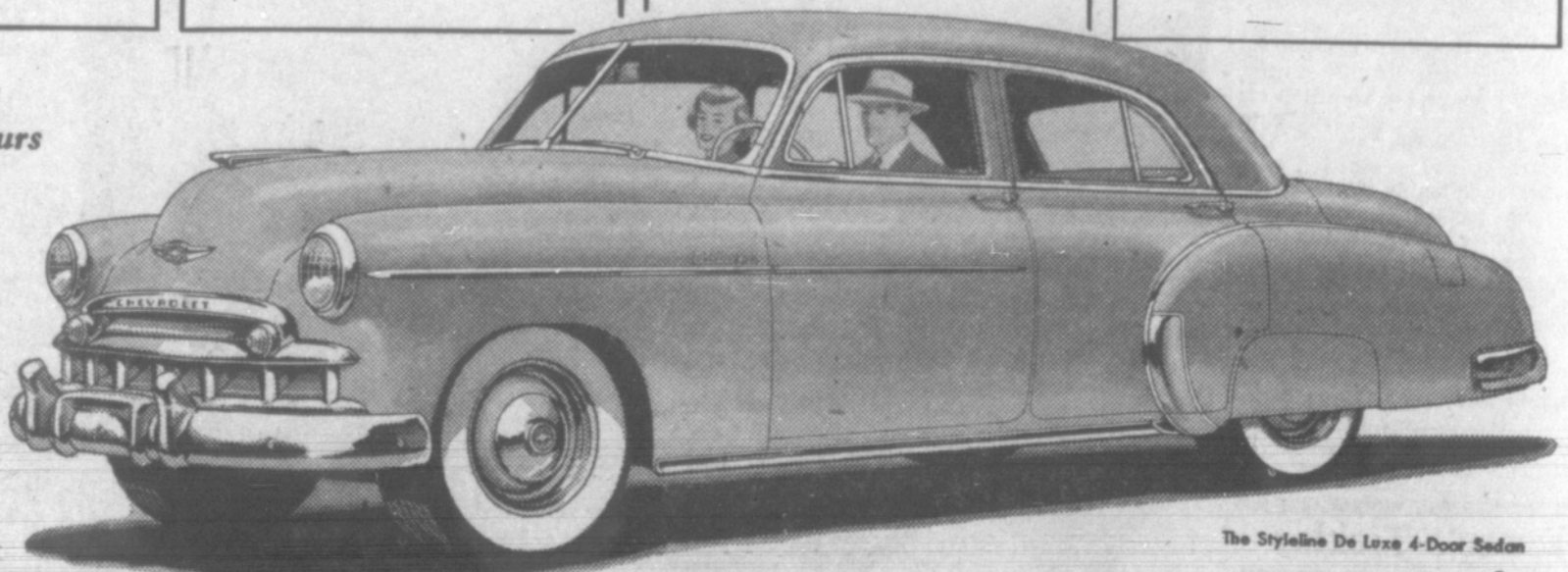


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