

Wheat Grass Seed Yield Doubled

That proper fertilization will materially increase yields of crested wheat grass seed, in certain sections of eastern Oregon at least, is indicated by preliminary results obtained at the eastern Oregon livestock branch experiment station at Union.

Results there, corroborated by observations made on commercial plantings, show that after the first two or three seed crops, the yield of crested wheat seed decreases rapidly, even though moisture may be plentiful. Where the grass is grown for pasture purposes, supplemental fertilization has not been found necessary, but the crested wheat plant bears such a heavy crop of seed that it uses a great deal of plant food, the experiments show.

The seed yield on a five-year-old stand was doubled by applying an ammoniated phosphate fertilizer on the station plots. One plot treated with an 11-48 fertilizer, that is, containing 11 per cent nitrogen and 48 per cent phosphoric acid, returned a yield of 600 pounds of re-cleaned seed, as compared to the untreated area which yielded 300 pounds. A plot treated with a 16-20 fertilizer yielded only 400 pounds of seed, or one-third more than the check plot indicating that the phosphorus is the element causing the favorable response, points out Douglas Hand, assistant superintendent of the station.

The fertilizer was applied at the rate of 200 pounds per acre in the spring. It was placed directly beside the rows of grass on or near the surface of the soil. Placing the material close to the rows makes the plant food quickly available to the plants. A one-horse corn planter, adjusted to feed the fertilizer at the desired rate, and equipped with an offset hitch to permit the horse to walk in the middle of the row, proved a convenient means of applying the material.

OSC Joins in Land Grant Celebration

The celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the land grant colleges by Congress has emphasized the fact that democracy in higher education, as embodied in the Merrill act in 1862 has had to be defended from that day to this against attacks both from within and without the ranks of professional educators.

This situation was pointed out in addresses before the annual conference of agricultural and home economics workers at Oregon State college by Chancellor Emeritus W. J. Kerr, and by Chancellor Frederick M. Hunter.

Dr. Kerr, who served as president of land grant colleges for more than 30 years, including 26 years in Oregon, pointed out that the land grant college act was first vetoed by President Buchanan before being signed three years later by President Lincoln. The act established the fundamental principle that high education of this type was to be under state control and available to all qualified persons.

"The land grant colleges, when successful, meet a two-fold requirement which is as valid now as when advanced many years ago," said Dr. Kerr. "The dual nature of land grant college education includes first, training of the best practical value to students in preparing for making a living, and second, the best preparation for life through the acquisition of a liberal education along with the practical training afforded."

"After the passage of the Merrill act," Dr. Kerr continued, "The trouble of the land grant college advocates had just begun. Educators of the old traditional classical school have continuously attacked this democratic conception of higher education. Oregon State college and similar institutions have had to pioneer in establishing and defending this type of educational work."

That these attacks have continued to the present day was pointed out by Dr. Hunter, who referred to the current articles by President R. M. Hutchins of Chicago university, now appearing in a national magazine. Dr. Hunter characterized these arti-

At Heppner CHURCHES

CHURCH OF CHRIST.
ALVIN KLEINFELDT, Pastor
Bible School 9:45 a. m.
Morning Services 11:00 a. m.
C. E. Society 6:30 p. m.
Evening Services 7:30 p. m.
Choir Practice, Wednesday, 7:30 p. m.
Midweek Service, Thursday, 7:30 p. m.

METHODIST CHURCH
REV. R. C. YOUNG, Pastor
Sunday: Bible School 9:45 A. M.
Worship Service 11:00 A. M.
Epworth League 6:30 P. M.
Evening Worship 7:30 P. M.
Tuesday: Boys' Club 7:00 P. M.
2nd Tuesday, Missionary Meeting 2:30 P. M.
Wednesday: Choir Practice 7:30 P.M.
1st Wednesday, Ladies Aid Business and Social Meeting 2:30
All other Wednesdays Sewing group meets.
Thursday: Prayer Meeting 7:30

A thought for the New Year:
"Help me to choose, O Lord, from out the maze
And multitude of things that by me roll,
One thing to work and pray for here on earth—
Something to keep before me for a goal;
That when I die my days may form for Thee,
Not many fragments but one perfect whole.
I seek, O Lord, some purpose in my life,
Some end which will my daily acts control.
So many days seem wasted now to me—
All disconnected hours that by me roll.
Help me to choose, O Lord, while I can,
Something to keep before me as a goal."

The regular services will be carried on throughout the day.

THE ASSEMBLY OF GOD
"K" and Elder Sts., Rev. E. D. Greeley, pastor.
Bible School 10 a. m.
Devotional Service 11 a. m.
Inspirational Service 7:30 p. m.
Mid-Week Fellowship Meeting on Wednesday, 7:30.
Cottage Prayer Meeting each Friday, 7:30.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH
(Episcopal)
10 a. m., Church school.
11 a. m., Holy community and sermon.
6:30 p. m., Young Peoples Fellowship.
The public is invited.

cles as a reactionary attack upon the modern conception of democratic education.

Pioneer County Agents Honored at Meeting

Pioneers in county agent work in Oregon were honored at the annual all-agricultural staff conference at Oregon State college in December, which observed the triple anniversary of the founding of the land grant colleges 75 years ago, the experiment stations 50 years ago, and of county agent work 25 years ago.

County agent work in Oregon began two years before the Smith-Lever act was passed by congress in 1914, which established extension work on a cooperative basis, the records show. A year earlier, in 1913, the state of Oregon made a definite appropriation for extension work, while even before that the beginning of county agent work had been made.

L. J. Chapin, at present a farmer living near Salem, was the first county agent in the state, having been appointed September 7, 1912, and assigned to Marion county. He appeared on the program of the conference just held and told of some of his early experiences as an extension agent. At the time he was appointed the work was supported jointly by the U. S. department of agriculture, the Salem chamber of commerce, and the crop improvement committee of the Chicago board of trade. After January 1, 1914, state funds were used for the support of that work.

Appointed only one day later than

Chapin was F. W. Rader, who became county agent in Wallowa county September 8, 1912. Funds for his support were provided by the U. S. department of agriculture and the O.-W. R. and N. railroad company. Later Rader was assigned to county agent work in Lane county, but remained for only a short time.

George Nelson of Columbia county has the longest record among present Oregon county agents for service in this and other states. A graduate of OSC in 1909, he became county agent of Wahkiakum county, Wn., in 1912, and Pacific county, Wn., in 1917. He joined the Oregon staff in 1923 and was assigned to Columbia county, where he has been ever since.

S. B. Hall of Multnomah county has the longest continuous record of service in Oregon. He was assigned to his present position in 1916 and has served continuously ever since.

Other pioneer county agents were Claude C. Cate, Union and Jackson counties; J. L. Smith, Coos; M. A. McCall, Klamath; Roy C. Jones, Tillamook; W. R. Shinn, Malheur; F. C. Reimer, Jackson; A. E. Lovett, Crook; L. R. Breithaupt, Harney and Malheur; Harold R. Glaisyer, Klamath and R. B. Cogland, Lane, all of whom were appointed in 1914 or earlier.

G. T. Want Ads bring results.

THE GOVERNOR SPEAKS

Governor Martin this week extend his pants kicking activities to the National Labor Relations board and Madam Perkins, secretary of labor, with a gentle slap on the wrist for the president thrown in for good measure. The governor's criticism of the federal officials was voiced during a speech at Astoria in which he placed blame for the impotency of the federal administration in dealing

with labor troubles which have paralyzed the Oregon lumber industry. The governor's speech drew immediate fire from Howard Latourette, democratic national committeeman, who charged that the governor had always been an enemy of the president and his New Deal program.

Alva Jones left this afternoon for Portland and on his return will be accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Jeff Jones.

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Real Fancy

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10 Lbs. 59c

SUGAR

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ORANGES, fancy Sunkist, 288's 2 DOZ. 35c

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