

BEAVERTON ENTERPRISE

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NEW DRESSES FROM OLD EASILY MADE, SAYS OSC

An excellent opportunity to express her creative ability, expand her wardrobe and at the same time protect the family pocketbook is offered the woman who has old clothing to make over this year, says Mrs. Harriet K. Sennard, extension specialist in clothing at Oregon State college.

The tendency to use combinations of materials and the wide latitude in fashioning and trimming of this year's styles makes possible the fullest use of the imagination. New sleeves, panels and collars can be used to change the appearance of a dress, and in many instances women are using two dresses to make a new one. Combinations of prints and plain materials are especially good.

In remodeling clothes, as in making new ones, there are certain points which everyone except those few who have perfect figures must bear in mind in order to emphasize the good points of the figure and camouflage its irregularities. It is well to remember for instance, that lines running up and down the figure emphasize the height, and that similarly a short stout person should avoid lines which go around the figure, or combinations of materials which tend to divide the figure and make it appear even shorter. Large or bright prints, or anything which attracts attention to her figure also works to the disadvantage of short woman.

Neck lines are an important part of the costume because of their tendency to reflect or change the lines of the face. A pointed neckline is good for the person with a short neck or round face but very bad for one with a pointed or square face; a square neck is attractive and distinctive for persons with normally proportioned faces but very difficult for anyone else. A short, round neckline softens the lines of the long or angular face, but is unbecoming for a round-faced person. The safest and most attractive neckline for the average face is a longer round one, because it is graceful and modified.

WITH FARMERS

AROUND THE STATE

DALLAS—Interest in irrigation is increasing rapidly, with 2000 acres already under water or being prepared for it, reports J. R. Beck, county agent. Most of this will be devoted to pasture crops for dairy cows in the interest of more economical production.

TILLAMOOK—More than 300 acres of Bortfield turnips, a new variety recently introduced into the coast section by John Jacob Astor experiment station at Astoria, were planted in Tillamook county last year. Yield checkings made by County Agent W. D. Pine on six plantings showed that the average yield for bunch land was 26.4 tons per acre, and for bottom land 40.9 tons.

CORVALLIS—Experiments to settle the old question of how much time should elapse after a chick is hatched before it is fed are being carried on by the Oregon Experiment station. While the investigation is not yet complete, indications so far are that chicks may be fed with good results at 24, 48 or 72 hours from time of hatching. The general practice among poultrymen has been to wait 72 hours.

ST. HELENS—Austrian winter field peas, of which a considerable acreage is now being grown in Co-

lumbia county have been tried out by the Oregon Experiment station and by various farmers and found satisfactory as silage, according to George Nelson county agent. This crop is being used to replace vetch and oats to a limited extent, as the yield is from 10 to 20 per cent higher.

GAS HELPS KEEP RAILWAY EQUIPMENT FREE FROM ICE

Heating by gas to keep railway switches workably free from obstruction by ice is the plan employed by the Chicago & Northwestern railroad. The worst blizzard in ten years hit the lake recently last March, and Chicago was buried for days. Gas burners placed under rails and switches that must be kept clear of obstruction did the job satisfactorily at the union station. Intricate approaches to terminals involve net-work rail systems. If these become clogged with ice deliveries of important and often indispensable food supplies are prevented. Rails are the feeders, the life-blood of cities. Gas used was from city mains, and has proved so effective that other rail lines are installing equipment to fight the grip of ice in the present winter.

OREGON CANS

MOST BERRIES

Oregon now leads the nation in output of canned berries with Washington a close second and the two states together are responsible for 74 per cent of the berries canned in the United States today, according to a study just completed of the small fruit industry of Oregon.

In 1929, the study revealed, Oregon's acreage of raspberries, loganberries, gooseberries and strawberries totalled around 19,300 acres, with an estimated value of \$3,800,000. The increase since 1919 has been rapid and berry production now constitutes one of the most important branches of Oregon horticulture.

The superior quality of the berries grown in Oregon and Washington, together with the fact that much of the berry output of other districts is consumed in the large population centers as fresh fruit were the factors advanced to account for the leading position of these two states in the canned berry industry. A definite and continued shift in the canned berry production from other states to the Pacific northwest has been noted, although nothing was found to indicate that the industry will move elsewhere in the near future.

Oregon and Washington also pack 85 per cent of the nation's frozen

strawberries, and an even higher percentage of the other frozen berries, the study shows. A continued growth of the cold pack berry industry is confidently predicted in the report.

COUNTY AGENT NOTES

Rats cause much loss of feed to farmers in Washington county. Because they are seldom seen the average person does not realize the amount of feed consumed and wasted by rats, says W. S. Averill, assistant county agent.

Control measures include trapping, poisoning, gassing, and the removal of sheltering places for nesting.

The most important control measure is the systematic ratproofing of all buildings, particularly where grain is stored and where hog and poultry feed is left exposed in self feeders day and night. Where practical lids may be put on self feeders and closed at night.

Double walled buildings with openings near the floor and buildings set a few inches from the ground are ideal quarters for rats. Walls should be made tight by using strips of tin or blocks of wood to completely cover the opening. Small buildings set up on blocks high enough to permit cats and dogs to work under will not be bothered with rats if the walls are made tight.

Another means of control is by using poison mixed with the feeds the rats are using or with specially prepared baits.

Barium carbonate is a heavy, white mineral salt. It should be mixed with cereals, meats, fruits or other feeds in the ratio of 1 part of barium carbonate to 4 parts of the base and mixed with water or milk to make a moist mass. The poisoned bait should be placed behind boards, in runways and out of the way places as it is also poisonous to all other animals.

Red Squill, a bulb plant grown along the coast of the Mediterranean Sea, makes a poison for rats that is not poisonous to other animals as dogs, chickens, hogs or cats. In this respect Red Squill is an ideal rat poison. It should be mixed in the proportion of 1 part of red squill to 8 or 10 parts of a base. Only fresh foods should be used as a base except where chicken mash and other prepared foods of that sort are used. Unlike barium carbonate, red squill does not need to be moist but its use in a moist bait is not objectionable.

It is not a good plan to put out small quantities of poison for rats but rather to thoroughly bait the premises at one time, putting the bait out in the evening and taking it up the next morning. Baits left over from one day to the next are not appetizing except where dry baits are used.

Fumigation using calcium cyanide is another effective means of ridding the farmstead of rats. The cyanide powder is pumped into the burrows and under buildings where it forms hydrocyanic gas. This gas is very poisonous to all rodents and animals and is very effective when properly used against rats and some rodents.

Traps set around holes, in runways behind boards leaned against the wall and in other places frequented by rats are effective if baited with meat, bread, etc., commonly taken by rats. The trap should be at least partially covered to break the outline and should be fastened to a block to prevent its

being carried off.

Cage traps set against a hole in the wall sometimes prove very effective but are not satisfactory set out in the center of a room. Farmers' bulletin 1533 on rat control may be secured from the county agricultural agent's office in the court house.

In order to meet the present poultry situation Poultrymen should cull their flocks closely and feed home grown feeds as much as possible, says W. S. Averill, assistant county agent.

Birds that are not producing or do not show signs of immediate production should be culled out of the flock and disposed of. To cut down the feed will prove false economy because pullets or hens must have plenty of feed and good care to produce economically. Birds fed scant rations become star boarders with no chance or intention of paying their way.

Poultry on the average farm still has a chance if feeds produced on the farm are fed either as scratch, or mash. In mixing these feeds barley may be substituted for at least half of the corn, thus cutting the amount of feed necessary for the average farmer to buy. Hanchen barley is recommended wherever available. It is a heavy grain low in fiber and more palatable because of the beards or awns are usually broken off during threshing. Barley having the beards still on should be rolled before feeding. By using home grown feeds at present farm prices, poultry feed can be mixed much cheaper than it could in the past and more nearly in line with present egg prices.

In mixing feeds, particularly the mash, the fact must be remembered that meat meal, fish meal, oil meal, and bone meal or their substitutes, must be included to assure the proper amounts of digestible nutrients. These ingredients should be thoroughly mixed to give each bird the proper amount of protein.

More information on this subject may be secured from the county agent's office in the Court House.

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EASY PAYMENT PLAN

The 1931 Telephone Almanac, an annual publication of the Bell system, containing a compendium of interesting facts and oddities about the telephone in addition to many other items of general interest, is now ready for distribution in Portland by the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph company, according to Patrick Bacon, district manager.

The booklets, which are read by millions of persons throughout the country each year contain, among other things, a chronicle of 12 historical events illustrating the importance of communications, information for farmers housewives and students and an interesting page for children. Copies may be

The BEST Gray Hair Remedy is Home Made



To half pint of water add one ounce bay rum, a small box of Barbo Compound and one-fourth ounce of glycerine. Any druggist can put this up or you can mix it at home at very little cost. Apply to the hair twice a week until the desired shade is obtained. It will gradually darken streaked, faded or gray hair and make it soft and glossy. Barbo will not color the scalp, is not sticky or greasy and does not rub off.

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MORTICIAN

OREGON

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HAPPY DAYS — and — WHOOPEE DAYS

1900

AS A SORT OF PARTING SALUTE A NEIGHBOR IS SARCASTICALLY REFERRING TO THE NARROW MARGIN BY WHICH THE TYLES ESCAPED THE CLUTCH OF THAT RASCAL, DAN FOY—



1930

IN SPITE OF THE FACT THAT A CLEVER STOCK SALESMAN NEARLY TOOK BILL TYLER FOR A NICE BUNDLE OF CASH, HE IS STILL OF THE OPINION THAT HE IS TOO SMART FOR THEM!

1930



By Cliff Knight

Wilfred, Alfred and Sister Winifred



By "Erv" Hess

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