



THIS ATTRACTIVE and inviting den has style that reflects its owner's interests. A gun cabinet and shelves for books and trophies utilize space in the upper part of the cabinet and a music and TV center fills the area below. Note the built-in speakers to the far right and left. Lumber and lumber paneling from the western pine region were used for walls and cabinets and the wood has a look of deep-down beauty that solid lumber gives.

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Subclover Proves Fine For Forage, Also Soil Builder

A low-growing legume has developed a tall reputation with farmers in Western Oregon, but it still isn't used as much as it should be, believe agronomists at Oregon State College.

The legume, subclover, has built a reputation as an outstanding forage producer and soil builder on the hill lands, cut-over areas, dryland pastures, and worn-out crop lands of the Willamette Valley, southern, and coast regions, the agronomists say. In many places, for instance, use of subclover has increased the animal-carrying capacity of land up to nine times.

Subclover, named for its habit of burying its seed heads in the soil or vegetative mat in the soil's surface, is naturally adapted to Western Oregon's climate of relatively warm, moist winters and dry summers. Thought to be a native of the Mediterranean area, subclover was first grown in Oregon in 1922 from seed imported from Australia.

The crop is easy to grow, agree William S. McGuire, OSC agronomist, Harry Schoth, USDA agronomist at OSC, and Frank Crofts, Australian agronomist doing graduate work in the college's farm crops department. It will establish itself under a wide variety of conditions, even under constant grazing or on sod. And once established, it can produce up to three tons of dry matter per acre each year.

Fields of subclover planted near Corvallis in 1944 are still producing well although they've been heavily grazed by both sheep and cattle, Schoth said. And Crofts added that subclover stands in Australia are still as good as ever after more than 50 years of grazing by sheep.

Subclover is naturally suited for use with forage grasses, since it makes most of its growth from March to mid-July. Since it matures and dies in early summer, it shouldn't be used in irrigated pastures, the agronomists noted. And, since subclover needs good drainage, it shouldn't be used on wet lands.

There are three varieties of subclover in general use in the state at this time — Mt. Barker, Talarook and Nangeela. All three have the same general characteristics and are recommended for Western Oregon, the agronomists noted, but farmers in certain areas often develop a preference for one variety that seems to do best for them.

Seed of Mt. Barker and Talarook is usually available in adequate amounts. There is also more seed of Nangeela available this year, the agronomists reported.

Certified seed is the most reliable, and should be used if available, they said.

Since the legume is an annual that reproduces itself from buried seed each year, it is naturally adapted to early-fall planting times and this is recommended. Seedlings should be done in September or before mid-October if possible. However, early spring plantings on well-prepared seed beds can be made.

When planted in prepared seed beds, the seed should be inoculated with the correct nodule-producing bacteria if planted on land where neither sub nor crimson clover has been satisfactorily grown before. Seed should be sown and covered, preferably in moist soil, as soon after inoculation as possible.

Subclover also can be planted with little or no seed bed preparation. Burned over areas form excellent natural seed beds for subclover. Another method is to scatter threshed subclover straw or seed heads over the area, and let livestock trample it into the ground.

Proper management and correct fertilization are important in helping subclover produce maximum yields, the agronomists emphasized. They suggested local county extension agents be consulted as to sources of seed, best time and method of planting, and management practices.

Best Seller

FICTION
HAWAII, Michener.
ADVISE AND CONSENT, Drury.
THE LEOPARD, di Lampedusa.
MISTRESS OF MELLYN, Holt.
THE DEAN'S WATCH, Goudge.
NONFICTION
THE RISE AND FALL OF THE THIRD REICH, Shirer.
THE WASTE MAKERS, Packard.
BORN FREE, Adamson.
KENNEDY OR NIXON, Schlesinger.
THE POLITICS OF UPHEAVAL, Schlesinger.

IT TAKES TIME
SALEM, Ore. (AP)—When Mrs. E. A. Larson discovered the telephone company listed her address as Kane Street instead of Hoodview Drive she got curious and asked the county about it. Officials replied that they changed the name five months ago, but haven't yet gotten around to changing the street signs.

Soil Scientists Study New Uses For Fertilizers

Soil scientists are taking a hard look at new uses for fertilizers to help agriculture adjust to present market demands and high production costs for some products.

Increased use of fertilizers to boost production of forest products, and reduce costs of producing livestock and other "high-demand" items are examples cited by Dr. T. L. Jackson, Oregon State College agricultural experiment station soil scientist.

Ability of American farmers to produce as much—and in some cases, more—food and fiber of certain types than can be marketed in this country is focusing attention on other new needs for fertilizer, Dr. Jackson said.

Red meats—beef, lamb, pork—are luxury food items in many parts of the world having a high ratio of people to farmland. Crops in those areas must go directly for human use rather than taking the less efficient method of converting these crops into red meats.

In the United States, a key problem in maintaining a high-protein "quality diet" is to hold down costs through more efficient animals, the scientist explained.

He cited the present "cost-price squeeze" of dairymen that could be eased by reducing feed costs through boosting forage crop yields with fertilizer. Also, agriculture has only scratched the surface in getting more livestock production from each acre of forage for comparatively small dollar-output in fertilizer, he explained.

Possibilities of increasing forest production included: fertilizing nurseries to get better survival of transplanted seedlings, fertilizing forest land for better seed crop production and to speed growth of trees for harvesting. Application of nitrogen to "dominant" trees in a forest thicket to help them dominate the stand and reduce thinning costs also shows promise.

THE COVER
To keep in mind that it does snow in the Klamath Basin occasionally, Herald and News photographer Don Kettler sneaked out one night recently and took this unusual photo of snow mantle.

The photo was taken by leaving the lens of the camera open and moving to four different spots approximately the same distance from the fixed camera, and shooting the flash.

Personality Counts In Design

What does it take to make a family room come alive? Why do some dens offer a welcome while others simply afford space and have no "spark" at all? Success in design and decoration is responsible, and success lies in personality, practicality and choice of material.

For example, a family room or den is the ideal spot to express an interest in sports or a hobby or in which to indulge a love of music. Thus, a gun cabinet set off by trophies, a display of primitive art, or an entertainment center made to hold radio-phonograph equipment, television set and, perhaps, a movie projector and screen, will give a handsome, decorative clue to a home-owner's personality.

When it comes to choosing a basic material for such a room, lumber and lumber paneling make excellent choices because both can perform a wide variety of structural and decorative functions. Furthermore, there are many kinds of lumber and each species has its own characteristics. Softwoods are economical and excellent for either building or remodeling, and those species that grow in the western pine region are especially fine and readily available through local lumber suppliers.

Solid lumber has a look of warmth born of its natural deep-down beauty. Its luxurious and substantial quality comes from a beauty that runs clear through the wood, unlike a veneer finish. Solid lumber, of course, can be finished in any number of ways—with a clear finish, a wood-tone stain, or one of the popular color stains.

There also are considerable differences among the various western pine region species from the standpoint of their natural color, grain and knot formation and, of course, lumber may be purchased either clear or knotty since this is simply a question of grade.

The person who would like to get away from the more traditional vertical or horizontal paneling installations might try a combination by using paneling horizontally up to about three feet from the floor and installing vertical paneling above that. For unusual effect, another thought is to install paneling in a diagonal or herringbone design.

It is a safe rule of thumb to say that the more elaborate the installation design, the more simple the paneling pattern should be. The pattern in paneling is the machine-carved moulded design that runs along the edge of a board. In western pine region lumber these range from the simple V-joint, which often is seen on paneling, to the quite elaborate deep-moulded butterfly pattern. The latter is used most often in vertical installations where it adds a strong vertical feeling of its own. This pattern looks particularly well in low-ceilinged rooms but is beautiful almost anywhere.

Whatever a family may consider, it should give the entire project careful thought before starting work. This will help to create a cohesive and attractive decorative scheme and will save making many last-minute changes.

GENERAL VIEW

It remains a disputed question as to which pharaoh ruled Egypt at the time of the exodus of the Israelites, but the most general view is that Rameses II occupied the throne at the time.

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