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And Wednesday



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One teaspoon of the solution added to 2 tablespoons of tepid water applied with a toothbrush, is sufficient for each application at 15 minutes intervals. Do not rinse the mouth after using.

This solution applied daily preserves and beautifies the teeth, extricates tartarous adhesion, produces a pearl-like whiteness, arrests decay and induces a healthy action in the gums. To be used as a general dentifrice, every evening.

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Made from pure Roots and Herbs only—nothing injurious
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Boy Scout Model
EVEREADY
FLASHLIGHT

—the very newest in convenience—

\$2.50, complete

L. & L. Drug Co.

10 Years Ago
Today

Walter Pierce, a regent of O. A. C., returned home from a meeting in Portland.

Boy Scout Model
EVEREADY
FLASHLIGHT

—the very newest in convenience—

\$2.50, complete

L. & L. Drug Co.

Recommendations of The Fifth Annual Economic Conference

(Continued From Page Six)

was about as follows in the United States:

1919 to 1920	462,000
1920 to 1921	466,000
1921 to 1922	466,000
1922 to 1923	466,000
1923 to 1924	479,000
1924 to 1925	479,000
1925 to 1926	479,000

It appears that the decrease in farm population began before the World war and before the years of recent farm depression, but was particularly rapid since 1922. The net population movement from farms in Oregon, however, has been comparatively small and appears to have about run its course.

The machinery outlook is that from present indications wholesale prices on machinery will not differ from the prices of 1927. The committee is of the opinion that farm machinery prices have now become substantially stabilized at current levels.

The state outlook for farm land values is more favorable than it has been at any time since 1920, and demand for farm leases appears to be improving.

Oregon land values did not go as high as old land values in the United States as a whole between 1910 and 1920, and have declined less since 1920. The decline in Oregon land values apparently has about been checked. Taking 1913 land values as 100 per cent, Oregon values by 1920 had risen to 130 per cent, dropped by 1923 to 115 per cent, dropped in 1924 only 2 per cent, in 1925, 3 per cent, in 1926, 3 per cent and 1927 only 1 per cent. Good plow land in Oregon, however, has increased in value since 1925.

This state-wide condition is substantially the condition in Union county, according to your committee.

There are now in Union county no significant factors in operation, such as the establishing of additional acreage in production or production improvements through extensive irrigation or drainage enterprises. On the other hand there are significant developments on the individual ranches of the county. Attention is called to the economic advantages of the rapid expansion in sweet clover, both in its relation to improved pastures and therefore more favorable livestock conditions, and its effect on a more fundamental situation, namely, the improved fertility of the soil. The development of more extensive operations in dairy production and farm flocks of sheep is noted and viewed as a sound economic development. Attention is called to the relative advantages of fully large sections of Union county in the matter of cherry and apple orcharding.

In the opinion of the committee the agricultural credit situation in the county is satisfactory so far as capital investments are concerned. It is likewise noted that operating credits are improved. From 1920 to 1925 interest payment was slow, as were also tax payments. The situation is now improved and the general financial picture of the county no far as agriculture is concerned is upon a substantial basis.

Improved roads have brought about two undesirable conditions, namely, impeding of truck crops and eggs to local markets to compete with home-grown products. The committee looks with favor upon the completion of the railroad line from Bend to Klamath Falls which brings the California markets nearer for such products and dairy products as may be developed.

The production of seed so far as practicable is a meritorious enterprise for Union county.

The general economic conference passed the following resolutions:

Whereas, there is now within the state a movement to reduce the automobile license to \$3.00; and whereas, the road program of the state is an obligation payment which must be paid, and whereas, such reduction in the license fee would bring further taxation upon the property;

Be it resolved, that the economic conference of Union county agricultural conference condemn the proposition of such reduction in license fee, and be it further resolved that this committee refer this resolution to the general conference and ask its adoption by them.

Motion was passed asking that the economic conference endorse the home marketing survey as has been discussed in the county by the agricultural committee of the chamber of commerce. This motion was seconded and passed.

CHAS. BOHNENKAMP,
Chairman.

Beef Cattle LIVESTOCK REPORT

The reduction in numbers of beef cattle in Oregon has been marked since 1920. At the present time there are about 420,000 beef cattle in the state. This is about 200,000 less than in 1920. With the present numbers of cattle in the state there seems to be a proper balance between the feed supply and the number of cattle. Much of the feed formerly used by beef cattle has been utilized by the increased number of sheep and dairy cows.

From a long-time viewpoint, the cattle situation is favorable. Cattle prices are expected to remain on a fairly high level during the next three or four years.

This is the time for the cattlemen to lay plans for the future and increase his efficiency so as to be able to stand the depression which is likely to recur in a few years' time. He can do this by continued use of well selected bulls, the saving of a larger number of calves, reducing losses from disease and straying, and management practices that will reduce the cost of wintering.

No new operators should be encouraged to go into the beef cattle business at this time, paying the high prices for breeding stock that would be necessary.

Recommendations of The Fifth Annual Economic Conference

(Continued From Page Six)

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Horse Situation—1928
Horse affairs are adjusting themselves. Government reports show a decrease of a million and a half in the past five years, also that the average of horses in use at the present time is 14 years. The Northwest is the only section of the U. S. raising enough colts to supply their own needs. There have been gathered and shipped to horse products plants over 15,000 saddle horses since May 31, 1927, and 6,000 more are contracted for delivery before March 31, 1928. Foreign countries are now beginning to call on this country for horses.

Would recommend farmers raising enough colts to supply their needs on the farm.

This committee goes on record as favoring the enactment of laws that will stop the stealing of livestock.

(Signed) S. E. Miller
T. B. Johnson
N. C. Donaldson
H. C. Bidwell,
Livestock Committee.

Hogs
The hog industry is passing through the lowest period of its history as a result of expansion of production. Supply and demand reports indicate that no material change in hog prices seems likely until next fall and winter.

For Oregon the production is about 270,000, which is an increase over 1927 of 25,000 head. This production is about 60,000 short of the needs of the state. From the feed standpoint the present number is ample and probably a little excessive to insure a profit in the business.

We do not recommend any increase in the number of hogs produced in Union county. Enough hogs should be raised to take proper care of farm wastes, skim milk and home-grown feed grains where desirable. Farmers who do not have grain on their farms should not raise hogs. Any changes that are made should not be to increase the number, but to decrease the cost of production through the use of better breeding stock, saving more pigs per litter, control of diseases and more efficient feeding and management to place more hogs on the market during the period of high prices in March and August.

Sheep
Sheep numbers continue to increase and prospects indicate a lamb crop for 1928 somewhat larger than a year ago. The number of sheep and lambs in the United States continued to increase during 1927, and on Jan. 1, 1928, the number was estimated at 44,545,000 head. This is an increase of 6.5 per cent over the previous year, and the largest number in 16 years.

The world figures would indicate that practically all countries are increasing their numbers of sheep. The outlook for wool appears favorable. Supplies abroad are light. Foreign markets continue selling domestic types of wool below the better differentials from foreign prices, and no further restrictions in general business conditions seem probable in the near future.

All statistical information indicates that wool is in a firm condition. It must be remembered, however, that wool prices could be influenced by factors which cannot be measured statistically.

The number of sheep in Oregon on Jan. 1, 1928, was about 25,000 head. This industry, with an average lamb and wool crop this year, would return \$75,000 for wool and \$150,000 for lambs, or a total of \$225,000 from the sheep industry in Union county.

So far as numbers of sheep are concerned and the feed supply, the balance at the present time is about on the proper basis. Considered from a long-time standpoint of 10 or 15 years, the business has always been a profitable one. On the other hand, during those years there have been one or two years that have been very unprofitable. It is hazardous for the man to go into the sheep business who is not in position to survive the depression years.

Would not recommend an increase in sheep unless the flock owner is properly prepared to care for them, and with sufficient range available to carry them.

Some flock owners have had losses this year among the older ewes from a type of paralysis. It is the recommendation of this committee that careful feeding of a moderate ration of chopped hay and generous amounts of grain during the fall and winter will assist in avoiding some of these losses. Exercise should also be arranged for, even if necessary to drive the sheep some distance each day to secure it. The amount of grain fed should not exceed 2 pounds per ewe per day.

S. E. MILLER, Chairman.

Poultry POULTRY COMMITTEE REPORT

UNION COUNTY AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

Present Status

The poultry industry in Union county is one of the minor agricultural industries of the county. The value of chickens and eggs produced in 1924 was \$185,210, or slightly less than the census report of 1919.

The county at present does not export eggs and runs on a pretty even keel during recent years as regards supply and demand.

In view of the growing magnitude of the industry in the state and nation, those engaged in the

business are interested in the future of their business. Union County Poultry Outlook. Oregon produces an export surplus of eggs. This surplus is successfully marketed by a state or cooperative poultry producers association. This association protects the producers of all sections by shipping but the surplus rather than glutting home markets and depressing prices.

Oregon egg prices are governed not by Oregon production but by New York prices. The surplus eggs of Oregon comprise such a small part of the total U. S. crop that prices would not be affected either by decreased or moderate increase in production in sections protected by an export marketing organization.

However, Union county would experience the difficulties of export marketing were its poultry industry expanded much beyond the present local market needs. With the major types of agriculture now followed in the county, it would be many years before a large enough surplus would be produced to efficiently carry the overhead of a necessary marketing organization. A small surplus, that with encouragement might easily be produced, would only lower local prices.

The General Situation
The number of hens in the United States was no greater on January 1, 1928 than on the same date one year ago. Egg prices in 1927 were the lowest of any year since 1920. This condition caused many poorly managed farms to quit business. Many sections of the country report a decrease.

Many hatcheries report fewer chicks sold this year than last. Effects of Cold Storage Situation. Low prices and early sales of high quality storage eggs resulted in the cold storage operators and speculators showing a profitable margin in 1927 as compared to heavy losses to two preceding years.

Cold storage holdings of shell eggs on January 1, 1928 was less than a year ago. The above two facts should result in better prices for quality eggs in 1928.

Cold storage holdings of frozen eggs showed a heavy surplus over the preceding five years. This fact may have a tendency to lower prices for undergrade eggs in 1928.

Imports and Exports
There will be practically no import eggs on the American market this year. The supply usually comes from China, but internal disturbance there will exclude this factor.

Exports to South American countries will be slightly increased but the volume involved is a negligible factor in influencing prices.

Winter and Spring Price Spread
Slightly lower winter peak prices and better spring prices is decreasing the price spread of former years. The volume of fresh eggs in the fall, and public confidence in quality storage eggs are factors working to reduce the spread.

This condition forces the producer to realize more of the price he is getting. By keeping the price of eggs within reach of the purse of the average American family—thus serving to increase consumption throughout all of the year.

Consumption Demand for Eggs
Producers of eggs have for years been manufacturing quality on their own farm, but doing nothing to advertise their product.

Last year's low egg prices served to advertise eggs to the consuming public. Consumption of eggs is now the greatest in our history. Business conditions appear to be stable and at least the present rate of consumption should be maintained.

Nation wide publicity campaigns are now underway, by the National Poultry Council, to advertise the food value of eggs. The above facts should prove of value to any established poultry man who may view his poultry business in a pessimistic manner.

Future of Union County Poultry Producers
The outlook for 1928 is quite favorable to the producers of this county.

However his welfare depends more upon the system of management he chooses to follow than upon any yearly, slight variation in the price of his product.

The poultry business is fundamentally sound. The success of the individual producer depends upon his management practices.

Recommendations of the Poultry Group

1. The poultry group endorses the principles of management as outlined in the conference reports of 1927.

2. Undergrade, under-size, dirty and off colored eggs are hard to sell and always bring lower return to the producer. It is recommended that all producers use greater efforts to produce a greater percent of high quality eggs.

3. With local marketing problems being handled by the Union County Poultry Producers Association, it is recommended that producers do the following things to improve egg quality and net price:

1. Gather eggs at least twice daily.

2. Use greater effort to keep nest material clean.

3. Keep eggs in cool room of uniform temperature.

4. It is recommended that no material increase in the poultry industry in the county be advocated at this time, without a thorough understanding of the complex market condition that would arise.

A. L. VOGL, Chairman.

homemakers give to the preparation of meals for their own families.

2. That—since the hillside, fields and roadsides in the G. R. valley abound with trees, shrubbery, vines and flowering plants that can be successfully transplanted and that are already insured to our dry summers and long winters—Union county residents may make of their own homes the most interestingly landscaped community in the state. That every conference member encourage the movement by thus improving his or her own grounds, and pass the inspiration on to the neighbors.

3. That—since equal opportunity for education in our public schools often is handicapped by remediable physical defects—the members of the conference make every effort to encourage co-operation with the county health officials and the soon-to-be-established county health unit for the discovery and correction of these defects.

4. That since the culture, the progress and the pleasure of any community depend upon its accessibility to good books, the members of the Homemakers' department pledge their support to the movement for the restoration of the county library in Union county, and do earnestly solicit the support and assistance of the members of the entire conference to ward this end.

Hazel Scott Phy, Chairman.

Boys and Girls BOYS AND GIRLS CLUBS

During the year 1927 there were 32 clubs organized in Union county with a membership of 230 beginning their work, of this number 132 completed their work and filed their final reports with the State club leader. This was an increase of 65 per cent in both enrollment and completion over that of 1926. Union county now leads all other Eastern Oregon counties in this work.

The quality of the work done by the club members was high as indicated by their exhibits at the Union Stock Show, State fair and Pacific International.

At the Union Stock Show exhibits owned and showed by live-stock club members now make up an important part of the show and are able to compete successfully with adult exhibitors. The general club exhibits at the State fair this year compared favorably with that of any county. Many awards and much favorable comment were secured by this exhibit. The live-stock club exhibit at the Pacific International in the Northwest was in first prize and total money awarded.

Boys and girls' clubs in Union county can not increase much in membership except through better organization, as the county superintendent and county agent are now giving about the maximum amount of their time to the organization of this work. This work this year has been materially aided by parents, older club members, granges, parent teachers associations and commercial clubs in securing leaders and in helping with the general work of the clubs.

We wish gratefully to acknowledge the support of the Oregon State and county agents, and to all the club members who have helped in the organization of their club.

Since the Oregon Agricultural college maintains for club members throughout the state a two week's summer school to be held on its campus and since many of our Union county members in the past have received much benefit from this school, this conference approves the sending of club members to summer school whenever possible.

Union county was fortunate in having scholarships for the 1927 summer school offered by the following: The Union Stock Show, The Union Hardware company, Cove Commercial club, Cove Citizens and the Timber community. In addition to these the personal Marie Tamm Memorial Scholarship by Dr. W. T. Phy.

The county club has again seen fit to appropriate \$200 for a county club exhibit at the State fair in 1928 thus giving 10 club members of Union county a chance to compete for club prizes in competition with other Oregon counties.

We recommend that this exhibit be put on at the State fair under the auspices of the Superintendent, State and county agents. We extend the County Court our thanks for its support to these young people. We recommend a county-wide picnic to be held at Union Experiment Station, to be arranged by the county school superintendent and county agent and the superintendent of the experiment station. We particularly recommend that all club projects of the county coincide so far as possible with the county-wide program of this economic conference and that the club program thus be linked up with the program of the adults.

At the 1927 conference the membership goal was set at the 200 mark. This number was exceeded by 20. If we are to attain the 200 mark in 1928 more local leaders must be secured and further individual support obtained from the parents. Organized community effort must also be expended in organizing other clubs.

At the boys and girls members conference held in February 24th club members voted a unanimous vote of thanks to the Union County chamber of commerce and the domestic science department of the La Grande High school for the excellent banquet given to them on the evening of February 24th.

Since club work is in charge of the county school superintendent and county agent, both of these men are devoting much of their time to this work. We extend to them the appreciation of the conference.

Mrs. Lloyd Pierce,
Frank McKennon,
E. A. Sayre,
J. E. Mills.

Farm Crops FARM CROPS WHEAT

No increased acreage in wheat is recommended. The growing of more legumes, like alfalfa, and sweet clover is strongly recommended for including in a crop rotation with wheat. The production of good soils of the county can be greatly increased by the growing of legumes. It not only increases yields of wheat but also increases the protein content and improves it in milling quality.

Hybrid 28 and Fortyfold are the best standard winter wheat varieties. Federation and Hard Federation are the most productive spring wheats. Due to wet weather last fall, spring wheat plantings in 1927 in Union county will be greater than normal. Care should be taken to test for germination all wheat that was not dry last fall when thrashed. Germination tests will be made free of charge by the U. S. Seed Laboratory of the Oregon Experiment Station at Corvallis, but samples should be sent in early, through the county agent.

Careful seed bed preparation pays, and only clean seed, treated for smut should be used.

Foot Rot Disease
We recommend that the investigations of the cause of and remedy for the so-called foot rot disease of wheat be continued. The disease is apparently slowly increasing and is causing considerable injury to winter wheat in some sections. Because it does not seriously affect the spring wheat, a good spring variety like Federation might be substituted for winter wheat in infested localities where practicable.

Oats
Market oats in field trials in 1927 produced good yields. The variety is immune from smut, does not need to be treated, and should probably become the standard variety for most soils of the county. Minnesota 281 Improved American, or Victory, may be higher yielding varieties on wet sub-irrigated or irrigated land.

Barley
Barley is more productive than oats in Union county, and may profitably replace that crop on many farms. Trebil is the best variety.

Weed Eradication
Farmers of Union county are urged to cooperate with the county agent in conducting demonstration trials of the best methods of weed eradication, especially wild morning glory. Less weeds mean higher yields of all farm crops and more profit.

Corn
The best corn variety known at present for Union county is Wisconsin number 28. Corn where it can be grown, is the best slage crop.

Potatoes
No increased acreage of potatoes is recommended for Union county. Continued increased plantings for certified seed are recommended for growers who are willing to take the care necessary to carefully rogue out all diseased plants.

Hay and Forage
The alfalfa acreage should at least be maintained and possibly increased enough to meet any increased demand for feed. An ample supply of hay in the county is very desirable, because practically all of it is consumed on the farm. A hay shortage in any year results in a heavy expense to most farmers.

Alfalfa seed production in Union county should be encouraged, especially of the hardy varieties like Grinnell.

Sweet Clover
The sweet clover acreage in Union county is increasing. It is a valuable pasture plant and a good soil improver. Farmers are asked to cooperate with the county agent in:

(a) Reporting number of stock each acre will feed.

(b) Furnishing samples for testing protein content of wheat grown after sweet clover.

(c) Reporting wheat yields after sweet clover.

When sweet clover is used in a rotation with wheat, care should be taken to harvest the crop before it seeds. Sweet clover and in wheat is a very objectionable mixture.

Permanent Pastures
With a favorable outlook for an increase in the number of dairy cows and in farm flocks of sheep, more attention should be paid to the establishment of permanent grass pastures. Farmers are urged to study the results of the pasture experiments on the Union station and the demonstration trials now being conducted by farmers in cooperation with the county agent.

Root Crops
The growing of root crops should be encouraged. When slage is not available roots will prove profitable as a succulent feed for dairy cows. They are also valuable in a poultry ration. Consult the Union station for recommended varieties.

J. A. Gaskill, chairman,
D. E. Stephens, secretary.

HARMONICA BUSINESS

NEW YORK (AP)—Wanted:—A war or so to increase the harmonica business. Dr. Will Hober of Berlin, says that the demand for the output of his musical factories, founded in 1856, has been up and down with the activities of wars. He's here to look over the situation in this hemisphere.

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California Educator Advises The Super-Bright Child to Go Slow

By ARTHUR GOULD
(Assistant Sup't. of Schools, Los Angeles)

Many educators believe that such a hurried type of education has its perils both for the child and for society. Such young children may easily absorb what books and teachers have to offer, but at these points where subjects of a broad general sort are to be taken they gain no real basic understanding of the meaning of the work.

Furthermore, throughout their courses they will associate with students much older than themselves. Real comradeship seldom develops under such circumstances. They often acquire thus a habit of social isolation that may always be a handicap to their greatest usefulness.

Such pupils, too, have a tendency to become academic because they have had time to do little but study books. Often after a brilliant high school and college career in books they disappoint all promises of their school days and are not heard of again.

What can we do for these children? Let us induce them to make haste slowly and explore a little broadly. Let them participate in the rich offerings of the schools in art, music and manual activities in shops and laboratories. Induce them to become as human as possible with a breadth of appreciation and outlook that will make real leaders in school and afterwards.

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