

HAY ASSOCIATION WILL SHIP PRODUCT EAST

Shortage on Eastern Seaboard to Make for Better Prices to Manage Sales.

The trustees of the northwest hay growers association, met in the office of the Oregon Cooperative Hay Growers at Hermiston, August 17 to take care of the hay marketing campaign for the present season.

The development of a heavy shortage of hay upon the eastern seaboard makes it possible for northwest hay to be shipped to that market at a very material advance over present local prices. There is felt to be a surplus of hay in the northwest, although this surplus is by no means considerable.

The association plans to ship hay to the eastern seaboard in the immediate future. In making this movement it is necessary to have a large supply of flat cars available. It must be held in a particular manner and deliveries must be made in large quantities.

These factors are all combined under the marketing plan of the northwestern hay growers, associated.

The trustees decided to employ as manager for the selling campaign J. N. Price, who for the last year has had charge of the Washington hay growers. During last season they marketed \$200,000 worth of hay with a loss of only \$10,000. It is doubted if any merchant can show a better sales sheet. Present quotations on alfalfa are, choice hay \$14, and standard, \$12, f. o. b. shipping point.

Three thousand tons have already been sold on this basis. A large amount of this will go to British Columbia.

The quarantine on hay in Malheur county and in Idaho due to the alfalfa weevil and the heavy crop in Klamath county has made prices in these sections very attractive to feeders, and will undoubtedly reduce the amount of feeding done in the Butte creek, Standfield districts. This with the present Willamette valley hay crop, creates a surplus that can only be relieved by shipment outside the northwest.

The local market seems to be considerably stabilized by the quotations by many local dealers of association price.—Hermiston Herald.

EVERYTHING IS READY FOR BIGGEST ROUND-UP

(From Pendleton Round-Up Association, Pendleton, Oregon.)

Pendleton, Ore., Sept. 23.—From the riding of the bucking bulls, the first event to the wild horse race which closes each day's list of thrillers, the program for the 1921 Pendleton Round-Up, September 22, 23 and 24, is ready.

Of the twenty-five events, 18 of which are competitive, there is not one which will not hold the interest of the spectator when the big show begins on that Thursday in September. Following the riding of the bucking bulls comes the cowboys' pony race, then square dance, cowgirls' standing race, stage coach race, cowgirls' relay race, Indian race, steer bullfighting, steer roping, cowboys' and cowgirls' grand mounted march, Indian parade, trick riding and roping, Indian war dances, Indian pony race, pony express race, cowgirls' bucking contest, Indian war bonnet race, quick chance race, cowgirls' pony race, Indian pony relay race, cowboys' standing race, cowboys' bucking contest, cowboys' relay race and wild horse race following each other in quick succession. One of the secrets of the popularity of the show is the dispatch with which events are given. There is never a moment's delay in the Round-Up.

Prizes for this year's show are the greatest ever offered. The largest prizes are for the steer-roping, the cowboys' bucking contest and the cowboys' and cowgirls' relay races, all for the championship of the world.

In the steer-roping, the champion will be awarded a \$500 cash prize and a \$500 prize saddle presented by the Pendleton Commercial Association.

In the relay races, the prize totals \$1500 to be divided first \$500, second \$250 and third, \$250. The cowboys' bucking contest for the world's championship has a purse of \$100, while the winner gets a \$450 cash prize and the beautiful \$500 Hamley saddle. The 1921 Police Gazette belt will go to the all-around cowboy champion, while the winner of the wild horse race Thursday and Friday will go a \$75 saddle with a \$100 saddle Saturday, as well as a silver mounted bridle and a silver bit presented to each day's winner by Pauline Frederick, noted film star.

Who will reign as queen of the Round-Up?

This is the question which confronts the Round-Up association and which is to be decided within the next few days. From among the attractive girls of Pendleton is to be chosen one who will ride in the Round-Up parade.

With her will be a retinue of six Thurston county girls who will ride also, wear costumes, the association plans, will wear cowgirls' costumes and other beautiful women will also appear in the buckskin and pompadour of the West.

CRANBERRY INDUSTRY IS NEW IN OREGON

The cranberry is the only fruit grown in the United States whose course of growth is from east to west.

Realizing that the state is a fruit-producing state, men of broad vision in the district at the mouth of the Columbia river entered the cranberry game and have developed it to such an extent that at the present time it is supplying a great supply of the cranberries used on the Pacific Coast but there are still berries shipped in from the East.

Land that was considered waste has been made productive. The total investment in land and improvements in the district amounting to a million dollars.

These members of the Oregon State Editorial association who were fortunate enough to visit the cranberry bogs in Clatsop county, Oregon, last fall were astounded at the magnitude of the industry.

The cranberry industry on the Pacific coast, while new, already occupies a firm place among the horticultural industries of the Northwest. Berries of very fine quality are grown in Oregon and Washington, in the district at the mouth of the Columbia river. Here is a great frost-free zone, with abundant rainfall, having a climate admirably adapted to the growing of cranberries.

Picking will commence the second week in September and will extend over a period of four to six weeks. Many people are attracted to this district by the fact that they can earn good wages picking cranberries, and at the same time, enjoy the mild weather of the Oregon coast climate in September.

Twenty-Five of the Forty-Eight States of the Country Have Practically Native Names.

Of our 48 states we find that 23 bear names of Indian origin, while 12 are English, six Spanish and three French. Two states may be said to have American names. The next is Washington, named after the Father of our Country, and the second Indiana, so called on account of the purchase and subsequent settlement by various Indian tribes of large tracts of land north of the Ohio river and within the present boundaries of the state.

When we review Indian state names, we must remember that there was no one Indian tongue. Instead, there were several separate and distinct languages, and each of these was divided into many dialects. Hence the wide variance in Indian names in different sections.

Wisconsin, written by early French explorers of the region as Ouisconsin and named for its chief stream, is thought to have come from a Sac Indian word translated as Wild Rushing Channel, and also as having reference to holes in the banks of streams where birds nest. However, neither of these interpretations can be confirmed.—National Geographic Magazine.

Clark J. A. Waters returned from his vacation on Tuesday evening. He has been absent for the month of August and with Mrs. Waters and Delmar spent the time in and around Tacoma, where they enjoyed the cool of the sea and mountains, and where the time passed all too soon. Mrs. Waters and Delmar remained at Portland, where the boy will attend school at the Hill Military Academy again this winter. School begins there on the 12th.

J. D. Meyers and family are here from their home at Norton, Lincoln county. Mr. Meyer is still interested in Morrow county, owning a good farm in the Blackhawk country that he has been renting for a number of years past. Over where he resides now, the people are largely engaged in dairying, and Mr. Meyer has a small farm there which keeps him busy. He likes the coast country quite well and has been living there long enough to get used to the excessive winter rainfall. When good roads arrive in Lincoln county it will be a fine place to live, so thinks Mr. Meyer.

MOSTLY OF INDIAN ORIGIN

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Artificial Wool.

The artificial wool which has been under test at Leeds (Eng.) university is produced from cotton waste. Its basis being cellulose acetate. It is claimed that the product is an even better insulator against heat and cold than wool, that it takes dyes successfully, and that it will wear well. In the experiments made, it has been satisfactorily converted into fabrics.

Equal parts of artificial wool and natural wool give a cloth resembling Oeod, and the head of the university's textile department has suggested that this should be useful for men or women fancying homespun effects in clothing. Cheapness and possible wearing qualities constitute the special appeal of the material. Its defects are said to include ineffectivity and inability to break, and these unfit it for yarns of the worsted type, requiring a combing length of two inches or more, though it may serve well for yarn and cloth where short fibers are suitable.

Wartime Lumber Consumption.

The consumption of lumber during the war has been approximately at 6,500,000,000 feet, board measure. Of this amount the various government departments, the army consumption was nearly 3,500,000,000 feet, the navy consuming more than 120,000,000. During 1918 the Emergency Fleet corporation consumed for ship construction approximately 800,000,000 feet. Lumber needed for boxes and crates alone required approximately 2,000,000,000 feet. Structures for cantonments, hospitals, warehouses, etc., used approximately 3,000,000,000 feet.

FOR SALE—18 head of purebred 2-year-old black face Hampshire rams. W. E. WIGLESWORTH, Echo, Ore.—Adv.

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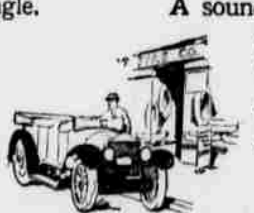
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