

# Economic Highlights

**Happenings That Affect the Dinner Pails, Dividend Checks and Tax Bills of Every Individual. National and International Problems Inseparable from Local Welfare.**

Recently a group of seven sober-faced men sat down at a table in the little town of Kilgore, Texas. Three were members of the Federal Tenders Board. Three belonged to the State Tenders Board. The seventh represented the Texas Railroad Commission which, among other jobs, regulates the state's vast oil industry.

The seven men came together because one of the country's most difficult industrial problems had reached a crucial point. The problem was that of "hot oil"—and it was boiling more merrily than at any time in the past.

The "hot oil" problem is, basically, of Dame Nature's creation. West Texas possesses some of the greatest oil fields in the world. There seems to be an inexhaustible supply of the stuff that greases and propels the machinery of the country. That looks like a very happy situation—but there's a big fly in the ointment. If Texas and other states were permitted to produce all the oil they can, the national market would be glutted and surfeited with petroleum in no time—and the price would drop to the vanishing point.

States, the Federal government and responsible oil men, unwilling to see a necessary industry kept in continuous upheaval, have been wrestling with the problem for years. Crux of their efforts came in production laws, under which the output of every oil field is strictly regulated. Each well is given a quota, which it isn't supposed to exceed. Thus supply and demand are adjusted.

So far so good—the pro-ration scheme is simple, workable and efficient—if everybody abides by it. But everybody doesn't. And during the last few months an increasing number of operators have through subterfuge been evading oil regulations. These are the operators who produce "hot oil"—oil in excess of the legal quota, which is sneaked out of the state, sold at low prices to anybody that wants it.

Upshot of these operations was one of the grandest gasoline price wars ever staged. Hardly a motorist, east of the Rocky Mountains was paying the ordinary price for gas. Service stations were dispensing it at prices ranging down to one cent a gallon, plus tax. And the oil industry, which has plenty of troubles on its hands at all times, could look forward to nothing save chaos—and more chaos. Charges flew thick and fast—small operators blamed big operators for the war, and vice versa. But dispassionate observers place the fault on neither—it's simply an example of the ancient truism that when an industry produces more of a product than people can use, prices are going to the basement.

The group which met in Kilgore talked—then acted. The state's share of the work will lie in determining what oil is legal what isn't. Then the Federal government will step in, using its constitution power over all interstate commerce. Federal agents will stop "hot oil" at the border, refuse to let it be shipped into other territories.

It is said that the "hot oil" men are really worried now—if this state-federal effort succeeds, it is obvious that a very profitable racket will be nipped in the bud. While at this writing, the gasoline war is still raging, it looks as if it won't be long before all is again quiet on the petroleum front.

Just about everybody who is able to read knows something of the drastic changes in NRA set-up and policy that have been taking place for some months. Price-fixing has been dropped in many codes; business is being given more power over its own affairs; the era of the iron-handed industrial dictatorship is apparently coming to an end.

Not so well known are changes that have taken place, or that will take place, in the second most important of the Administration's bureaus—the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, generally spoken of as the AAA.

Main activity of the AAA was its commodity and livestock reduction program. It caused the wholesale killing of pigs and the ploughing under of thousands of acres of cotton, in an attempt to cure overproduction. Its opponents were bitter in criticism of this—and its defenders equally impassioned on the other side. But whether these measures were sound or ill-advised, the future course of the bureau will take very different lines.

Henry Wallace, Secretary of Agri-

culture, has said that the AAA has done about as much for the farmer as it can, and that further improvement in his position will depend principally upon improved conditions in the urban consuming regions. Dr. Tugwell and Chester Davis, AAA Administrator, have recently said the same thing. The AAA, apparently, is through with pig killing and cotton ploughing under.

The main reasons for a change now of AAA policies is due to the fact that agricultural economic conditions have caught up with city conditions, while, in the past, the farmer was generally in a worse position than the urban worker. Officials believe that the AAA has exhausted the possibilities of its past program, and must choose a new tack for the future.

## Turkey Egg Costs Found Important To Ore. Producers

Around Thanksgiving time the mind of the average citizen turns to thoughts of turkey and cranberry sauce, but turkey growers are more likely to be thinking of how next year's turkeys may be produced more economically, and therefore at a greater profit. And whether the egg or turkey comes first, economy in turkey production begins with economical production of hatching eggs.

The cost of producing turkey hatching eggs on Oregon poultry farms varies from 10 cents to 30 cents per egg, with 13.6 cents as the average, a report of a survey of 45 representative flocks by members of the farm management department at Oregon State college shows. The average flock consisted of 144 hens and 15 toms.

While only 40 per cent of the farms surveyed had costs of less than 15 cents per hatching egg, these farms produced 55 per cent of the eggs, the report says. For 16 farms on which less than 25 hatching eggs per hen were produced, the average cost was 18.2 cents, and on 12 farms with a production of 40 or more eggs per hen the cost was only 11.2 cents. Average production per hen for the 45 flocks was 33 hatching eggs and 4 cull eggs per hen, not including broken eggs, which were estimated at 2.5 per cent of the total production.

Feed amounted to 38 per cent of the total cost, labor to 20 per cent, depreciation of the breeding flock to 30 per cent, and other items to 12 per cent. Cash expense items accounted for 43 per cent of the total cost and non-cash items for 57 per cent. Average feed and labor requirements for the flocks, including the toms, amounted to 56.5 pounds of mash, 52.2 pounds of grain, and 4.1 hours of labor per hen. The average capital investment in the breeding flock and for land, buildings and equipment used for it was calculated at \$4.15 per hen.

All costs per hen were naturally found to be lower for the larger flocks.

A detailed report of this survey, which was carried on for the year ending June 1, 1934, by A. S. Burrier, F. L. Knowlton, and H. E. Selby, has now been published as Oregon Experiment Station bulletin 333 entitled, "Cost of Producing Turkey Hatching Eggs in Oregon."

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## HI-WAYS TO HEALTH

by ADA R. MAYNE

### OREGON DAIRY COUNCIL

#### CHEESE IS MORE THAN A FLAVORING

The flavor of cheese is different from that of any other food and the flavor of one kind of cheese is different from that of every other kind. A wide range in choice of cheese offers an almost endless variety of flavors in cheese dishes. It appears that the pleasing flavor of foods has a favorable effect upon digestion. And since there is no reason to believe that there is any marked difference in digestibility of various kinds of cheese, a favorite flavor may well be the guide in the choice of a cheese.

But cheese is more than a flavoring. It is a concentrated food for muscle and bone building. To use cheese is one way to use more milk. All cheese is made from milk; cow's milk only is used for making cheese in this country, and for making by far the most cheese throughout the world.

Because cheese is a concentrated form of milk, adults may use part of their daily quart of milk in the form of cheese. One quart of fluid whole milk makes five ounces of American Cheddar cheese. Thus one cup of milk is the equivalent in food value of 1 1/4 ounces or two small cubes of cheese.

Vigorous, healthy people such as the Swiss, the Dutch and the Scandinavians eat from two to four times as much cheese per capita as we do. Through generations these races have found cheese to be nutritious, satisfying and dependable food.

Cheese is one of the few foods which is equally delicious when eaten just as it is purchased in markets or when cooked in various ways. Cheese must be cooked at a low temperature if it is to keep its smooth texture.

If cheese is to be served as the dessert, the remainder of the meal must be lighter. Because cheese is concentrated it is delicious served with crisp, juicy vegetables and fruits.

A cheese dish in the modern mode is:

- Macaroni Mickey Mousse
- 1 cup Macaroni
- 1 1/2 cups milk
- 1 cup bread crumbs (soft)
- 3/4 cup melted butter.
- 1tbsp. chopped onion
- 1 1/2 cups grated cheese
- 3 eggs
- 1 tsp. salt.
- Break macaroni in two-inch bits and boil in one quart of salted water until tender. Drain, cover with cold water and drain again. Scald the milk and pour it over the bread crumbs, add butter, onion, grated cheese and salt. Then add the beaten eggs. Now turn the macaroni

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into a well-buttered pan or casserole and pour the milk and cheese mixture over it. Bake about 50 minutes in a slow oven (325 degrees). The loaf is firm enough when well done to hold its shape when turned out on a platter. (Serves six.)

#### LEGAL NOTICE

**NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE**  
By Virtue of an execution in foreclosure duly issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, in and for the County of Jackson, to me directed and dated on the 8th day of November, 1934, in a certain action therein, wherein Jackson County Building and Loan Association, an Oregon Building and Loan Corporation, as Plaintiff, recovered judgment against Helms Hertager and Ruth Hertager, husband and wife, N. M. Horsman and Helen A. Horsman, husband and wife, H. L. Fowler and John D. Winslow; also all other persons or parties unknown claiming any right, title, estate, lien or interest in or to the real estate described herein, the Defendants, for the sum of \$1,000.00, plus interest from the 28th day of February, 1933 to the 16th day of February, 1934, at the rate of 10% per annum being the sum of \$95.84, plus interest on \$508.96 from the 16th day of February, 1934 to the 2nd day of November, 1934 at the rate of 10% per annum being the sum of \$35.56, less the sum of \$414.00 paid on stock, less the sum of \$77.04 accrued dividends on said stock, plus \$36.25 for insurance premium paid by Plaintiff, plus \$5.00 for continuation of abstract of title, plus interest on said judgment at the rate of 10% per annum from the date of the decree herein, with costs and disbursements taxed at \$49.05 and the further sum of \$115.00 as Attorney's fees, which judgment was enrolled and docketed in the Clerk's office of said Court in said County on the 2nd day of November, 1934.

NOTICE is hereby given that, pursuant to the terms of the said execution, I will on the 15th day of December, 1934, at 10:00 A. M., at the front door of the Courthouse in the City of Medford, in Jackson County, Oregon, offer for sale and will sell at public auction for cash to the highest bidder, to satisfy said judgment, together with the costs of this sale, subject to redemption as provided by law, all of the right, title, and interest that the said Defendants, Helms Hertager and Ruth Hertager, husband and wife, N. M. Horsman and Helen A. Horsman, husband and wife; H. L. Fowler and John D. Winslow, and also all other persons or parties unknown claiming any right, title, estate, lien or interest in or to the real estate described herein, had on the 4th day of May, 1927, or now have in and to the following described property, situated in the County of Jackson, State of Oregon, to-wit:

Beginning at a point in the Center of the County Road said point being 8.85 chains east and 4.76 chains south of the Northwest corner of L. C. No. 49 in Township 58 South of Range 2 West of the W. M., and running thence east 6.98 chains; thence South 2.70 chains; thence West 7.85 chains; thence North 18 deg. east 2.825 chains along the center of the County road to the place of beginning, except one acre on the east side of said tract heretofore conveyed to R. H. Guches by Deed recorded page 393, Volume 100 Deed Records of Jackson County, Oregon and reserving a right of way over the north 20 feet of the premises hereby conveyed until such time as a County

road shall be established near by. Together with all water rights appurtenant thereto or to become appurtenant thereto. Dated at Medford, Oregon this 5th day of November, 1934. WALTER J. OLMSCHEID Sheriff of Jackson County, Oregon By: Howard Gault, Deputy Nov. 15, 22, 29, Dec. 6

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