

## From The County Agent's Office

By N. C. Anderson

Some interesting irrigation data has just been released from the Columbia Basin project in Washington. This data compares flood or surface irrigation and sprinkler irrigation on a variety of crops on twenty-four farms. Surface irrigation required 2.8 man hours for all crops and 3.4 man hours for pasture, compared to 3.6 and 6.2 man hours respectively for sprinkler irrigation. The water use was practically the same for each method. With 3.85 acre feet per surface and 3.59 acre feet for sprinkler per acre. Power costs for sprinklers were \$5.62 per acre. The comparative annual operating cost was: surface, \$5.99, sprinkler \$14.01 per acre. With the increased interest in Morrow county in sprinkler irrigation compared to flood irrigation, this data should be of value to all.

Several farmers have become excited over a recent news article in the Oregon Farmer. The item dealt with the smut problem in the Pacific Northwest and made mention of the wheat variety Wasatch. Several have asked about the variety and whether it is available.

Wasatch is a variety developed at the Utah Agricultural Experiment station and is a cross between Relief and Didit. It is used in Southern Idaho and Northern Utah, mainly because of its resistance to dwarf smut. If we were threatened with an epidemic of dwarf smut in this area, it would be recommended, but since this is not the case, Rio is a

better variety for our farmers who want a change. Wasatch has been a lower yielding variety in our wheat variety nurseries. Wasatch is a little ranker variety and it tends to lodge quicker than would Rio. In quality it is no better. Had it not been a better yielding variety it would have been recommended from the Moro station several years ago.

Merrill Oveson, Superintendent of the Pendleton Branch Experiment station, advises that if farmers still want seed of Wasatch that the only location for finding good reliable seed would be from the Southern Idaho area. He advised that since that area is badly infected with dwarf smut, there would be a great possibility of carrying it in with the import of seed from that area, which he would recommend be avoided.

Many Morrow county ranchers have been inquiring about Austrian peas as a cattle feed, since they are selling at such a low price now. A great quantity of Austrian winter peas under CCC loan have recently been purchased, and are being offered for sale to individuals. There are several reasons why Austrian winter peas are a good buy. First, they contain at least 20% digestible proteins and the total digestible nutrients is valued at 80%. In feeding value, 100 pounds of peas will replace 40 pounds of soybean meal, 40 pounds of wheat, and 20 pounds of oats in a standard grain mixture. In an experimental trial at Oregon State college it was found that the most palatable mixture was one with 35% peas. A 50% mixture was made but it proved unpalatable to some cattle. Actual grain consumption in these trials ranged from eight to sixteen pounds daily, therefore, there were some cows that consumed six to seven pounds of peas a day. Ranchers who intend to buy some high protein content feed for supplemental feeding would do well to investigate the Austrian pea buys.

As purebred breeders are looking over their bull calves these days, wondering which ones to save and which to cull, it would

be well to keep in mind that with the tightening of beef cattle prices our ranchers are going to buy only the best quality bulls for the least money. This calls for castrating any that do not show promise of getting in to a two or a higher grade.

Many range associations in eastern Oregon are becoming more particular about quality of the animals on their range allotment. The future for cattle production looks like it will continue to have its ups and downs just as in the past. During a downward trend in values there has been added incentive to save only the best in breeding animals, and thereby improve the average quality of the herd.

Much publicity has been put out of late concerning home-made self-treating devices for horn fly control. The college has just issued such a bulletin, entitled the same. They are simple to build and easy to maintain. If you wish to have a copy, which gives the instructions for building one we have them at the county agent's office.

With a big drive anticipated during National Farm Safety Week, all of our farmers and ranchers should become conscious of the need for safety on the farm. President Eisenhower has proclaimed July 19 to 25 as the week to ask every one to band together in a drive to reduce needless deaths and injury to farm people.

As harvesting equipment is to the field it would be well to check all types of drives to see that they are covered with safety devices where ever there is any danger of constant contact by the operator. It is well to keep in mind that many an accident has been had by working on farm machines while in operation. A few minutes of checking might save an arm, a leg, or some other accident, even a life.

During the past week many of our home gardeners have been calling the office asking about aphids, mildew, and other problems on their flowers and shrubs. This has been an exceptional year for aphids. They are persistent and have continued after several sprayings, in some cases. Malathion, a new organic insecticide, is giving good results for the control of aphids and other sucking insects. One disadvantage is that it does not remain long as a



Tropical Cooler

Tempting, cooling drinks are a natural part of the hot weather picture. A tall refresher is the first thing the hostess thinks of when a neighbor drops in for a chat or when invited guests arrive. It's the perfect aid to relaxation when you sit down for a restful hour after household tasks or a round of sports.

To meet the demands and suit every taste, it is well to have a variety of bottled drinks cooled in the refrigerator. Pale dry ginger ale and sparkling water, refreshing by themselves and blending well with fruit juices for drinks to please the individual taste should be on hand.

For those who like a dry drink with a slightly bitter taste, haunting and pleasant, you might include Quinae (quinine water). There is something especially cooling about a glass of well-iced quinine water, and that is not surprising for the drink originated in the tropics where intense heat necessitates a beverage that really cools the blood. It is fast becoming a popular summer cooler in our country.

**Quinae Cooler**  
Place three or four ice cubes in a tall glass and fill the glass with quinine water. Add a teaspoon of lemon or lime juice and garnish with a slice of the fruit.

Here is a refresher made with fresh pineapple:  
**Fresh Pineapple-Lime Sparkle**  
1/4 cup lime juice 1/2 cup freshly grated pineapple  
1/2 cup sugar syrup Pale dry ginger ale  
Combine lime juice, sugar syrup and pineapple. Divide among 4 tall glasses. Add ice cubes and fill glasses with pale dry ginger ale.

residue, and so must be applied frequently, especially in a year like this. I have noticed many roses looking sickly. Unless controlled, certain rose diseases such as black spot, mildew, and rust can seriously affect the bush development and bloom. While it might be a little late now to be offering this advice, it can be used by many. The advice is to use the simple dust program, using sulfur-fermate dust applied at 10 to 14 day intervals. The dust is made up of nine parts sulfur and one part fermate. That is a 10% fermate dust. It can be purchased already mixed or can be mixed at home using sulfur and fermate in these proportions. Towards the end of the summer dusting, applications should be stepped up to one per week.

While we are discussing home lawn and planting problems, it might be well to discuss some of the lawn or turf diseases that are troublesome here. One that I have been noticing lately is brown patch or summer blight. Others are pink snow mold, pink patch, mushroom fairy rings and various slime molds. Many of these come earlier in the season, the summer blight being the troublesome one now. All of these diseases are most readily controlled by the application of organic and non-organic mercury compounds available in the cheapest most practical forms at seed and drug stores under various trade names.

Calomel (Mercurous Chloride) and corrosive sublimate (Mercuric Chloride) are the two most widely used non-organic mercury compounds. They can be purchased at drug stores. Proprietary compounds for lawn disease control should be applied according to the directions on the packages. The corrosive sublimate, Calomel mixture, is applied at the rate of one ounce of each material in ten gallons of water to cover 500 square feet of lawn. This can be applied evenly with a garden sprayer or sprinkling can. Corrosive sublimate dissolves readily in warm water. Calomel does not dissolve in water so the spray solution should be stirred fre-

quently to maintain a uniform mixture. Applications to diseased areas are suggested at about two weeks intervals. Following a few treatments the grass should recover at the edge of the spots and the gradually grow back over the diseased area. Reseeding and fertilizing speeds recovery. All me-

## Monument News

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Forrest and Mr. and Mrs. Bob Neel spent the weekend fishing on Ditch Creek. Mr. and Mrs. Tom Howell and Mr. and Mrs. Roger Connor of Heppner, visited Mr. and Mrs. Everett Howell last week.

Mrs. Josephine Howell had as her guests last week, her father, A. J. Haldy of Newberg and her sister, Frances Haldy of Portland.

Jake Flower and family of North Powder, spent the Fourth visiting relatives in Monument. They were guests while here of his mother, Wava Jackson.

Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Strange and children spent the Fourth in Burns visiting Mrs. Strange's mother. They were accompanied by Darlene and Wanda Grey. Lois Corbin spent the Fourth in Monument visiting friends.

danger of spontaneous combustion are serious problems where moisture content of hay runs above 20 percent. Farmers must rely largely on a rule of thumb moisture-check and a good weather-eye in planning hay operations.

During poor curing weather, hay should not be rushed from the windrow into bales, and bales should be light and loose. Curing can also be hurried along by standing bales on end in the field for a day or two.

The OSC agronomist also advised storing hay with some ventilation between bales to carry off the moisture and heat from "sweating" found in hay with high moisture content.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wilson spent the 4th of July holiday visiting her mother in Post Falls, Idaho.

## OSC Agronomist Gives Advice On Hay Drying

Poor haying weather has caught many Western Oregon farmers in the position of storing hay before it is fully cured, says Harry Scoth, Oregon State college farm crop agronomist.

Continued unseasonal weather could still threaten harvests of vetch and oats scheduled to come off before mid-July and the second alfalfa cutting later in the month.

Scoth says hay spoilage and curial compounds are poisonous and need to be kept away from children and pets.

Have you picked out a good bale of hay and put aside for exhibit at the county fair? Second crop cutting is generally of good quality and a nice bale can be selected. There are two entries you can make. One for the best quality hay, the next is for the most uniform bale. Let's have a sensed area. Reseeding and fertilizing speeds recovery. All me-

**Farmer's wife said "If we can make more money by consulting crops specialist"**

Why not do it? Goodness knows we need more income to keep up with expenses. Let's have KFMS prove their advice is practical, profitable—and inexpensive!

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## Statement of Condition June 30, 1953

### FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Portland

RESOURCES		
Cash in vault and in Federal Reserve Bank	\$ 72,526,735.92	
Due from Banks	39,724,194.99	
Total Cash		\$112,250,930.91
United States Government Obligations, Direct and Fully Guaranteed		130,452,724.44
State, County and Municipal Bonds and Warrants		47,278,028.08
Other Bonds and Securities		3,920,433.85
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank		1,050,000.00
Loans and Discounts		237,147,480.18
Other Loans to Customers (Guaranteed or Insured by the U.S. Gov. or its agencies)		65,147,012.98
Accrued Interest Receivable		2,486,312.39
Bank Premises, Furniture and Fixtures and Safe Deposit Vaults		6,483,183.20
Other Real Estate owned (Branch locations purchased for future bank premises)		355,624.25
Customers' Liability on Accounts of Letters of Credit, Acceptances and Endorsed Bills		1,746,588.55
Other Resources		236,962.90
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES</b>		<b>\$608,555,281.73</b>
LIABILITIES		
Capital	\$ 15,000,000.00	
Surplus	20,000,000.00	
Undivided Profits	10,360,486.80	
Total Capital Funds		\$45,360,486.80
Reserve for possible loan losses. This reserve is to apply against any loan losses that may develop in the future; it has not been allocated to any particular loans or type of loans		2,539,045.21
DEPOSITS (Demand and Savings and Time)	353,265,444.31 / 198,802,691.43	552,068,135.74
Liability for Letters of Credit and as Acceptor Endorser or Maker of Acceptances and Foreign Bills		1,746,588.55
Interest Received in Advance		4,084,585.97
Reserve for Interest, Taxes, Dividends, Etc.		2,546,091.29
Other Liabilities		210,348.17
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>\$608,555,281.73</b>

### FIRST NATIONAL BANK GROUP

Composite totals for the First National Bank Group: The First National Bank of Portland and its 49 state-wide offices and 15 affiliated banks with 18 banking offices.

DEPOSITS	
The First National Bank of Portland and 49 Offices	\$552,068,135.74
18 other Oregon Banking Offices in the First National Group	130,356,180.60
	<b>\$682,424,316.34</b>
LOANS AND DISCOUNTS	
The First National Bank of Portland and 49 Offices	\$302,294,493.16
18 other Oregon Banking Offices in the First National Group	61,203,231.40
	<b>\$363,497,724.56</b>
TOTAL RESOURCES	
The First National Bank of Portland and 49 Offices	\$608,555,281.73
18 other Oregon Banking Offices in the First National Group	142,736,185.54
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES of the 67 BANKING OFFICES in the FIRST NATIONAL BANK GROUP</b>	<b>\$751,291,467.27</b>

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