

HEPPNER GAZETTE TIMES

MORROW COUNTY'S NEWSPAPER

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One Record We Don't Want

In looking back over last week's school bond election in an attempt to determine what course of action might be the next on the agenda in an attempt to get a school in Hepner, some very interesting figures came to light—figures which show without much question why the issue was defeated. They present an interesting, but almost pathetic picture of apathy on the part of the parents of children in school.

The figures which are taken from registration, poll and school lists, show that there are 611 parents with children in school (out of a total registration in the district of 1061), of these 611 only 460 are registered to vote, and of these registered, only 190 bothered to take time to get to the polls and vote. In other words, only 31 percent of the parents who have children in school cared enough about their children's education to vote. The other 69 percent, apparently, are content to merely complain because something isn't done.

As we look at it, Hepner's children have very little reason to be particularly proud of their parents when they want take more interest in a vital problem than they showed in this election.

Regardless of where the fault may lie, we are

still as far from getting a school as ever and, as time goes on, we are needing one even more, yet how can it be accomplished? Name-calling certainly won't build it.

The only answer we can now see is for the school board to re-submit its proposal to the people in the hopes that next time there will be enough interested parents to put the program over. The board is definitely faced with the necessity of doing something, and of doing it now, as the warning issued last week by the state department of education made quite plain—either do something about a school or they'll refuse to give us money to help run our system. They can't just throw up their hands and say, "The heck with the whole thing", as much as they might like to at times, because they're charged with the responsibility of seeing that your children and mine are properly educated. Yet, they aren't getting much help in their job from the parents.

Not too long ago a school board at The Dalles developed a needed building program, and as we understand it, they had much the same trouble as Hepner has had, in fact it took six elections to get the job done which, no doubt, is something of a record.

That is one record we hope Hepner will let The Dalles keep.

From The County Agent's Office

By N. C. Anderson

From inquiries received at the office during the last week, it appears that lawn weed control is a problem at this time. Weed free lawns require constant attention. Most broadleaf weeds that are a problem in lawns can be ultimately controlled by timely applications of 2,4-D and by keeping the lawn properly fertilized. For the best use of 2,4-D, the lawn should not be clipped before it is sprayed or treated, nor should it be mowed for four or five days after treating.

When applying 2,4-D as a spray, instructions on containers should be followed carefully. Weeds that are difficult to control, such as chickweed, buttonweed, and knotweed, will require several applications each season. The most effective method of ridding lawns of grassy plants is to remove individual plants with a knife or similar implement. Special materials are available for controlling crabgrass. You will want to be sure that it is crabgrass that you are trying to kill. Crabgrass is a summer germinating annual grass, and is found quite frequently in lawns in Morrow county. As in the case of broadleaf plants, instructions for the use of these materials should be followed closely.

A thrifty well growing lawn is not bothered by weeds like one that is doing poorly. Perhaps your lawn needs an application of nitrogen fertilizer to thicken it up and give it a thrifty vigor.

ousgrowth. Ammonium sulfate or ammonium nitrate are sources of nitrogen for lawns. Ammonium sulfate is most desirable for lawns in soil where there are any indications of alkali. Ammonium nitrate can be used where alkali is not a problem.

When applying a nitrogen fertilizer is important that the fertilizer be spread evenly to get away from concentrations that can burn foliage if applied too heavily in spots. Apply eight pounds of ammonium nitrate per thousand square feet, or twelve pounds ammonium sulfate per one thousand square feet for first application. Smaller applications can be applied on follow-up applications as the lawn appears to need it.

Watering the lawn well after application will wash the fertilizer into the root zone and give quicker action.

In the case of new lawns, fertilizer should be applied cautiously. In the case of weed control in new lawns, it is best to let it become established for two or three months before doing any spraying. First year seedlings should be sprayed sparingly.

At this time of year we also have many inquiries on ornamentals and their care. Now is the time when the cedar-like shrubs known as Arborvitae often show a severe twig and needle dieback. Frequently the upper half of the entire plant is dead or dy-

ing, with the discoloration being a light tan to medium brown shade as compared with the healthy green foliage. This is caused by fungus.

A cultural practice which is recommended to help control this blight is removal of dead wood and weakened twigs. These are often found in the central portions of the shrub instead of the outside. After pruning them out, burn them. Do not leave them on the trash pile where spores can be blown by wind to cause future infection in the fall and winter months. Removal of such dead material also encourages new healthy growth. No sprays are recommended for control at this time of the year. In the fall, before the rain comes, say in October, a fixed copper spray should be applied at the rate of one ounce to three gallons of water.

For farmers or 4-H club members who might be interested in purchasing stud rams, range rams, or ewes, the 14th annual Willamette Valley Ram Sale, scheduled for the Linn County Fairgrounds at Albany on Saturday, August 7, will have many from which to choose. Two hundred fifteen head of Romney, Lincoln, Corriedale, Columbia, Hampshire, Shropshire, Southdown, Cheviot, and Suffolk yearling animals are listed.

This office has a few copies of the results of various tillage and cropping practices at the Sherman Branch Experiment Station that were distributed at their annual field day, held July 7. Those who might wish a copy can get them by asking.

Some interesting results were

found from the clipping plot work being done at Oregon State College on irrigated pasture. In short, the results showed that longer rest period between grazing the greater the total yield for the year.

Results showed that given a two week rest between clippings, the annual yield of dry matter from ladino-grass pasture was 7500; a three weeks rest gave a yield of 8500; a four week rest gave a yield of 9500; and a five week rest gave a yield of 10,500 pounds. This was an increase of 1000 pounds of dry matter for each extra week of rest.

It was found that a rest period of four or five weeks between the clipping or grazing pastures accumulated some tall growth and required special management to prevent waste. These yields tied in pretty well with some results from other states on yield of beef under different systems of pasture management. Those results were: Rotation grazing every three weeks gave 417 pounds of beef per acre; daily rotation gave 580 pounds beef per acre; green chop hauled in to the animals gave 740 beef per acre. This practice does not apply to our conditions, however, it is being used in a lot of the dairy operations and is claimed to be more economical than pasturing if more than 100 head of cattle are being fed.

A question that came up was the quality of the forage where it is allowed to grow four or five weeks. It was found that with a good balance of grass and legumes in the pasture (about 50-50) there is plenty of protein, even in five weeks growth, to make an excellent forage for livestock, including dairy cattle. At five weeks, however, forage starts getting tougher and it is more difficult for animals, particularly high producing dairy cows, to tear off and chew enough pasture.

From the agricultural economics department at Oregon State College come some interesting tid-bits. Oregon farm land prices are slipping. They declined 7% during the twelve months, ending last March. The biggest drop was in irrigated land, but dryland farms were not far behind. Grazing land dropped the least. It started down earlier. More credit is now being used, but lenders are keeping a wary eye on farm price and income. The record slaughter of beef during the past six months has been mostly eaten. Cold storage holdings are fully a third smaller than at this time last year, and the smallest since 1951.

Continued on Page 5

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
UNITED STATES, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR:
Land Office at Portland 14, Oregon, June 15, 1954.

NOTICE is hereby given that Georgia Belle Holzapfel, of The Dalles, Oregon, who, on August 7th, 1953, made desert land entry, No. Oregon 02701, for N½, Section 32, Township 4 North, Range 27 East, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Cella L. Gavin, Notary Public, at United States National Bank Building, The Dalles, Oregon, on the 2nd day of August, 1954.

Claimant names as witnesses: Luther J. De Haven, of 1109 E 12th St., The Dalles, Oregon; Dora A. DeHaven, of 1109 E, 12th St., The Dalles, Oregon; John Wantulok, of 400 W. 6th St., The Dalles, Oregon; Nancy A. Wantulok, of 400 W. 6th St., The Dalles, Oregon.

Frances A. Patton,
Manager
15-19c

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
UNITED STATES, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR:

Land Office at Portland 14, Oregon, June 15, 1954.

NOTICE is hereby given that Roy Gall Holzapfel, of The Dalles, Oregon, who, on August 20, 1953, made desert land entry, No. Oregon 02700, for S½, Section 32, Township 4 North, Range 27 East Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Cella L. Gavin, Notary Public, at United States National Bank Building, The Dalles, Oregon, on the 2nd day of August, 1954.

Claimant names as witnesses: Luther J. De Haven, of 1109 E 12th St., The Dalles, Oregon; Dora A. DeHaven, of 1109 E, 12th St., The Dalles, Oregon; John Wantulok, of 400 W. 6th St., The Dalles, Oregon; Nancy A. Wantulok, of 400 W. 6th St., The Dalles, Oregon.

Frances A. Patton,
Manager
15-19c

NOTICE OF FINAL HEARING

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Price R. Greenup, deceased, has filed his Final Account and Report in said Estate with the Clerk of the County Court of the State of Oregon for Morrow County. You are further notified that the Judge of said Court has fixed the 29th day of July, 1954, at the hour of 10:00 o'clock A. M. as the time, and the County Court Room in the County Court House, Hepner, Morrow County, Oregon, as the place, for the hearing of objections to such final account and the settlement thereof.

DONALD GREENUP, Administrator of the Estate of Price R. Greenup, deceased.
KILKENNY & FABRE,
Attorneys for Administrator
14-19c

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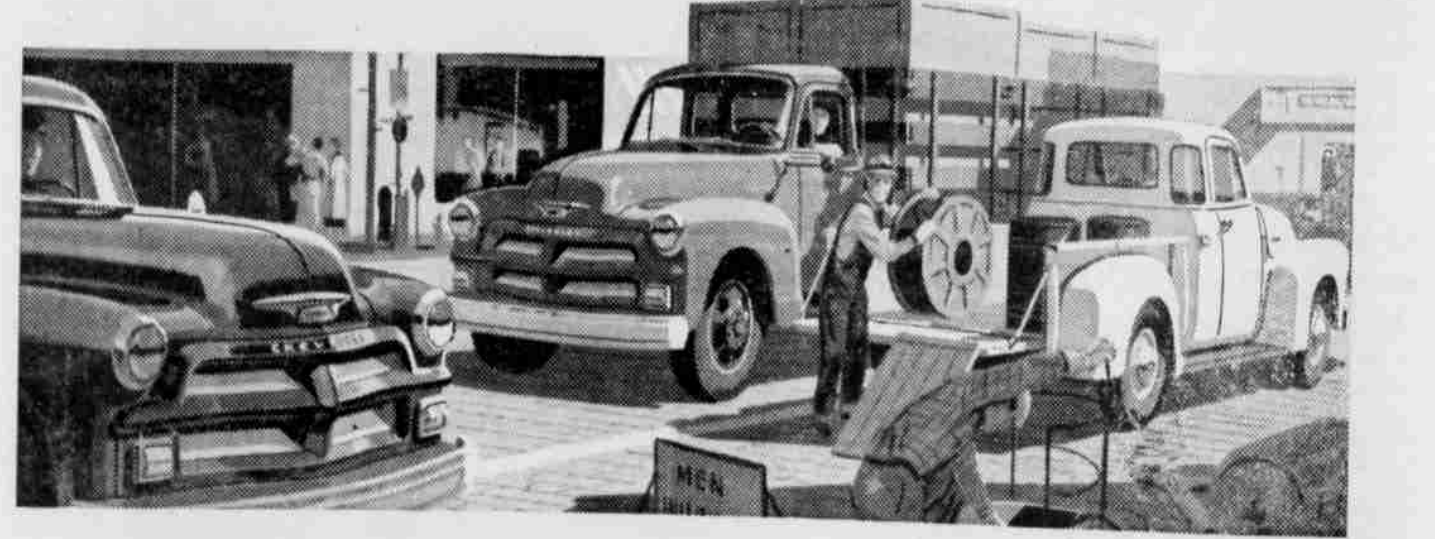
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