

Grain Charges Obsolete

Smut Cleaning Rates Based on Old Method Unfair to Growers is Plea

A new method of determining smut dockage on grain shipped to terminal elevators which will conform to modern methods of cleaning and be more equitable to the producer, is advocated by George R. Hyslop, chief in farm crops at Oregon State College.

In recent years a washing process of smut removal has entirely replaced the old scouring dry cleaning method of former years, yet the old procedure of calculating the smut dockage by use of a sample recorer is still in use.

This scouring process always removed enough of the bran in addition to the smut to increase the dockage, materially, says Professor Hyslop. On trials covering 5000 tons of wheat the smut dockage assessed by the grain inspection department amounted to 1.62 per cent while the actual loss of dry matter amounted to but 1.02 per cent.

Another reason for a change in method, Professor Hyslop points out, is the reduced cost of cleaning under the washing system as compared with the former process. In the old days when it was necessary to put the grain through the cleaning as much as three times, the public service commission established charges that are now out of all proportion to the actual cost of cleaning by washing.

At present a higher charge is made for badly smutted wheat, while in actual practice a single washing is uniformly used, Hyslop finds. Studies made by department of agriculture specialists showed that charges of 35 cents a ton were made on wheat that cost but slightly in excess of 12 cents a ton to wash. The extra charge for sacked grain should also be eliminated, believes Hyslop, as all grain is now unsacked for shipment whether it needs cleaning or not.

Moro School Notes

Miss Cole's room, with perfect attendance, was winner of the banner for the sixteenth week.

Scouts Tommy Fraser, Melvin Hanson, and Donald Davis attended the Court of Honor in The Dalles on January 15th and received numerous awards.

All of the Moro faculty attended the local teachers institute at Wasco last Saturday. The next meeting for the teachers of Sherman county will be at Moro in February.

Plans for a student body carnival are in the making. A committee of students with Mr. Tucker in charge is managing the affair. Watch the paper for later announcements.

The Moro Optimist, our local high school paper, received honorable mention in the state contest sponsored by the University of Oregon. The Dayville paper won the cup for first prize in the mimeograph section. According to the judges, this division, in which the Optimist registered, was unusually large this year.

Grass Valley came out of the struggle a little better than Moro last Friday night, when their boys defeated our team 23 to 5, and the girls tied on a 11 to 11 score.

The lineup for the girls was: Peetz and A. Powell, centers; Bryant and P. Powell, forwards; Amidon and Johnson, guards; Ruggles, substitute.

The boys lineup was Amidon, center; K. McDonald and McKinney, forwards; Pluemke and Hastings, guards; B. Miller, D. Burnett, C. Boardman, C. Adams, substitutes.

Farm Pointers

The Pacific coast states lead the entire country in average number of eggs produced per hen.

There are nearly 300,000 boys and 400,000 girls enrolled in some kind of 4-H club work in the United States.

Supplies of good seed are usually scarce, and the wise grower makes his selections and purchase before they are all gone, says the Oregon Experiment station.

December is the month during which modern farmers get out the farm account book and figure up the profit or loss for the year in preparation for a new start January 1st, says the Oregon Experiment station.

A lake vacationer reports tossing scraps of fish to a gull, which the bird caught before they hit the water. This is what is known as refueling in flight.

The first one the information editor sliced open the other morning inquired as follows: "What are the Twin Cities?" Well, how about Walla Walla?

When the office skeptic's calculation of his end-of-the-month balance agreed exactly with the bank's, the other day, he went over it again, more carefully.

Western scientist is experimenting with skirts for trolley cars as noise preventers. He should be able to get plenty of equipment from the country's attics.

Forest Service 21 Years Of Age In December

The North Pacific district of the United States forest service has come of age, according to report of district forester C. M. Granger. Twenty-one years ago, in December, 1908, the Portland headquarters of the national forests of the states of Oregon and Washington had its beginning in what was then the Beck Building, on Broadway and Oak streets. Theodore Roosevelt, a staunch supporter of the forest conservation movement, was then president, and Gifford Pinchot, a member of the famous president's "tennis cabinet", was chief forester at Washington. It was Pinchot who issued the order establishing the North Pacific district headquarters.

The first land to be set aside in the Pacific northwest for forest conservation purposes was the Pacific Forest Reserve in Washington, created by presidential proclamation in 1893. This reserve covered 967,680 acres and was the nucleus of the north Pacific national forest system, which has been expanded to 22 federal forests covering approximately one-fifth of the land area of each of the states of Oregon and Washington.

The early day "forest reserves", as the national forests were then called, were first administered by the department of the interior, but were not placed under any form of supervision until 1897. In 1905, the "reserves" were transferred from the department of the interior to the department of agriculture and placed under the immediate administration of the bureau of forestry. In order to deal on the ground with local forest problems, inspection districts were organized in the west by the bureau in 1907. These were later changed to administrative units known as national forest districts, one of which was the north Pacific district, including the federal forests in Washington and Oregon and in a small portion of northwestern California. The name "forest reserves" was changed to national forests in 1905.

Horseshoe Pitching

No one these days reveals his Americanism so much as he does when he takes to horseshoe pitching. It is the game of the hour. Love of it is not confined to Virginia, but extends to all 48 states of the Union. Formerly it was the sport of rural folk; now, however, men of the city are quite as much given to it as their brothers in the country, says the Richmond Times-Dispatch. Take a spin any clear evening after working hours through Richmond, Roanoke or Lynchburg and you will find devotees of horseshoe pitching intent upon winning a community championship in the presence of a wildly enthusiastic gallery. Golf is still very popular, as is baseball; there has been evident during the last few months a remarkable croquet revival; for widespread renewal of interest, however, the ancient and honorable game of horseshoe pitching must be awarded the prize.

There seems to be only one sure way of increasing the safety of the submarine, and that is to abolish it altogether. Even as an instrument of war, it is one of which the unrestrained use is generally condemned, says the Philadelphia Ledger. It is a weapon which is directed in the main against non-combatants and of which the effect is felt not by naval or military forces but by civil populations. The history of the World war shows that the submarine, while it can sink an occasional troopship, is virtually powerless against an armored battleship. . . . In the long run, it would seem, lesser naval powers as well as greater would benefit by the abolition of the submarine. But the lesser powers, at least for the present, continue to block all progress in this direction.

When we hear a lot of old fellows we have known a good many years criticizing the young people of today and how fast they live, we have only to remember a few years back and recall how the people of those days conducted themselves. It is quite true they do things now that they did not do then, but it should not be forgotten that they did things then that are not done now, says the Newcastle Times. The majority of people who have reached middle age or a little older have no room to criticize the younger generation. They conveniently forget the faults and remember only the virtues of a generation ago.

I have been reading in a Sunday newspaper how a witch doctor in South Africa administered the powder of a ground-up gramophone record to make a patient talk, the medicine being mixed with water from a railway engine in order that the patient might be set going again, says the London Morning Post. The treatment, which, by the way, was quite successful, seems comic enough; yet it is really no more absurd than those in vogue among the medical profession in this country a few generations ago, or indeed than many rustic cures even now in use.

"Somebody advocates as a good policy not to argue with a fool. But how are we to know that he is a fool until we have argued with him and he disagrees with us?"—Toledo Blade. We give it up, unless the proof is the fact that person number two argues with person number one.

Water Supply Unsafe

Niagara Is Only Source Not Requiring Steam Plant

Falling water as a source of power is fine when it is all right. That it cannot always be relied in is illustrated on the Pacific coast this winter where the municipal plants at Seattle and Tacoma were suffering from a severe shortage of power. They relied too much on water supply. Factories have had to close down or run on short schedules. Street lighting and signs were eliminated and an appeal made by the authorities to all customers to use as little electricity as possible.

In the harbor was a great warship with an electric plant of 190,000 horse power. Appeals were made by the municipalities to have this warship lend its plant in the emergency which appeal has finally been approved.

Niagara, which supplies power in Ontario, is the only water power in this country that can be relied on to such an extent that steam plants need not be constructed for emergency use. It used to be said that the hydro plant owned by the city of Tacoma was in that class. It secured its water from a storage lake fed by the ceaseless snows of Mt. Rainier but the two year drouth in the west proved reliance on even this water power unsafe.

The municipal power plant at Tacoma has steam auxiliary supply equal only to one-eighth of its water power capacity. The municipal plant at Seattle has steam plants in reserve equal only to one-fourth of its water power capacity for all needs if the water does not fail them. It has been a pretty reliable supply heretofore but it failed and caused much discomfort to homes and loss to industry.

Contrasted with this the two companies in Portland have steam plant reserve equal to the entire water power capacity. At Seattle where more than three-fourths of all business is done by privately owned power companies the steam plant reserve was more than equal to the water power capacity. The duplicate investment was made for purposes of safety, just such emergencies as the territory is now facing. Result: The companies at Portland and the private company at Seattle have had no difficulty in meeting the drouth conditions without disturbance to customers.

In New England, New York, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, where water is extensively harnessed for power, the prolonged drouth has seriously curtailed the use of water for power making. This has not disturbed homes and industry because of adequate reserve steam plants to fill the gap, available either directly or through interconnections by the transmission lines.

Ice Business Changes

The electrically operated refrigerating machines have put the natural ice business out of commission. Thirty years ago filling ice houses was an important business at this time of year. The ice harvest in the northern states was a great deal like the fruit harvest with the seasons reversed. Thousands of men were employed for a season that lasted from four to eight weeks. The ice houses around the inland lakes were colossal affairs. Help from the surrounding country was used as far as possible but it was always insufficient. Carloads of the unemployed in the large cities were gathered up and sent to the ice fields. They were known as "hoboes" and were accommodated in large company boarding houses.

They were unreliable help, dodging work and quarreling among themselves. Each ice season had its accompaniment of murder, suicide, theft and small pox cases. The work continued into the summer also. Each ice house had its gang of men and contributed laden cars to the trainload that went to the city each summer day. But now, not even the hotels along the lakes put up their own ice. They have joined the vast army who do it electrically.

If people do not like the crowded conditions in federal prisons, it is easy to keep out of them.

Probably if the full truth were known, there is a vitamin G or H in fried chicken and gravy.

Parents do not have to worry about the children's setting up exercises in the morning. It's the getting up.

If the sleeping car porters feel insulted when offered tips at least they pocket their insults very gracefully.

Do we understand that the underground pipe is to be considered the sign and seal of the new type of diplomat?

Frequently an expert is a man who charges one hundred dollars for doing what anybody else would do for ten.

After all the philanthropic efforts to make penitentiaries pleasant, a prison nutty appears downright ungrateful.

The office cynic says he wouldn't be surprised if the world came to an end shortly, no one having prophesied it of late.

Transatlantic ships have become so fast nowadays you have only four days and a few hours in which to mislay the passport.

Oregon Farm Income; What is The Total?

In the June 5, 1928 issue of the O. S. C. agricultural bulletin data were presented showing great variation in official and unofficial estimates of the value of agricultural production in Oregon. That confusion still exists seems evident from figures recently published. For instance, one newspaper states, "Oregon's farm yield sets new high record; total is \$619,788,000." The "Grand Total Value, 1928" was \$576,269,360 according to the same authority.

Another paper says, "Oregon farmers got, or will get, \$180,000,000 for their products in 1929. This is \$5,000,000 more than the combined value of the state's agricultural products in 1928."

But the "Estimated Cash Income Farm Production" in 1928 for Oregon, as published by the United States department of agriculture was \$122,167,000—quite a different sum than \$576,269,360 or even \$175,000,000. Divided equally among approximately 80,000 Oregon farmers it would provide about \$2000—not around \$3000 or \$10,000 each.

To some extent perhaps, differences in estimates may be accounted for in a tendency not to recognize, or to forget, that farmers use a considerable part of their products on the farm for feed and food. The official estimated gross value of crops for Oregon in 1928 was \$96,075,000 compared to cash income of \$57,608,000. For animal production the gross value was estimated at \$74,307,000 and the cash income at \$64,559,000.

Inasmuch as even official estimates are qualified by the statement that for most of the miscellaneous groups adequate data on production, sales and prices were not available, the question seems a fair one: Oregon farm income; What is it?

The gross income from farm production in Oregon in 1928 was estimated at \$135,505,000 compared to \$122,167,000 of cash income. Products used in the farm homes are included in the gross income, but not in the cash income estimates. The estimated gross income by commodities was reported as follows:

Poultry, dairy products, livestock and bee products, total, \$72,283,000. Field crops, fruits and vegetables, greenhouse products, nursery products, farm gardens, and forest products, total, \$63,222,000. Total value of all crops and animal products is \$135,505,000.

Before the long-predicted saturation point in motor car production has been reached, Queens Borough, N. Y., complains of the saturation point in abandoned old cars. A thousand a month are run or towed to its streets and permanently parked, so far as the owners are concerned.

There are three classes of chewing insects, says Nature Magazine, namely, those that feed upon foliage in the open, those that roll the foliage, and those that feed on the inside of the stems. In addition of course, there are chisellers.

Prevention seems to be fairly well organized against one kind of war. Chinese warnings are warned that if they ever get another of those long wars, they will be deported to their own country.

There is no crime of having no crime. The number of European emigrants to America as promising better than their own lands and to expand the record in the United States.

Like the race track tout, the stock market tout causes his public to wonder why his inside information has not enabled him to amass a fortune sufficient for a retirement from the market fairly early.

Great small projects are in contemplation. Any picturesque hopes, however, of the revival of the old mule and the towpath are denied even to the most ardent sentimentalist who dreams of the "dear old days."

A naturalist—possibly the one who discovered that lions are near-sighted—says that familiarity is most distasteful to the average python.

Things were much simpler back in the medieval days, and then the Book-of-the-Month selection was probably the only one published.

A thing not generally understood about life in prehistoric times is what the peevish cave-dweller slammed on the way out, in lieu of a door.

After reading some of the up-to-date rules of table etiquette, we prefer to continue eating in the good old fashioned, if somewhat plebeian, way.

Whatever place was the cradle of the race, whether it was Africa or Central Asia. It is a great pity that some of the babies got out of it.

"This child seems rather large for four years," said the conductor to the lady with a single ticket, "and the railroad doesn't allow stowaways."

Several schoolhouses have burned in Saskatchewan, and we also see that, owing to the drought in Belgium, children are advised not to wash so often.

A Parisian dramatist told an interviewer he wrote his new play at four times in cafes. While waiting for three-minute eggs, we have no doubt.

Origin Of Electric Meter

It Was Made by Edison On a Wager With Vanderbilt Who Kicked On His Electric Bill

The New York Herald-Tribune of November 10, published an amusing story in connection with the first electric meter constructed by Mr. Edison. It seems that in the early stages of electric lighting, Cornelius Vanderbilt was among the first to have his house wired. The service charged for lighting in those days was based entirely on the number of lamps installed and not in terms of the actual amount of energy consumed. Mr. Vanderbilt did not think this was fair, and sending for Mr. Edison, he poured forth his woes. The conversation, according to the Herald, was as follows:

"I believe that I am being overcharged for the amount of electricity that I use," ventured Mr. Vanderbilt.

"How so?" asked Mr. Edison.

"Why you charge solely on the basis of the number of lamps that I had installed and I rarely have more than half of them turned on at any one time. Besides, I don't see how you can tell how many hours I have had any of them burning."

"Quite so; but suppose I install an apparatus that will tell me how many lamps you have used and how long they have been burning?"

"Impossible," retorted Mr. Vanderbilt.

"Well, I'll make a wager with you," persisted Mr. Edison. "I'll bet at the end of next month I will be able to tell you the number of lamp hours of electricity you have used."

The wager was made and Mr. Edison devised the first convenient electric light meter, which made use of the deposition of copper on a plate. The plate was weighed before the test. The difference in weight was determined, and, knowing the electrochemical equivalent of copper, the amount of electrical energy consumed could be accurately calculated.

Mr. Vanderbilt instructed all of the servants in his house to keep a careful check on how long each lamp was burned. He was quite shocked when he discovered that both results were almost identical.

What To Do?

United States Naval academy officials are wondering what the naval world is coming to, says the Minneapolis Tribune. A certain woman representative in the house has announced that she is seriously considering naming young women as her appointees to Annapolis. She observes that women have entered many fields traditionally supposed to be closed to the fair sex. But now that women are successfully entering the factories and the professions, she sees no reason why they should be discriminated against in the navy. The midshipmen are said to be grinning over the idea. They have no objections at all to a little feminine company. In fact, the first maid who enters the academy is said to be assured of a royal welcome. But the officials themselves are confronted with the problem of distracting the congresswoman from turning Annapolis into a boys' and girls' school. And this particular problem, it appears, has never been dealt with in any treatise written on naval strategy. We have no special solution for them, but must confess to some amusement over their distress.

In Germany the popular American "easy-payment" plan is called "stuttering." The exact German word for it is "stottern," which has given rise to good usage and is now to be given recognition in the dictionary as meaning both "to stutter" and to buy on instalments. America prides itself upon facility for coloring words and phrases. Is not slang a synonym of ease and happy speech which rolls so easily off the American tongue? Well, it appears that nation has a rival, says the St. Paul Pioneer Press. Here is Germany fashioning a peculiarly pert and spicy term. Money talks, Americans say. The Germans are still more expressive. They say it stutters when paid out on the instalment plan.

Governments representing 97 per cent of the land surface, 98 per cent of the total population and approximately 99 per cent of the total agricultural production of the world have agreed to co-operate in the "world agricultural census to be taken next year." The statement comes from Mr. L. M. Estabrook, director of the census for the International Institute of Agriculture, who returned to Washington last month from a Latin-American journey, during which he enlisted the co-operation of 13 countries in Central and South America. The undertaking, if successful, should add immensely to the sum of accurate and dependable information regarding world agriculture.

Benefits are to be arranged for musicians who have been left out of work (it would be a cruel jibe to say "left out of play") by the sound synchronizing pictures. One of the most delightful of accomplishments is regarded as a trade, and the performer who gives new beauty to the tone of strings or horn cannot, like the mechanical inventor, appeal to the patent office to protect his talent.

Business Men say: "Advertising Pays"

REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE MORO STATE BANK at Moro, Oregon, County of Sherman, at close of business December 31st, 1929. RESOURCES: Loans and discounts \$308942.85, Overdrafts 4.82, Bonds, securities, etc. 5000.00, Banking house none; furniture and fixtures \$4122.78, Real estate owned other than banking house 7648.10, Cash, due from banks and cash items 24907.41, Total \$350625.96. LIABILITIES: Capital stock paid in \$50000.00, Surplus 7500.00, Undivided profits—net 8760.81, Demand deposits 122435.40, Time certificates 82112.04, Bills payable and rediscounts 79817.71, Total \$350625.96. STATE OF OREGON, County of Sherman ss. I, R. H. Coppock, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. H. Coppock, Cashier. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of January, 1930. J. L. Searcy, Notary Public for Oregon. My commission expires March 3, 1930. Correct Attest: W. H. Ragdale, P. C. Artell, J. W. Hoeh, L. Barnum, Directors.

Notice to the Patrons of The Citizens Bank of Grass Valley. The Moro State Bank on Wednesday of this week completed the purchase of the assets, furniture and fixtures of the Citizens Bank of Grass Valley. We wish to assure all patrons of the Citizens Bank that we will at all times do everything within our capacity to further their best interests that is consistent with the requirements of good banking, and that we will fully appreciate their continued good will and patronage. All depositors having accounts with the Citizens Bank are requested to continue using their old check books and at their convenience call and secure new check books at the Moro State Bank. Moro State Bank, Moro, Oregon.

Kerr Gifford & Co., Inc. Phone Moro 201. E. C. Cluster, Manager. Dealers In Grain, Grain Bags and Twine, Mill Feed—Rolled Feed—Poultry Feed, Life, Fire and Grain Insurance.

Walter A. May & Son. Store No. 111 UNITED GROCERS OF OREGON, INC. A Link in The United Chain of Grocers. Dealing in "Merchandise of Merit" Comprising Mens' Clothing and Shoes, School Books and School Supplies, Staple and Fancy Groceries, Fresh Vegetables, Bakery, and Lunch Goods. Special Offer, Citrus Household Soap, 6 bars for . . . 25c. Watch our Hand Bills for Friday, Saturday and Monday Specials.

Independent Warehouse & Milling Co. R. H. McKean, Manager, Wasco, Oregon. DEALERS IN Lime, Plaster, Cement, Cedar Posts, Builders Supplies, Lumber, Wood, Coal and Hay. MANUFACTURERS OF MILL FEED AND FLOUR.