

The Evening Herald

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Published daily except Sunday by The Herald Publishing Company of Klamath Falls, at 115 Fourth Street.

Entered at the postoffice at Klamath Falls, Ore., for transmission thru the mails as second-class matter.

Subscription terms by mail to any address in the United States:

One year \$5.00
One month50

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MONDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1919

GIVE CLOVER YIELD GOOD CARE IN FALL

Desirable That Stands Have Every Chance to Come Through.

On Many Sections Application of Lime Will Benefit Crop—Farmers Will Find It Profitable to Make Best Preparation.

Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.
Both red and alsike clover seed were harvested and largely threshed early in October. The fields seeded this spring are the ones from which clover hay and clover seed will be taken next year, and in view of the fact that clover seed is scarce and high priced it is desirable that the stands this fall be given every possible chance to come through the winter in good shape, say specialists in the states relations service. A light top dressing with manure, where this can be done, will be helpful, and will be best applied after frost weather sets in. The young plants should not be pastured too close, nor should they be allowed to bloom and make seed. If the plants come



Knee High in Clover.

into bloom, they should be clipped early. A height of four to six inches, just before going into the winter, is the most favorable condition.

The preparation of the land on which red clover is to be seeded next spring should be considered this fall. In most parts of Iowa and Illinois, the application of lime will benefit red clover. On some lands it is absolutely essential for a good stand. Lime is best applied when the land is being prepared for wheat. An application of two tons of fine-ground limestone is commonly enough, although on badly run-down land or on land known to be very sour, three tons per acre may be applied with profit. Clover also needs phosphates, and 200 to 250 pounds per acre should be drilled in with the wheat. Both wheat and clover will benefit.

Red clover seed is likely to remain high-priced for a year or two at least, and farmers will find it profitable to devote all the care necessary to preparing their land so as to give the clover crop every possible chance.

SATURDAY HEAVY DAY IN THE POLICE COURT

Fines for drunkenness were imposed in the police court last week by Mayor Struble, acting in the absence of Police Judge Leavitt, who returned from Portland yesterday, as follows:

H. E. Miller, \$5, paid; W. H. Gurley, \$5, paid; Jacob Jacobson, \$5 on December 12, paid, on December 8, \$5, unpaid; David Copperfield bond of \$10 forfeited; Elmer Lynch, \$5, unpaid.

Best Makes
Best Stock
Best Service
and
Best Terms
Earl Shepherd

INJURY BY SCAB IN MANY STATES

Investigations in Progress to Learn More About Serious Disease of Wheat.

NO SATISFACTORY CONTROL

Best Obtainable Seed Should Be Used and Thoroughly Cleaned and Treated by Formaldehyde Method—Clean Up Waste Places.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Investigations are in progress by the United States department of agriculture, in co-operation with a number of state experiment stations and individual farmers, to learn more about wheat scab and methods of controlling it.

No entirely satisfactory control of this disease has been developed, because the scab fungi develop on so many different kinds of grains and grasses and on cornstalks, stubble, straw and other trash. Two things, however, are regarded as important. First, the best wheat obtainable should be used for seed. This should be thoroughly cleaned and treated by the formaldehyde method recommended for the prevention of smut. Second, this wheat should be sown on thoroughly plowed land—land where the old cornstalks, wheat stubble and grass straw have been entirely plowed under. This can be accomplished by use of a drag chain. All grass and straw should be burned or otherwise removed from hedges, fence rows, fence corners and nearby waste places. These waste places should be either plowed or burned off.

Wheat Scab Takes Heavy Toll.

Winter wheat everywhere east of the Great Plains was heavily infected with scab this year. Spring wheat also suffered greatly and many spring wheat fields were left uncut, due chiefly to the ravages of scab. The states suffering the greatest losses of both spring and winter wheat include Missouri, Iowa, South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee.

This disease of wheat is caused by several different fungi which attack the crop at various stages of development. The seedlings are blighted, the roots rotted and the plants weakened to such an extent that they are winter-killed. The heads are blighted, the diseased parts die and prevent the formation of well-filled kernels. The head blight is the most evident and in most cases causes the most damage. Wheat



A Group of Healthy Grain on Left, Compared With a Group of Badly Infected on Right.

from fields with only a moderate scab infection is light in weight and, therefore, grades as No. 3 or lower. The farmer, then, not only loses from a reduction in yield, but from a lowering of the grade as well.

Scab Fungus Attacks Corn.

Of those fungi known to cause scab in wheat the most important one also attacks corn. One of the ways it lives over winter is on the decaying cornstalks left on the ground in the fields. Wheat is often sown on the corn land with these cornstalks left on the surface. The following season the fungus spreads from the infected cornstalks to the wheat heads and causes blighting.

In addition to wheat and corn, the disease attacks rye, oats, barley and many grasses. The scab fungi also live over winter on the infected stubble and decaying straw left on top of the ground, and on infected grass stems left around the edges of the field. These fungi spread from this material to the next season's crop.

Prevent Winter Killing.

It is a common practice in some sections of the winter wheat belt to spread straw on the winter wheat after the ground is frozen, in order to hold the snow. Clean straw from winter wheat spread on the fields late in the winter, after the ground is frozen, is not dangerous in spreading scab to the next year's crop. This straw holds the snow and moisture and prevents the plants from being broken by the wind. When plowed under the next summer it adds humus to the soil. Turn the stock into the straw piles from the badly diseased wheat and spread the manure on the ground the following year. Such straw should never be spread on the fields, for it is sure to carry scab into next year's crop.

ONLY A FEW MORE DAYS

AND WE WILL CLOSE THIS SALE!

NOW IS YOUR LAST CHANCE TO SUPPLY YOUR NEEDS

ARMY SHOES
About 300 Pairs of Army Shoes
At \$7.75 while they last
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Wool, Cotton and Cashmere

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Some as low as \$1.00
BROKEN SIZES OF DRESS SHOES
Regular Price up to \$13.50
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May have your size.

UNION STOE
BRAELEY SHOE STORE
727 Main St.
UNION SHOP

SORGHUM SILAGE FOR DAIRY COWS

Crop Promises to Become Champion Yielder of Succulence for Winter Supply.

STOCK RELISH CANNED FEED

Experiments Have Demonstrated That It is One of the Most Admirable Crops for Ensilage Purposes in Dry Sections.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Sorghum silage, according to United States department of agriculture specialists, promises to become a champion yielder of winter succulence, not only for dairy cows but for other live stock which relish canned crops. Unfortunately, when sorghum was first used for silage purposes, many growers cut the sorghum too early, so that when the material was removed from the silo for feeding it was sour and acid, and live stock rejected it. As a result, sorghum gained an evil reputation, although experiments have demonstrated that it is one of the most admirable crops for ensilage purposes that can be grown in the Great Plains region.

In five years' experiments at Hays, Kan., the average acre yield of sweet sorghums was 10.34 tons, as compared with 8.06 tons of kafir and 3.8 tons of corn. In eastern Kansas, where the rainfall is 30 inches or more, on fertile soils sweet sorghums have yielded 18.2 tons an acre, as compared with 11.88 tons of kafir and 11.81 tons of corn silage. Detailed feeding experiments have shown that sweet sorghum silage is proportionately equal to corn and kafir silage for either beef production or the maintenance of stock animals, although for dairy cows this variety of ensilage is less productive because of its low content of protein.

Acidity is Low.

Sorghum silage should be cut when it is mature, its ripeness being denoted by the presence of hard seed. The test for ripeness is when the seed will crack when crunched between the teeth. When cut at this time it produces a fine-quality silage which keeps well and is more keenly relished by cattle than corn silage. Experiments show that the average acidity of corn silage is 2.08 per cent, that of sweet sorghum silage is 1.46 per cent, and that of kafir silage is 1.43 per cent.

The United States department of agriculture does not advocate the growing of sorghum for silage in specialized corn-producing localities, such as



Field of Sorghum Suitable for Silage.

Illinois and Iowa. However, the utilization of sorghum as silage is recommended in the Great Plains section, and also in the Southeastern states, where this cane crop will produce greater yields and better ensilage than will corn.

Velvet Beans in Combination.

In case a dairy farmer wishes to raise an ensilage of practically balanced composition—assuming that his location is in a territory where both these crops may be profitably produced—a mixture of velvet beans and sorghum is very satisfactory. This combination is high yielding and produces a succulent canned feed which is very

productive of both milk and meat. An objection to velvet bean growing in combination with sorghum is that the crop has to be cut by hand, as it usually is densely matted and twined together so as to render impossible the use of a corn binder.

RAILWAYS MUST HAVE PROTECTION, CUMMINS

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15.—The railroads of the country will be in the hands of a receiver within a month after they are returned to private control unless Congress enacts effective railroad legislation. Senator Cummins told the Senate today in urging the speeding up of the railway legislative program.

We have a \$100.00 American phonograph; we will be glad to dispose of it for \$50.00. We took this in on a trade for a new Brunswick. Cash or terms. Winters, 706 Main Phone 149-W. 13-1t

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

FOR RENT—Furnished room. Inquire of F. Soule, Herald Office or at 128 Second St., after 5:30 p. m. 15-1t

ATTENTION MACABEES

The Benefit association of the Macabees will hold their regular meeting Tuesday evening, December 16, at the home of Mrs. Ella Carr, 632 Oak Street at 8 o'clock. All members are requested to be present. EDITH JOHNSON, Record Keeper.

AT THE DAIRY STORE

We carry groceries and we sell them for less. Look these prices over. Red Ribbon brand Sliced Peaches, the can 45 cents. Solid Pack Tomatoes, the can 20 cents. Pheas Jams and Jellies, the glass 20 cents. Cream of Wheat, the package 25 cents. Red Ribbon coffee, the pound 55 cents. THE DAIRY STORE Phone 439 208 Main St.

FOR SALE—One dining room buffet in good condition. Phone 336-M or call 1019 Jefferson St. 15-5t

FOR SALE—9 thoroughbred registered Rhode Island red laying hens and one rooster. 15-2t

RAY GROWERS ATTENTION

The Hay Production and Marketing Committee of the Farm Bureau desires to have a list of all hay yet for sale not later than December 20th. Please notify any of the following committee or the County Agricultural Agent, Harry Telford, Chairman; Robert Cheyne, C. M. Kirkpatrick or M. Giacomini. 15-3t

LOST—Fox terrier puppy four months old. 131 High Street or Phone 466. 15-3t

WANTED—To buy two pair snow shoes. Call at 1140 Main Street. 15-3t

Get in when the going is good. Get one of those ten-acre tracts. Don't wait. The best garden land we have. See R. E. Smith, 517 Main Street. 15-3t

Buy a piece of Celery land. See R. E. Smith, 517 Main Street. 15-3t

Daintiness & Remembrance

What is more acceptable than a gift of Stationery, in a beautiful box? You are often judged by the paper you use and you often judge the paper that some one else uses in writing to you as well as the thoughts expressed in the writing.

SPECIAL TOILET ARTICLES

Toilet Articles FOR Christmas Gifts

Everything that honesty and care and the most modern methods of manufacturing and merchandising can add to the satisfaction giving qualities of The Star Toilet Articles and Preparations has been provided for. Nothing has been overlooked, nothing left to chance in the desire to please you. The high quality is assured and we are pleased to recommend these goods to holiday shoppers as very appropriate gifts to your friends. We have a large assortment of Toilet Articles and insist that you come in and look them over.

Ivory For Her

Where is a more pleasing gift for the women to be had than some of our ivory to match that set of her's for Christmas? If you want to please her, give her the balance of what she needs to complete it, or if she has not had ivory before give her the complete set. Our ivory not only pleases but fascinates the lady who will receive a Yuletide gift. Every piece of ivory we carry is guaranteed to give satisfaction and to be perfect. We have a large variety of ivory in most everything for My Lady's Boudoir. Let us show it to you.

The Farmer Rules Our Great Country

The more attractive and prosperous the small town the more satisfied and prosperous the farmer. The prosperity of the farmer depends on the prosperity of the town nearest his farm, from which he obtains supplies, recreation and social interests. The large cities could not exist without the success of the small towns. Educate your people to BUY AT HOME (there is a tendency to do otherwise) by giving them the best the country affords. Let your slogan be "BUY AT HOME AND HELP THE TOWN NEAR WHICH YOU LIVE—YOUR DRUGGIST HAS THE BEST."

The Gift Store

Gifts For All