

OVER THE VALLEY

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Art Exhibit at Valeria—It was such an interesting exhibit held last Friday at the Valeria school, where Mrs. Zilpha Howell is the teacher.

Merville Cemetery association for the annual Memorial day dinner to be held at Summerville. This event is looked forward to by people of town and country, from one year to another.

Lake following her operation for the removal of her appendix, has recovered splendidly and was able to go home last week.

W. L. Buckner, who has been making his home with his daughter, Mrs. Raymond Wiest and family, of Orick, has recently rented a small place near La Grande and has moved on to it.

Not Well—J. B. Lindsey, of Grange Hall, who has been in poor health for some months, remains about the same, and does not seem to gain very rapidly.

From Waiser—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hughes, of Waiser, Ida., came to the valley to visit among their many relatives hereabouts, and especially to attend the birthday celebration of pioneer J. H. Standley, of the Iowa district.

On Business—Lloyd Pierce, prominent sheep man of the Hot Lake vicinity, was a business visitor in Portland the first of the week.

Returns Home—Rev. S. E. Smutz has returned to his home at Joseph following several weeks spent as a patient at Hot Lake. Rev. Smutz, who is related to the several Smutz families in this valley, is pastor of the Methodist church at Joseph.

Have Sneak Day—The seniors of the Imbler High school observed their annual sneak day Wednesday. Accompanied by Principal J. W. King they went up Catherine creek a few miles, spent the day picnicking, with a weiner roast at noon.

Hears of Marriage—Mrs. Clarence Brown, of near Elgin, has received word of the marriage of her sister, Betty Holscher to Charles S. Gordon, of Freewater. They plan to make their home in that city.

Guests—Mr. and Mrs. Ray Chensault, of Seattle, Wash., are in the valley making a visit at the home of his father, I. Chensault, in the Valeria district.

Perfect Records—Schools over the valley are closing and teachers are sending in their annual reports, according to County Superintendent Sayre. The following pupils are reported thus far as having been neither absent nor tardy during the past year:

Indian Creek, Juanita Bussner, Hindman, Dovey Buckner, Starkey Camp school, Donald Myers, Noye Noland, William Jackson and James Jackson.

Here For Visit—Mrs. Virginia Hulac and her young son, David, are here from Sheridan, Ore., making a visit at the home of her sister, Mrs. Ray Blockland at Island City, her aunt, Mrs. C. H. Bidwell, also of Island City and with her many friends hereabouts.

Very Ill—We have been asked to state that the condition of Ralph Haller, of Union, who has been seriously ill of

acute dilation of the heart, and thyroid trouble, is reported as being very little improved. It will be several weeks before he will be able to leave the sanatorium.

In La Grande—Mrs. John Wagoner, of Summerville, was in La Grande where she attended the Royal Neighbors convention for the Eastern Oregon district Thursday.

Visit—Mrs. Norvell Martin, of The Dalles, has been visiting with her cousin Mrs. T. B. Johnson, who lives in lower Cove. Mrs. Martin stopped off here while en route to Blackfoot, Idaho for a visit.

Last Day Picnic—Patrons of the Iowa school are planning for their annual school picnic, which is to be held next Friday, May 20, at Riverside park in La Grande. This marks the close of the present year of school.

Conclude Visit—Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Tippett left Monday morning for their home in Wichita, Kan., following a very brief visit at the home of their uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Standley, of the Iowa district.

(Continued on Page Four)

Seed Growing Fascinating

The average gardener who buys his little package of flower or vegetable seed gives little thought to the interesting story behind them. But seed, some of them so tiny that they are almost invisible, have made a huge industry in the United States.

Seed raising is done by specialists. These men are gardeners who devote hundreds of acres of land to a certain type of flower or vegetable, and who value the plant not for its fruit or blossom, but solely for the seed produced.

"The raising of seed is indeed an art," Floyd Bradley, nationally known seedman, opines. "Because of varying climatic conditions in various parts of the world, and because of peculiarities of plants, many foreign countries can produce better seed of certain plants than seedmen in the United States. For that reason many varieties are imported from other countries."

"Take cabbage and cauliflower for instance—the Danes, because of their long experience with these plants, and the favorable climatic conditions in Denmark, produce the best cabbage and cauliflower seed in the world. The best sweet corn seed in the world is grown by Charles Clark, at Wakeman, Ohio.

"In flowers, the best zinnias seed are raised by an Englishman just outside of Los Angeles. He has 140 acres devoted to this and other flow-

ers. The best sweet pea seed in the world are raised at Tompoc, Cal."

After a crop of seed has been raised and cured, the seed find their way into the hands of distributors. The method in which they are tested in the distributors' plants is interesting. Some of the larger seed companies handle from 3,000 to 5,000 different kinds and grades. Before they can be put on the market they must be tested for germination quality and to determine whether they are true to type.

Bradley has a special germinator in which seed are submitted to moisture and induced to sprout. The seed are wrapped in blotters, about 50 to each blotter, and placed in the germinator where the warm, moist air soon causes them to show signs of life. Periodically they are inspected and a note made on the blotter of the number sprouted. In this way can be determined the germination qualities of each lot of seed received.

Another quality of seed from the same lot is planted in pots. The plants which grow from these seed are observed for their "true to type" qualities.

"Frequently," Bradley says, "pollen from another type plant of the same species finds its way to the seed grower's lot. This pollen fertilizes his plants and the resulting seed from his crop will produce a flower or fruit with mixed characteristics of both plants. This is often observed in corn. The ear bears both white and yellow kernels."

After the seed is tested for its production qualities, it is then weighed and packed for distribution. This process is almost entirely mechanical.

A delicate scale that will divide a pound into 2,000 parts is brought into use. The seedman determines from the cost of the seeds just how many he should include in a package to pay him. He divides a pound of seed by this scale into the required number of packages.

Then another machine is brought into play. It has a die which holds just enough seed to make up the weight determined on the scales. Seeds are fed into a hopper above the machine and from there on fill-paper, closing and sealing of the packages automatic. The amount of seed in each package does not vary more than 10 per cent above or below the set standard previously determined.

These machines can turn out 30,000 packages of seed in an eight hour day and large seed houses turn out from 150,000 to 240,000 a day during the rush season.

Sheep Outlook Is Given

At the close of 1931, the farm price of sheep in Oregon was about one-half of the average in December from 1926 to 1930. On Dec. 15, wool was down to 48 per cent and lambs 41 per cent of the average for that

A GRANDE RONDE VALLEY HOME



The above is a picture of the country home of F. G. Potratz, mid-way between Pleasant Grove and Summerville. The home is one of the attractive ones in that section of the valley. It was the former home of the late W. A. Baker and Mrs. Baker, prominent valley residents prior to their passing.

month from 1928 to 1930. For the whole country in per cent of the 1910 to 1914 average, sheep were 55, lambs 71 and wool 72.

The demand for lamb has not declined as much as the demand for other meats. Although some improvement might come with better business conditions, it is also probable that lamb will meet more competition from other meats because of larger supplies.

Wool prices have been declining almost continuously since 1928 with recoveries short-lived. World wool production has been heavy for several years. Import requirements for this country have declined with increased production here, and are now so small that any further decline in demand without a corresponding decrease in production would limit the effectiveness of the tariff.

Low prices for lambs and wool, however, together with unfavorable climate, feed, and credit conditions in the western range sheep country may start the sheep production cycle downward for the country's record peak of 53,912,000 head reached on Jan. 1, 1932. This is 80 per cent more than the low point of 10 years ago, and 2 per cent more than a year ago. The number of old ewes was larger but of young ewes considerably smaller, than a year ago.

The winter to date has been rather divide and in Texas it has been rela-

unfavorable in general west of the Rocky mountains, but east of the lively mild. These conditions indicate no increase in the total spring lamb crop despite the larger number of sheep on hand. The exact size of the crop, of course, will depend much upon conditions during the next three months. —Agricultural Outlook.

A SEASONABLE RECIPE

Berry Minute Tapioca Two cups fresh berries. One-half cup quick cooking tapioca. One-fourth teaspoon salt. One and one-half cups hot water. One teaspoon butter. One and one-half cups berry juice. One-half cup sugar. One tablespoon lemon juice. All measurements are level. Crush berries, strain to taste. Add tapioca and salt to water and cook in double boiler 15 minutes, or until the tapioca is clear, stirring frequently. Add butter, berry juice and sugar. Remove from fire, add berries and lemon juice, chill until firm. Serve with whipped cream in sherbet glasses. This serves eight.

Under the heading "Prize Lamb Doing Well," the Sunday Oregonian had the following to say about a prominent Union county 4-H club boy: Clayton Fox of Union county is finding a great deal of satisfaction in the development of the prize Lincoln ewe that he won last year as first prize in this division at the state fair. "The lamb now weighs 118 pounds and sheared 14 1/2 pounds," Clayton said in a recent report to Ernest Holmington of Polk county, who awarded the prize lamb. "At this time it is the fattest and in the best flesh of any ewe or lamb that I have ever had or shown. I am planning on showing the Lincoln fleece in the 4-H club wool show at Portland."

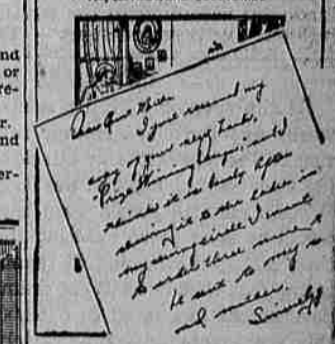
County superintendent of schools, E. A. Sayre, is announcing two new 4-H clubs which have recently been organized. These are:

Greenwood school, La Grande. Division I, sewing; president, Loretta Knight, vice president, Marion Safferson, secretary, Margaret Young, local leader, Mrs. Edna Anson. The club has 16 members.

The Cove Garden club; president, Leroy Wilson, vice president, Donald Miller, Secretary, Gale Mills, local leader, Miss Stella Edvalson. There are six members in this club.

At a recent school program put on at the grade school in Union, Prof. Cecil Griggs, Smith Hughes instructor at their high schools presented a group of pupils with the achievement pins signifying they had completed a full year's work.

Prize Winning Designs



See this book—gives 14 actual cutting patterns of new and unusual patchwork, and applique quilts. Shows in colors many other designs. Only \$2.50. The Colonial Company 3950 Main St. Kansas City, Mo.

Guests—Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Kennedy, of Medical Springs, have as their house guests at present their relatives, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Peterson, of Astoria. Mrs. Kennedy and Mrs. Peterson are sisters. Mr. Peterson has not been well recently, and it was thought this higher altitude might prove to be beneficial to him.

Engagement Announced—The announcement of the engagement of Miss Lily Nordgren and Floyd M. Edwards is of especial interest to the many friends of Mr. Edwards in Union county. The announcement was made at a bridge party given last week in Corvallis and was attended by a group of women associated with the bride-elect on the faculty of the Oregon State college, and some relatives. Mr. Edwards made many friends in this locality during the years when he was stationed at the Eastern Oregon Experiment station, having charge of one of the departments of livestock. It is stated that the wedding will be an event of early summer. Mr. Edwards is now stationed at Albany.

Memorial Day Dinner—Plans were set in motion Saturday at the annual meeting of the Sum-

ON THE AIR

Monday, May 16 7:00 a. m.—Good Morning Meditations led by Dr. E. W. Warrington. 7:15, Phonograph records. 7:30-8:00, Scanning the headlines. 8:30, Organ concert by Byron Arnold. 10:00, Home Economics Observer: 10:05, Tomorrow's meals; 10:18, Food facts and fancies; 10:33, How's and why's of housekeeping; 10:47, The magazine rack. 11:00, Uncle Sam at your service. 11:15, Morning matinee. 12:10, In the day's news; 12:23, "Selecting an Irrigation Pumping Plant." Arthur S. King; 12:35, market reports, crops and weather forecast. 1:00 p. m., Around the campus. 1:30, Organ concert from Fox-Whiteville theatre. 2:00-2:30 Homemaker Hour: 2:05, The Old Song Book, Luke Roberts and Byron Arnold; 2:20, "Oregon Products for Oregonians," Mrs. G. D. Benton. 5:55 p. m., Market reports—second broadcast of wheat and livestock. 6:30, Fox-Whiteville theatre organ. 6:30, Farm Hour: 6:31, In the day's news; 6:45, Market reports and weather forecast. 7:00, "This Interesting Universe of Ours: The Metallurgy of the Concentration of Minerals," Prof. T. M. Bains Jr. 7:15-8:00, The Oregon Loggers 8:00-8:15, "The Empire of Sportsmanship," Captain Frank Winch.

1:00 p. m., Around the Campus. 1:15, "Speech Usages that Perfect," L. B. Baldwin. 1:30, Organ program from Fox-Whiteville theatre. 2:00-3:00, Homemaker hour: 2:05, Home Management; "Cutting Poodies," Mrs. Jessamine C. Williams. 5:55 p. m., Market reports—second broadcast of wheat, wool and livestock. 6:00, Fox-Whiteville theatre organ. 6:30, Farm Hour: 6:31, In the day's news; 6:45, Market reports and weather forecast. 7:00, "This Interesting Universe of Ours: The Metallurgy of the Concentration of Minerals," Prof. T. M. Bains Jr. 7:15-8:00, The Oregon Loggers 8:00-8:15, "The Empire of Sportsmanship," Captain Frank Winch.

1:00 p. m., Around the campus. 1:30, Organ program from Fox-Whiteville theatre. 2:00, Homemaker hour: 2:05, Law and the Home; "A Homemaker Interviews a Lawyer," Prof. J. Lloyd LeMaster. 5:55 p. m., Market reports—second broadcast of wheat and livestock. 6:30, Farm Hour: 6:31, In the day's news; 6:45, Market reports and weather forecast; 7:15, "Rehearsal in Connection with Oregon Forage Resources," Prof. C. R. Hyslop. 7:30-8:00, Concert by the college Cadet band. Wednesday, May 18 7:00 a. m., Good Morning Meditations led by Rev. Paul P. Petticoat. 7:15, Phonograph records. 7:30-8:00, Scanning the headlines. 8:30, Home Economics Observer: 10:05, Tomorrow's meals; 10:18, Food facts and fancies; 10:33, How's and why's of housekeeping; 10:47, The magazine rack. 11:00, Better Health, U. S. Public Health Service. 12:00 (noon) Farm Hour: 12:10, In the day's news; 12:20, "The Motor Vehicle Operator and Our Traffic Laws," Harry C. Graves; 12:35, Market reports, crops and weather forecast.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK GIVES EFFECTS OF PAY ROLLS ON FARM INCOME

That fluctuations in factory payrolls in the United States affect farm income in Oregon materially is indicated by a report on the agricultural outlook just released by L. R. Brethaupt, agricultural economist of the Oregon State college extension service. The volume of production of Oregon farm products is another factor which affects cash income from year to year, which was estimated at \$124,000,000 average from 1926 to 1930. A gain of about five per cent a year was made from 1924 to 1929 in the gross cash income of Oregon's farms from crop and animal production, says the circular. During this period of increasing agricultural in-

come, "industrial payrolls were growing larger and the physical volume of production in Oregon increased about four per cent a year."

This period of increasing farm income was brought to an end abruptly two years ago, according to the report, although production continued to increase in 1930 and fell off only moderately in 1931. The situation is illustrated by a chart in the circular which shows that farm income in Oregon dropped from 109 per cent of the 1928-30 average for the 1929 output to 84 per cent for the 1930 output, and to about 55 per cent for the 1931 production. The decline in factory payrolls was only slightly less severe.

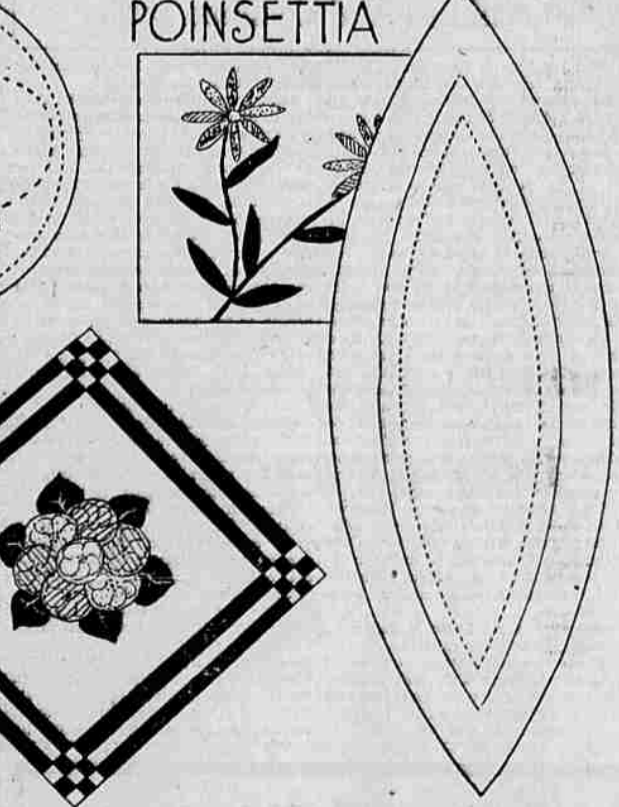
In considering the 1932 farm income outlook, the statement says that crop conditions are more promising now than a year ago, which might boost production somewhat, but "improvement in Oregon's cash farm income depends largely upon higher farm prices."

The index of factory payrolls in February was only 62 per cent of the 1925-25 average, or approximately one-half as much as from 1925 to 1929. This situation has caused a weak demand and low purchasing power for farm products. Taking account of minor products not included in the government estimates, the average value of crops and livestock sold from Oregon's farms from 1929 to 1930 was placed at \$124,000,000. In addition it was estimated that the value of farm products used for food in the farm homes was \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000 not including the value of crops used for feed and seed on the farms.

Methods For Treating Hog Parasites "The oil spray treatment is perhaps the most common method of treating swine affected with biting lice. Any kind of crude oil will kill these parasites," states Dean E. E. Wagner of the Washington State college division of veterinary medicine. "The hog oiling post is also of value. It consists briefly of a post around which has been wrapped a number of layers of padding material in which has been poured crank-oil oil in sufficient quantity to moisten the packing on the post. Hogs will come to this spot and rub against the oily object and treat themselves to some extent. By this method they are able to keep down the number of parasites considerably. "Another method that is often recommended is the wallow method. By this I do not mean the old mud wallow, which is a menace to the health of all animals and should be eliminated from the hog production program. I have in mind that method which provides a cement container filled partially with water and partially with a good medicant. In this the hogs may lie and be treated quite satisfactorily for various skin diseases."

as well as a 3-inch border. This will require about 1/6 yard of each of seven flower colors, orchid, rose, pink, blue, apricot, gold and yellow, 2 1/6 yards green, 4 1/2 yards white, 3/4 yard for border. The petals for the Poinsettia are all to be different prints and the centers yellow. Use a 17-inch or 18-inch block of unbleached muslin. Twenty blocks with a 6-inch border will make a quilt 80x97. Stems are best made of bias fold. Sew them and the leaves first, and then the flowers in graceful position—they need not all be alike. The pattern for the petal is inside the one for the leaf and smaller. One-third of a yard of green, 8 inches each, of 13 different prints, 1 1/2 inches of yellow and 5 yards of muslin are required.

Our Prize Quilt for Today



Both of these patterns are lovely—so colorful, yet take very small pieces for the design. For the Corsage Bouquet, cut 7 circles of different colors, baste them on in a harmonious arrangement, with six soft green leaves as shown. Applique with invisible stitches, then outline the petals in black or color and use French knots in yellow or black for centers. The leaves may have black or green veins. A 12-inch block is best and 30 blocks, set straight with strips and squares. These strips should be cut 1 1/2 inches wide and the length of the block—use 2 of color and 1 of white between the blocks, and a nine-patch of inch-and-a-half squares at the corner. To make a quilt about 75x50 you will need 49 white and 98 green strips, 100 white squares and 50 green,

4-H Club Notes

At the exhibition of art held last Friday by the pupils of the Valeria school, the 4-H club work was exhibited also, and it was a very excellent display. The members of this club, having completed their year's work, are anxiously waiting for their achievement pins. Mrs. Zilpha Howell, teacher of the school, is the local leader of this club.

From the Enterprise paper, we learn that 25 boys and girls clubs will be in operation in that county this year as a result of the organization work done recently by their county agent, N. C. Donaldson, assisted by Leonard J. Allen, assistant state club leader, and Miss Helen Cowgill, also state assistant leader who is in charge of the girls' clubs. Their plan was to organize the clubs, in domestic arts for girls and in farm or garden projects for the boys, in the spring and continue them through to the county and state fair time in the fall. Each club member has a project on which he keeps a detailed record, showing all the expenses and receipts, so the club work gives practical and well-rounded experience.

A very neat exhibition of sewing done by the 4-H club members of Mrs. Sid Vaden's eighth grade girls was shown in their room in the high school at Union Wednesday afternoon. The club consists of 14 girls and they have completed their work 100 per cent with first place for work done going to Vivian Anderson, Marion Buleck, who has done outstanding work through the year, finished both division I and division II of the 4-H sewing project. They are given until September to have everything completed and plan to send in their reports soon.

A state-wide campaign to reduce fire hazards on Oregon farms was officially launched by more than 19,000 4-H club boys and girls Monday night when Gov. Julius Meier spoke on the weekly radio program over station KOAC. A meeting was also extended by state fire marshal, A. H. Averill, whose office is sponsoring this special campaign, and the plan of the campaign was explained by L. B. Davis, assistant state fire marshal. The campaign has taken the form of a contest, having for the goal two scholarships at the summer conference at Oregon State college in June. One of these is for a girl, and one for a boy. They must, in order to win, turn in the best report of a survey of the hazards found at his or her home and what has been done to eliminate them before June 1. The contest slogan is "Make The Best Barber."

Losses from fires on farms in Oregon last year amounted to \$1,879,000, and state club leader, H. Seymour, believes that through this campaign the figure should be lowered this year. Prof. W. J. Gilmore and G. R. Hyslop of the state college and Mr. Davis have prepared a bulletin "Farm Fire Hazards and Their Elimination," which will be mailed to each 4-H club member very shortly. This is to be studied carefully by the boys and girls and then followed by the survey.

STATEMENT of the Condition of the First National Bank of La Grande May 10, 1932

ASSETS:	
Loans & Discounts	912,953.35
U. S. Bonds	76,350.00
Other Bonds, Warrants, etc.	170,022.10
Real Estate & Furniture	70,348.85
Cash Assets—	
Due from Banks	290,187.99
Cash on Hand	80,717.06
	370,905.05
LIABILITIES:	
Capital	125,000.00
Surplus & Undivided Profits	25,100.31
Rediscounts	35,140.39
Deposits	1,415,338.15
	\$1,600,578.85

Strong in Resources Conservative in Management Progressive in Policy THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK La Grande, Oregon