

**LEXINGTON NEWS**

**Harvesting General; Rains Slow Work**

By BEULAH NICHOLS

Harvesting in this vicinity is now well under way. Reports from farmers indicate that the yield this year is coming up to expectations and will be considerably better than last year. Work was slowed down somewhat by the showers the first of the week.

The state highway oiling crew arrived in town Monday and are putting the final coat of oil on the Lexington-Echo highway.

Harold Glasscock, nephew of Mrs. Golda Leathers, escaped with only minor injuries when his car was completely demolished in an accident near Ione early Sunday morning. His car collided with one driven by Dr. Lawrence of Heppner.

The front of the Lewis store received a new coat of paint last week.

Miss Ellen Nelson returned home from the Heppner hospital Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Gillis are the parents of a daughter, born July 21 at a hospital in Portland.

Betty Walker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Esle Walker, underwent an operation for removal of tonsils and adenoids at Heppner Tuesday.

Mrs. Elmer Hunt entertained a group of youngsters Friday afternoon, honoring the eleventh birthday of her daughter, Louise. The afternoon was spent with games and other entertainment after which Mrs. Hunt served ice cream and cake.

The second Rodeo queen dance which was held at Lexington Saturday night, was well attended.

Harvey Miller was in Corvallis last week on business connected with the soil conservation program.

Mr. and Mrs. Clay Phillips and daughter Jessalyn of Kinzua spent the week end at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Smethurst. Jessalyn remained for a longer visit.

Mr. and Mrs. John Habke of Portland were business visitors here last week.

Mrs. Sarah White visited her son, Neil White, at Hidaway springs last week.

Mrs. Marion Palmer spent Thursday with friends and relatives in Lexington.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Brosnan of The Dalles were visitors in Lexington Thursday afternoon.

Vernon and Kenneth Warner, who have been visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Warner, for the past month, have returned to Seattle where they are stationed with the U. S. navy.

Joe Bond of Grandview, Wash., is spending a few days with relatives in this community.

**Farmers Tell Benefits, Needs, Under Triple A**

What the actual Oregon farmer on the land thinks about the operation of the agricultural conservation program and what he expects of it in the future was told to national officials of the AAA and others at a conference held in Corvallis to formulate suggestions for changes in the 1938 program.

Representative farmers were at the conference from all leading farm sections of the state, many of them being men who have had experience with the inner workings of the AAA through service on community, county or state committees. Following are excerpts from the opinions expressed by a few of these men in the course of the conference:

E. H. Miller, Lexington: "The wheat farmers of the Columbia basin are finding that the program is far more than a mere sop thrown to us in the form of benefit payments. We have been able to turn thousands of acres of low producing land back to grass, and saved other thousands from blow damage through following the practices encouraged under the program. We are not fooled by temporary dollar wheat, and would like a continuation of a program which will encourage continued diversion of the poorer lands into grass instead of wheat."

Frank B. Harlow, Eugene: "Applying the program to smaller diversified fruit farms has not been simple. We are primarily interested in maintaining fertility and preventing erosion in our orchards and berry fields. The 1937 program

strongly encourages the use of winter cover crops, and we would like to see this extended even further. Soil building practices are most important with us."

E. H. DeLong, La Grande: "The majority of our farmers see more in the program than the benefit payments, and we expect more from it. As a dairyman, I find the 1937 program more applicable than was the first one, and I think the 1938 program may be improved without making radical changes. Union county has reduced its wheat acreage and is attacking the problem of wind erosion."

Robert L. Weir, Lakeview: "The 1936 range program was a 'dinger,' and did us a lot of good. Unfortunately the 1937 program is not so good since the building of outside fences was eliminated as an improvement practice. I believe it is a fundamental conservation practice both for private and publicly owned range land to encourage adequate fencing of range holdings."

**New Pamphlets Give College Entrance Facts**

Corvallis—Revised pamphlets containing entrance information for students planning to attend Oregon State college as well as other units of the system, have recently been published by the State Board of Higher education.

The pamphlet contains the revised schedule of fees, which shows minor changes from those a year ago, and explains briefly many other items in connection with entering college.

Dates of Freshman week at the state college and university will be September 20 to 25. Before that, however, a four-weeks post summer session is scheduled to begin August 2, following the close of the regular six-weeks summer session July 30. Courses in the post session are limited to education and science.

G. T. Want Ads bring results.

**Experiment Station Facts and Figures**

Insect parasites of the woolly aphid have so largely eliminated this pest in the Hood River valley that it is now difficult to find colonies of them at all. Strangely enough, however, spiders sometimes intervene to protect a few colonies of the aphid, explains Leroy Chlids, superintendent of the Hood River branch experiment station, from where the parasites were introduced. Spiders sometimes spin webs across the face of a partially healed pruning wound unled which the aphid are protected from their insect enemies.

Sprinkled irrigation has not proved practical for vegetable crops on the sandy soil of the Hermiston branch experiment station. It was tried out with the idea that it might protect tomatoes, beans and other susceptible crops from the insect carrier of the curly top virus. It failed to be of any help in this problem, and it put the soil in shape so that it "blowed" badly as soon as the surface dried off.

Smut is still such a big problem in the wheat growing sections of Oregon that approximately one-third of the wheat that reaches the market is docked more or less because of it. Because of prevalence of this disease, no new wheat is now released from the Moro or Pendleton branch experiment stations unless it shows marked resistance to all known forms of smut without being treated. The recently distributed Rex wheat is highly resistant to smut, but even it is not recommended for seeding without treatment. By treating it, growers may escape smut losses, however.

The amount of moisture in a mature pear orchard soil may be well above what is known as the wilting

point, and still the trees may suffer for lack of water, it has been definitely determined at the Medford branch experiment station. A number of possible explanations for this are being investigated, but in the meantime it is found advisable to make sure that irrigation water is applied soon enough to avoid the danger line. Even under the best watering conditions, it has been found that excessively hot dry days cause a check in the growth of the fruit, especially when there is a heavy leaf growth through which moisture is given off faster than the roots can supply it.

**TODAY'S QUOTE**

"The federal farm credit structure is now sound enough to withstand the strain of another depression, and in such event would serve as a cushion against the previous devastating effects of forced agricultural deflation and liquidation. The production credit bank, one of

the four branches of the system, integrates well with orderly marketing programs."—Dean Wm. A. Schoenfeld, chairman of the board for federal farm credit administration, 12th district.

**Cauliflower Market Plan Formed**

An AAA marketing agreement and order for handling Oregon cauliflower has been approved by the secretary of agriculture and went into effect July 23. The agreement, worked out at the request of Oregon growers, provides for regulation of shipments during times of threatened over supply of markets, and for cooperation with the secretary in disposing of excessive surpluses through purchases for relief purposes.

Mr. and Mrs. Merle Becket were in the city Sunday from Wallowa where Mr. Becket last week assumed the position of manager of the newly opened Wallowa branch of the First National Bank of Portland.

**Advance in Smut Control**

**Sherwin-Williams Perfects BASUL, the New Copper Compound That Kills Smut Germs Efficiently, Economically. Tested and Approved by Wheat Growers and Experiment Stations**

**BUNT, or Stinking Smut, has long been recognized as a dangerous, destructive disease of wheat. Treatments have improved with scientific knowledge and experiments.**

First came formaldehyde and other liquid solutions. But injury made their use costly when treated seed was stored dry for more than 48 hours, or when seeded into soil too dry to cause immediate germination. It "set" in the drills, and generally caused inconvenience and extra expense.

Then came Copper Carbonate. Because it is a dust material, Copper Carbonate answered the principal objection to liquid materials. However, its discomfort in use and high cost suggested an improved copper compound. So the Sherwin-Williams Fungicide Laboratories developed BASUL!

BASUL is a copper compound (not copper carbonate.) It is a finely-ground dust material. It provides ideal control, containing 52% metallic copper. It is applied at only 2 ounces per bushel of seed wheat, adhering extremely well to the grains. BASUL is easily applied with standard seeding treating equipment. It costs less per pound than copper carbonate. And of course causes absolutely no injury—seed treated with BASUL can be stored for months.

The experiences of hundreds of wheat growers and experiment stations have proved that BASUL gives better control of Bunt or Smut with greater convenience and at lower cost!

**THIS IS HOW STINKING SMUT DESTROYS UNTREATED WHEAT**

**You Can't Always Detect Smut**

Smut spores or seeds may be clinging to seed grain even though the grain looks and smells perfect. Spores are so small it takes a row of 1,000 to make an inch.



A Smut infested wheat kernel

**Smut Grows and Spreads**

Smut spores throw out thread-like sprouts which may attack young wheat sprouts. The threads grow up inside the stem of the wheat plant. When the grain heads out these SMUT threads grow into the wheat blossom infecting the developing kernel. Often the entire kernel changes into a smut ball.



A wheat spout attacked by the smut germ

**One Smut Ball can Contaminate Several Bushels of Wheat**

An infected wheat kernel is soon replaced by a smut ball containing several million spores of stinking smut. One smut ball easily broken when grain is handled, may contaminate several bushels of wheat



A Smut ball full of smut spores

Use the Modern Method for SMUT Control



**SHERWIN-WILLIAMS BASUL**

See Your Dealer for Prices and Supplies of BASUL and Sherwin-Williams 50-55% Copper Carbonate.

**BASUL COPPER COMPOUND**

is sold in Morrow County by

**FARMERS ELEVATOR CO. OF IONE**

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**YOU'LL SAVE MONEY AND TIME . . . BY BUYING YOUR CAR FOR CASH**

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You provide one-third the cost of the car you want—new or used (under three years old)—in cash or trade-in value. This bank will lend you the remainder in CASH so you can make a cash deal. Here are the steps you should take in buying a car:

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