

Complete Official Proceedings of Farm Economic Conference Recently at Union, La Grande

(Continued from page 7)

County is suffering in many cases because of undesirable varieties. The varieties that have generally succeeded in this county have been Jonathan, Hames, Gano, Delicious, and Stamen Winslow. In the main it has been the lack of proper handling of the fruit. The matter of selection of undesirable varieties, however, is largely a local and individual problem. To a large extent the variety must determine the matter itself upon the basis of what the different varieties have done.

Better Handling Important. It is the consensus of opinion that much more would come to the apple industry if better methods of handling were employed. Many of our varieties are still going on the market at the wrong season. Much of our fruit is deteriorated in quality because of improper storage. Some of our varieties never reach their best quality because they are harvested at the wrong time. Generally we need more information on the handling requirements of individual varieties.

Marketing and Transportation. Because of the tremendous problems that confront the grower of apples and pears of the Northwest, with reference to marketing and handling problems, such as transportation and distribution, a tentative policy cannot be outlined and carried out by any individual state plan along this line.

Through the activities of the Oregon Washington state chambers of commerce, the bankers of these states, as well as the agricultural people are under way at the present time to bring about more unified action on the part of the apple growers of these states.

Coated Efforts Needed. It is believed that through united efforts alone can come improvement in the way of orderly marketing, constructive advertising, and the securing of more adequate freight rates. This conference therefore, goes on record as favoring such endeavors and supports the plan as far as possible in order that through coordinated action on the part of growers some of the fundamental troubles now impossible to handle, because of lack of organization, can be given attention.

Pressing Problems. Some of the problems pressing for immediate solution are: 1. Material reduction in the number of distributors. 2. Possibility of federal inspection system for distributing commodities. 3. Through investigation into the possibilities of bulk shipment and existing practices. 4. The reinstatement of older as a beverage on some basis that will not conflict with our present prohibition laws, thereby creating a market for millions of bushels of apples which since national prohibition, have been needlessly wasted.

5. Collection and presentation of further data looking to a reduction in the freight charges on Northwestern fruit. 6. Further encouragement and extension of the federal inspection service.

Horizontal Resolutions. 1. That all apple trees whose average production is unprofitable be pulled, or top worked when practical.

2. That all growers keep careful records of production costs and financial returns. 3. That all growers avail themselves of every opportunity to attend demonstrations of the O. A. C. Extension Service which we believe will enable them to adopt better cultural methods and materially increase the quantity and quality of their fruits.

4. Recognizing there is a tendency among some of our growers to be discouraged by the returns of the past two seasons which is apt to result in neglect of their orchards, we suggest that any grower finding it impossible to give his orchard the proper care necessary to produce good clean, marketable fruit, quit the business at once. Poorly cared for orchards will always be unprofitable to the grower and a nuisance to those investing their time and money in an effort to produce good fruit.

5. That all growers pool their orders for supply material and other supplies when practical to do so. The Timber Apple Growers Association has effected a material saving to their growers in this respect. We recommend that other districts, not otherwise organized, organize a purchasing association and pool their orders with the Timber Association in getting the benefit of manufacturer's prices and for local shipments.

6. It is the belief of this committee that where no selling organizations are actually existing, that group selling by growers would be highly beneficial as this would enable such growers to have orders of their number at the distant end of their product in the market and that normal prices are secured.

7. We recognize the importance of federal inspection and inspection certificates and insist that the State Board of Horticulture arrange with the Federal Bureau of Inspection for an inspector for this county for season of 1924. 8. And agree to give such support to local inspection as our crop yield will permit.

The secretary of this committee is instructed to forward a copy of this resolution to Mr. Chas. A. Davis, President State Board of Horticulture at Salem, at once.

3. That from long of the Oregon Agricultural College act as a clearing house in marketing and reporting crop conditions.

Report of Finance Committee.
1. Fresh Fruit Production.

The fresh fruit production of the Northwest for the season of 1923 was as follows: Idaho 2,100 cars, Oregon 1,110 cars, Washington 500 cars, Total 4,240 cars, shipped. In addition to this there were approximately four hundred cars of dried fruit about 400 cars not gathered.

The prime shipment of 1923 from the above mentioned sections was approximately 2,000 cars, which shows an increased shipment of 2,240 cars, or more than double the previous year's shipment.

The production in Union County is about 10 cars which will be increased to about 150 cars in three years and to about 150 cars in six years. The shipment of fresh fruit for the season of 1923 was only six cars on account of depressed markets supplied by earlier prices from other sections.

The prices given in Union County are seldom less than the fruit making it a very sure average crop. Lateness of the ripening however, causes them to be lost some years by fall rain.

2. Average should not be increased.

The average of prices should not be increased. This is true, at least until the new plantings have come into bearing. Increased production has stopped and the market is overabundant. The market is overabundant and the market is overabundant.

We are producing a large percentage of apples which are too small to sell at a profit on the present production basis. Most of these come from the older orchards and it is the belief of the committee that rigorous pruning methods on these old orchards would materially reduce the production for a few years and in return would give a better product when the trees come back into full bearing. The average also can also be materially increased by better soil practices, including building up the organic content of the soil.

4. Standardize and advertise. The higher altitude in which our orchards are grown in this valley, makes them later to ripen, also giving a better flavor to both the fresh and dried product. The shipping quality is superior to pines grown in lower altitudes which gives us still another advantage over other sections. These facts should not be overlooked and it still leaves us a day of hope.

Report of Special Committee on Cherry Production.

We find that Union County has about 400 acres in sweet cherry, two years old or above and adding last and this year's planting will make 200 acres more. Out of this total acreage only 200 acres are in full bearing, which is a record in the valley. For a period of 15 years there has been an average yield of 2 1/2 tons per acre. For this period the price has been approximately \$115.00 per ton for the three leading varieties, Black, Lambert and Royal Anna.

In view of the above record, we find that it is safe to say that the tendency to increase the acreage and the production is "How far is it safe to do?" California has increased her acreage over 30 per cent in the last three years and other cherry growing localities in the Pacific Northwest are continuing to plant heavily which makes it seem hazardous to increase very much more. It is true that on account of Union County's distant ripening season, it is to a large extent unaffected by the heavy production of the black varieties up to the amount that the market can absorb during one particular season but regarding the coming cherry or Royal Anna, we are directly and fully affected.

From our experience we find that by proper culture and location of our orchards we can increase the yield to a great extent and probably be able to control half the variation of the crop so that we may be able to figure on as good or better yields for the future years in the past.

Excessive high demonstrated in the fact that the greatest factor in increasing and holding our markets is to export the fruit from the tree to the car as far as possible and to ship no inferior fruit.

It should be remembered that the harvest season for our cherries generally ranges from July 15 to August 15 which is later than other localities in the Northwest except perhaps some insignificant small districts in Idaho or Eastern Washington. Therefore, we feel secure in depending on production of black cherries up to 12 or 20 cars per acre for the shipping season.

The group by resolution has expressed itself in favor of all kinds of co-operation for the purpose of co-ordinating information and improving as far as possible the marketing of this fruit. We recommend the forming of organizations in each district to further the industry of the local growers and to work in sympathy with each other locally by freely exchanging information essential to the best interest of the industry.

KARL J. SPACKLAND.
THOMAS HEPPY.
CHAS. M. STICKLAND.
Special Committee.

POULTRY COMMODITY GROUP

General Problems and Methods of Relief Suggested By Group Report.

It is the intent of this group to present a report showing the present status of the poultry industry of Union County; its future possibilities; the marketing situation; and such subject matter principles as seem fundamental to permanent poultry farming.

Historical.

The poultry industry in Union County is an increasing agricultural asset. Until very recently, the birds in order that intelligent action can be made to the end that the production per acre may be increased.

2. That a suitable organization be perfected at an early date for the systematic testing of birds, either through the Smith-Hughes training centers or a Co-Op Testing Association.

3. That we urge the elimination of grade and rough birds from Union County and that only approved registered dairy birds be used in dairy herds.

4. That every advantage be taken of government and state aid in testing for tuberculosis and that we strive to make Union County a tuberculosis free area at the earliest possible date, and further that as soon as feasible the compulsory plan now used in other counties be adopted.

5. That all dairymen be encouraged to feed balanced rations in order to insure maximum returns on investments and that at least twenty-five pounds of succulent feed daily be provided each cow when not in pasture, and that the growing of permanent pastures be encouraged, and further that seasonal feeding meetings be held in the dairy communities of the county.

6. That every dairymen be encouraged to keep the maximum number of cows that can be handled advantageously and, thereby, increase his net returns by lowering overhead expense.

7. That careful study be begun at once of herd records in order to determine the most satisfactory dairy unit and her management for Union county conditions.

8. That we believe the most economical method of handling dairy products in Union County is through the manufacture of butter locally.

9. That we recommend an association of the dairymen of the county in one central organization, for the purpose of promotion of all the interests of dairymen of the county.

10. That cream be graded and sold for on grade, and only those buyers paying on this basis, be supplied.

11. That we encourage boys and girls and dairy records clubs increase in poultry products have been due to the natural increase in number of farms each of which added a small unit of poultry to the farm enterprise. Post-war devaluation of agricultural products; the outstanding ability of poultry during this period; and examples of successful flocks of commercial importance were factors in bringing about a more rapid increase in poultry product than in any past similar period of time.

The value of the poultry products in the county is determined more by a total aggregation of small farm flocks, than by commercial interests or economical sideline units.

Present Situation. According to the U. S. Census of 1920 there were 59,888 chickens on the farms of the county. In 1919 the value of chickens and eggs produced was \$135,825, of which \$52,877 worth of poultry products were sold from the farms of the county.

The county produces a surplus of eggs above the needs of the home consumption, particularly during the spring months. The census figures do not show this situation because as heretofore stated the most rapid increase has taken place since 1919.

The poultry business is increasing rapidly not only in Union County but in Oregon, Washington, California, and Idaho. There is a large surplus from all the producing sections of the above named states, which must find an export market.

Facing this condition the poultry interests of the county must consider any expansion of this industry from a double viewpoint, producing a product of exportable quality, and affording a source of livelihood with some one of the established co-operative poultry producers' Association.

Contributions and Recommendations. A. It is not presumable that every farm or farmer is adapted to successful poultry keeping in the county. Small farm flocks suffer from poor management and neglect. The product of all the ill-kept, unhygienic flocks in the county and state is thrown upon the markets during the spring months and demoralizes prices. The poultry men associated in the above named recommendations to the farmer, desiring to properly house and manage poultry, that he establish and maintain as soon as experience warrants, a side line unit of 400 laying hens and pullets. It is further recommended that the farmer who is not interested in poultry, and will not give proper care to their care, be induced to sell off his poultry to a unit that will supply only the needs of his home table.

B. It is recommended that the poultry producers be influenced to secure all chicks for brooding purposes at one time because of dangers underlying the attempt to brood together chicks of different ages. This may be done by first purchasing the number of day old chicks desired, second by having sufficient incubator capacity to hatch the desired number; third, by purchasing day old chicks to supplement the home hatched chicks; fourth, to pay some com-

mercial hatchery to hatch eggs purchased or furnished from the home breeding flock. The point here poultrymen should not attempt incubation, brooding, feeding, etc., until experience warrants.

C. It is hereby recommended that chicks be hatched or purchased early enough to be old enough to lay eggs during the fall and winter during the period of peak prices. Poultry producers must have the benefit of the greatest number of months of pullets before molting time in order to secure the best average prices per dozen for the year. For this county it is recommended that chicks be hatched during March and April, preferable near April first.

D. Success in poultry keeping in Union County depends upon the producers ability to raise pullets to maturity that are healthy, vigorous and free from intestinal parasites and inflammation. This can only be done over a period of years, by the careful brooding of chicks on clean and providing clean range for them after the brooding period. On farms desiring to build a permanent brooder house, it is recommended that it be constructed in the center of a given area so that this area may be divided into four yards; one yard to be used each year and then only until the pullets are old enough to be moved out on free range, as explained in the Open Air Range House, Station Circular 54, Oregon Agricultural College.

E. It is recommended by the poultrymen assembled that the movable colony brooder house, as explained in Station Circular 57, be given preference over the permanent brooder house on farms wherever conditions warrant.

F. The greatest underlying factor of permanent poultry raising in the general lack of understanding on the part of everyone relative to the amount of land necessary to commercial poultry keeping. Soil contamination has caused many farms to fail. Commercial poultry keeping on one, two and three acre tracts, where young stock is to be raised each year, must be considered a temporary and dangerous financial undertaking. Real estate dealers should be discouraged from exploiting such small tracts as desirable for permanent, intensive poultry farming. It is therefore recommended that no one be influenced to engage in commercial poultry keeping on less than 10 acres of well drained, tillable soil for each 1000 hens.

G. The poultry house is the home of the hen and proper housing is necessary to success. Many poultry houses are built according to individual hobbies rather than according to proven types. It is recommended that the producers desiring to build new laying houses be guided by the plan given in Station Circular 51 of the Oregon Agricultural College.

H. One of the greatest of limiting factors in poultry keeping is the problem of poultry diseases. The poultry industry in Oregon is a \$10,000,000 industry, yet no study is being made of poultry diseases and their prevention. It is recommended that this conference endorse the action of the State Economic Conference at Corvallis, January 25, 1923 in asking that one veterinarian be employed or designated to devote full time to the poultry disease problem.

I. The poultry men of Oregon in January organized an association to encourage education along the poultry lines; to secure the passage and enforcement of legislation which will protect the poultry industry of the state and to perform such other duties as may be deemed necessary from time to time. The name of this organization is Oregon Poultrymen's Association. The officers are as follows: President, Grant H. Blumhagen, Oreg. Iron City; Vice-President, Oscar Dunlap, Junction City; Secretary, H. E. Cosby, Corvallis; J. Warner, Medford; and J. L. Russell, Corvallis, members of the executive board. It is recommended that the poultrymen of this county endorse and support this association.

W. R. PICKENS, Chairman.
B. SCHROEDER.

SCORE ONE FOR UNION COUNTY VOTE FOR

E. J. Sencerbox

Republican Candidate for County Commissioner

North Powder has had no commissioner for 21 years.

As a matter of simple justice to the taxpayers of the North Powder District we ask you to

Vote for Sencerbox.

LA GRANDE IRON WORKS

MACHINE SHOP AND FOUNDRY

All kinds of Machinery, Automobiles and Tractors Repaired

Overhauled and Rebuilt

Acetylene Welding of All Kinds

Cylinder Boring and Oversize Pistons

Crankshafts, Pistons and Piston Pins Remount

Give Us a Trial

D. FITZGERALD Prop.

LA GRANDE IRON WORKS

MACHINE SHOP AND FOUNDRY

All kinds of Machinery, Automobiles and Tractors Repaired

Overhauled and Rebuilt

Acetylene Welding of All Kinds

Cylinder Boring and Oversize Pistons

Crankshafts, Pistons and Piston Pins Remount

Give Us a Trial

D. FITZGERALD Prop.

LA GRANDE IRON WORKS

MACHINE SHOP AND FOUNDRY

All kinds of Machinery, Automobiles and Tractors Repaired

Overhauled and Rebuilt

Acetylene Welding of All Kinds

Cylinder Boring and Oversize Pistons

Crankshafts, Pistons and Piston Pins Remount

Give Us a Trial

D. FITZGERALD Prop.

LA GRANDE IRON WORKS

MACHINE SHOP AND FOUNDRY

All kinds of Machinery, Automobiles and Tractors Repaired

Overhauled and Rebuilt

Acetylene Welding of All Kinds

Cylinder Boring and Oversize Pistons

Crankshafts, Pistons and Piston Pins Remount

Give Us a Trial

D. FITZGERALD Prop.

LA GRANDE IRON WORKS

MACHINE SHOP AND FOUNDRY

All kinds of Machinery, Automobiles and Tractors Repaired

Overhauled and Rebuilt

Acetylene Welding of All Kinds

Cylinder Boring and Oversize Pistons

Crankshafts, Pistons and Piston Pins Remount

Give Us a Trial

D. FITZGERALD Prop.

LA GRANDE IRON WORKS

MACHINE SHOP AND FOUNDRY

All kinds of Machinery, Automobiles and Tractors Repaired

Overhauled and Rebuilt

Acetylene Welding of All Kinds

Cylinder Boring and Oversize Pistons

Crankshafts, Pistons and Piston Pins Remount

Give Us a Trial

the man who is unable or unwilling to give sheep the proper attention should never engage in that industry. Any recommendations looking toward the increase of farm flocks is made with this exception in mind.

A very remarkable illustration was brought out by Robert Withycombe of the Eastern Oregon Experiment Station, in the form of a chart, showing the cost of handling, and the receipts from 100 head of Blackface ewes. Total receipts from wool, lambs, and ewe lambs held over for breeding purposes was a little over two thousand dollars, and total expenses a little over one thousand dollars leaving a net profit of over \$900.00 or a little better than \$9.00 per head. One remarkable feature was the enormous lamb crop, being 165% of lambs at weaning time. American Wool Consumption, and Domestic Supply. American flocks supplied 50%.

"Sa Camille"
The Corset That Breathes

Paris has returned to corsets and deersed that.

Shapeless waist-lines
Protruding abdomens
Bulky hips are passe.

The enlarged waist-line is not popular with women who care about their personal appearance.

Wear a LA CAMILLE and be comfortable. A complete line of the different models always on hand.

Mrs. Robt. Pattison
Corsetiere
Phone 322-W Res. 1702 Oak

STOP
Coughs
Colds.

with
FOLEY'S
HONEY AND TAR

ESTABLISHED 1875
No Opium, Laxatives or other drugs
INSIST UPON FOLEY'S
SOLD EVERYWHERE

Quart of Water
Cleans Kidneys

Take a Little Salt if Your
Back, Nerves, or Bladder
is Troubling You

No man or woman can make a mistake by flushing the kidneys occasionally. Says a well-known authority. Eating too much rich food creates acids, which excite the kidneys. They become overworked from the strain, get sluggish and fail to filter the waste and poisons from the blood. Then we get sick, rheumatism, headaches, liver trouble, nervousness, dizziness, sleeplessness and urinary disorders often come from sluggish kidneys.

The moment you feel a dull ache in the kidneys, or your back hurts, or if the urine is cloudy, offensive, full of sediment, irregular of passage or attended by a sensation of swelling, begin drinking a quart of water each day, also get about four ounces of Epsom Salts from any pharmacy, take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast, and in a few days your kidneys may act fine.

The famous salt made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, has been used for years to flush and stimulate the kidneys; also to help neutralize the acids in the system so they no longer cause irritation, thus often relieving kidney weakness.

Get Salt in a dispenser; make a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which everyone should take now and then to help keep the kidneys clean and active and the blood pure, thereby often avoiding serious kidney complications. By all means, have your physician examine your kidneys at least twice a year.

81075.00 Delivered
L. C. Smith, La Grande, Ore.

Touring Cars that were built by Dodge Brothers during the first year of their existence as motor car manufacturers, are still in active daily service.

Sound universal is the car's reputation for long life, that exceptional mileage records no longer excite surprise.

Touring Cars that were built by Dodge Brothers during the first year of their existence as motor car manufacturers, are still in active daily service.

Sound universal is the car's reputation for long life, that exceptional mileage records no longer excite surprise.

Touring Cars that were built by Dodge Brothers during the first year of their existence as motor car manufacturers, are still in active daily service.

Sound universal is the car's reputation for long life, that exceptional mileage records no longer excite surprise.

Touring Cars that were built by Dodge Brothers during the first year of their existence as motor car manufacturers, are still in active daily service.

Sound universal is the car's reputation for long life, that exceptional mileage records no longer excite surprise.

Touring Cars that were built by Dodge Brothers during the first year of their existence as motor car manufacturers, are still in active daily service.

Sound universal is the car's reputation for long life, that exceptional mileage records no longer excite surprise.

Touring Cars that were built by Dodge Brothers during the first year of their existence as motor car manufacturers, are still in active daily service.

Sound universal is the car's reputation for long life, that exceptional mileage records no longer excite surprise.

of the wool used in 1923, for clothing purposes by American mills. Carpet manufacturers obtain ing purposes for consumption, as reported is 2% less than in 1922. However, this sheep in the United States. The total consumption of wool last year counted for by the fact that some in 599 mills out of 604 operating in the United States was 641,507. of the mills reports that were total- 400 pounds. Of this amount 150, ed in 1922's reports did not report 600,000 pounds was carpet wool. in 1922. The grand total of 2,664,911, of wool are produced in this coun- (Continued on page 11)

County is suffering in many cases because of undesirable varieties. The varieties that have generally succeeded in this county have been Jonathan, Hames, Gano, Delicious, and Stamen Winslow. In the main it has been the lack of proper handling of the fruit. The matter of selection of undesirable varieties, however, is largely a local and individual problem. To a large extent the variety must determine the matter itself upon the basis of what the different varieties have done.

Better Handling Important. It is the consensus of opinion that much more would come to the apple industry if better methods of handling were employed. Many of our varieties are still going on the market at the wrong season. Much of our fruit is deteriorated in quality because of improper storage. Some of our varieties never reach their best quality because they are harvested at the wrong time. Generally we need more information on the handling requirements of individual varieties.

Marketing and Transportation. Because of the tremendous problems that confront the grower of apples and pears of the Northwest, with reference to marketing and handling problems, such as transportation and distribution, a tentative policy cannot be outlined and carried out by any individual state plan along this line.

Through the activities of the Oregon Washington state chambers of commerce, the bankers of these states, as well as the agricultural people are under way at the present time to bring about more unified action on the part of the apple growers of these states.

Coated Efforts Needed. It is believed that through united efforts alone can come improvement in the way of orderly marketing, constructive advertising, and the securing of more adequate freight rates. This conference therefore, goes on record as favoring such endeavors and supports the plan as far as possible in order that through coordinated action on the part of growers some of the fundamental troubles now impossible to handle, because of lack of organization, can be given attention.

Pressing Problems. Some of the problems pressing for immediate solution are: 1. Material reduction in the number of distributors. 2. Possibility of federal inspection system for distributing commodities. 3. Through investigation into the possibilities of bulk shipment and existing practices. 4. The reinstatement of older as a beverage on some basis that will not conflict with our present prohibition laws, thereby creating a market for millions of bushels of apples which since national prohibition, have been needlessly wasted.

5. Collection and presentation of further data looking to a reduction in the freight charges on Northwestern fruit. 6. Further encouragement and extension of the federal inspection service.

Horizontal Resolutions. 1. That all apple trees whose average production is unprofitable be pulled, or top worked when practical. 2. That all growers keep careful records of production costs and financial returns. 3. That all growers avail themselves of every opportunity to attend demonstrations of the O. A. C. Extension Service which we believe will enable them to adopt better cultural methods and materially increase the quantity and quality of their fruits. 4. Recognizing there is a tendency among some of our growers to be discouraged by the returns of the past two seasons which is apt to result in neglect of their orchards, we suggest that any grower finding it impossible to give his orchard the proper care necessary to produce good clean, marketable fruit, quit the business at once. Poorly cared for orchards will always be unprofitable to the grower and a nuisance to those investing their time and money in an effort to produce good fruit. 5. That all growers pool their orders for supply material and other supplies when practical to do so. The Timber Apple Growers Association has effected a material saving to their growers in this respect. We recommend that other districts, not otherwise organized, organize a purchasing association and pool their orders with the Timber Association in getting the benefit of manufacturer's prices and for local shipments. 6. It is the belief of this committee that where no selling organizations are actually existing, that group selling by growers would be highly beneficial as this would enable such growers to have orders of their number at the distant end of their product in the market and that normal prices are secured. 7. We recognize the importance of federal inspection and inspection certificates and insist that the State Board of Horticulture arrange with the Federal Bureau of Inspection for an inspector for this county for season of 1924. 8. And agree to give such support to local inspection as our crop yield will permit. The secretary of this committee is instructed to forward a copy of this