

## Heppner Gazette Times

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JASPER V. CRAWFORD, Editor

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Official Paper for Morrow County



1940							DECEMBER							1940																											
SUN.	MON.	TUE.	WED.	THU.	FRI.	SAT.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	"	"	"	"

## "An Ounce of Prevention"

PREVENTION of an influenza epidemic such as occurred in 1917 is most certainly to be desired. There is flu and talk of flu in the air all the way from Mexico to Canada. Schools have closed prematurely before the holidays in many cities. The Ione schools were closed the first of the week, and the Heppner schools joined the ranks yesterday.

Outside reports indicate that the flu making the rounds at this time is less severe than the so-called Spanish influenza of 1917. Locally, majority of illness seems to be in the nature of severe sore throats or bad colds, with occasional cases of flu, mostly in light form. A good many school absences in the last few days are known to be accounted for by cautious parents keeping children out to prevent exposure.

Precautionary measures by parents and school authorities are to be commended in face of the situation, though it is unwise for anyone to become panicky. No earmarks of such an epidemic as prevailed in 1917 are now present, and there appears no necessity for surcease of ordinary business and social functions so long as prudence dictates the action of individuals. Doctors at all times advise against undue exposure of others by people having colds, if it be no more than a common head cold. Coughing, sneezing or expectorating in public places should be absolutely avoided; and, wisdom dictates that with the first sign of chill or fever the person affected should go to bed immediately. Well persons, on the other hand, are advised to avoid congested places where they may become unduly exposed, and also to avoid subjecting themselves to abnormal changes in body temperature, drafts and other conditions that help to induce respiratory disorders.

Hackneyed, mayhap, is the adage, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," but it bears repetition frequently. Everyone should be on guard against prolonging a disagreeable and costly epidemic, and exercise of judgment by everyone would seem to obviate necessity for those in authority to take more stringent measures.

Merchants and townfolk, as well as countryfolk, generally, had a lot of fun out of the guessing games conducted in connection with Heppner's Christmas opening. Plans are to enlarge upon the idea another year, giving the stores more time to use their ingenuity. . . . The smartest fellow this year was the one who made it most difficult on the public while making it easiest on himself. He left but one number in a six hundred number punchboard for the public to guess. All he had to do was punch out the remaining number and look at it. Others were busy after the contest digging seeds

## AAA Performance For 1940 in County Related to Lions

783 Farms, 288,655 Acres Included; Payments \$124,000

Morrow county farms totalling 783 were listed on work sheets of the local AAA office in 1940, covering 30,138.8 acres of cropland, and 288,655 acres were covered by signed requests for participation in the 1940 program, Merle Cummings, secretary, told the Monday Lions luncheon. Estimated totals were largely given as official figures had not been compiled.

Wheat acreage allotments of 104,261 acres were distributed for the year, and 101,029 acres were found to be in compliance. Total parity payment of \$124,080.98 was received.

The most popular soil building practices as indicated by compliance check to date, all figures estimated, showed: Protected fallow 96,000 acres, contour seeding 7,000 acres, sub-soiling 6,000 acres, seeding crested wheat grass 3,000 acres, renovation of grasses and legumes 5,000 acres, re-seeding depleted pastures 10,000 pounds of seed, seeding annual and biennial legumes and perennial grasses other than crested wheat 800 acres, seeding alfalfa 600 acres, green manure crops 150 acres, weed control 250 acres, check dams and drops 1000 cubic feet. Practically all remaining practices in the 1940 handbook were used to some extent.

Morrow county was first in the state in 1940 in the percentage of wheat acreage allotments covered by crop insurance, with 313 policies covering 68,968 acres. There were 51 losses in the county and 26,395 bushels of indemnities paid. The late fall drought and extreme hot winds in June were the main contributing factors to the loss.

Morrow county is in second place for the state in number of acres insured for 1941 with 52,101 acres. To date a total of 309 commodity loans have been made covering 680,138 bushels of wheat and 7,609 bushels of barley. Of these amounts 118,915 bushels of wheat and 5,997 bushels of barley are in farm storage.

In the 1941 range conservation program 65 range operators of an estimated total of 75 signed up for participation in the program. Those signed control 531,222 acres of range land. Natural re-seeding by deferred grazing was practiced on 77,230 acres. Most of the allowances earned by this practice will be used in the construction of range fences. These allowances will build approximately 70 miles of new three-wire fence. In addition to natural re-seeding it is estimated that about 1500 acres will be artificially re-seeded. Ten operators requested range wells and six have been reported completed at this time. Requests for 36 spring developments have been made, and it is estimated that 30 will be completed. It was necessary to make new surveys for 89,579 acres of range this year. The average carrying capacity of these surveys was 44.1 acres per animal unit.

Interest shown in the 1940 range program indicates that it is becoming a very important part of the AAA program, Cummings said.

out of squashes or counting numberless beans that had been displayed in jars.

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## CHRISTMAS TREES

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## Removal of Light Lands from Wheat Production Recommended by League

(This is the report in full of the committee on land use, adopted at the recent conference of the Eastern Oregon Wheat league, meeting at Pendleton.)

Recognizing that two areas of distinctly different rainfall and soil types exist within the wheat-growing territory, recommendations of this committee have been made with these differences in mind.

This committee recommends that land in the lighter soil and rainfall areas which include most of the area in the Columbia basin counties and land in the lighter yielding portions of the Blue mountain area, which will not produce more than 8 to 10 bushels of wheat per acre, should be taken out of wheat production and planted to perennial grass.

In addition to the land that has been diverted from wheat production in the Columbia basin and Blue mountain counties, the committee recommends that fifty-two thousand acres (52,000) of such low-yielding land be taken out of wheat production and seeded to perennial grasses. (Morrow counties portion was estimated at 5000 acres.)

In the heavier soil and rainfall areas where the erosion problem is not a prime factor, the committee recommends that land which will not produce more than 24 bushels of winter wheat or more than 15 bushels of spring wheat per acre be diverted to perennial grasses, grass seeds, or other economic crops.

According to surveys made by the Soil Conservation Service, approximately 50 percent of the land in the wheat growing area of Eastern Oregon has had 25 to 75 percent of its top soil removed or relocated by wind or water erosion, and

Whereas the committee feels that present methods of erosion control are known which can be economically employed to control most of this erosion, it recommends that trashy fallow and contour cultivating and seeding, be employed on all wheat land in the area, except where there is extremely heavy stubble for which no satisfactory method of handling has been developed. Examples of these heavy stubble areas are found in portions of Union and Wallowa counties.

The committee further recognizes that in certain areas trashy fallow and contour cultivating and seeding may not be sufficient to control the

erosion where cropping is continued and recognizes that practices such as strip cropping and basin listing may have to be employed.

Even after employing all known methods of erosion control the committee feels that there will remain small areas where erosion cannot be controlled if the land is cropped to wheat. The committee however, with the present information available, cannot determine the extent or exact location of such areas.

Recognizing that the soil is the vital public resource of the nation held in trust by the farmers for all the people, and

Realizing the need for conserving this resource, and

Knowing that many farmers are not financially able to put into practice needed conservation practices,

Your committee recommends that agricultural conservation practice payments be continued for assisting the farmers in carrying out the program that this committee recommends.

This committee recommends that tax assessments remain the same as they now are on land diverted to grass as long as a diversion payment is made on such land, and

Further recommends that the Eastern Oregon Wheat League ask the state tax commission to make a study of the problem of tax assessments on low-yielding wheat land permanently diverted to grass.

Recognizing the condition of an ever increasing amount of federal owned land which is taken from the county tax rolls, and

Recognizing the load this condition places on the remaining taxable property in the county,

The committee recommends that the Eastern Oregon Wheat League join with the Association of Oregon Counties in studying this problem and working out some solution whereby income-producing public owned land will return an annual equitable revenue to the county in lieu of taxes.

Recognizing that our forest resources are an integral part of our agricultural economy, and recognizing the importance of private ownership of forest lands as it affects tax returns to counties, your com-

## Calf Vaccination Aid to Bangs Control

Calfhood vaccination as a control of Bang's disease will be used in all probability in most states in at least some areas next year as result of the federal bureau of animal industry's report at the United States Livestock Sanitary association meeting in Chicago, reports Dr. W. H. Lytle, chief of the state department of agriculture division of animal industry who returned a few days ago from the convention.

Dr. Lytle said that if calfhood vaccination, as opposed to the present method of test and slaughter is used in Oregon, it likely will be in eastern Oregon counties. Here it is possible that a vaccine basis may be introduced, or both the old and the new with some herds using vaccine and some the test and slaughter.

Before there are any regulations permitting vaccination in this state, the proposal will be laid before the state board of agriculture, which meets in Salem December 21.

A recent conference of veterinarians and dairymen was of the opinion that western Oregon, where a number of counties are practically free of Bang's disease through the test and slaughter control method, should not adopt calfhood vaccination.

The federal bureau's experiment conducted over a five-year period shows that, rightly used and safely handled, the vaccine is good; but it is not a panacea and herd owners should not get the idea that it is, said Dr. Lytle.

He pointed out that the government will make and supply the vaccine; that at present the recommendation is for its use only in exceptional cases under satisfactory conditions; and that the government will match indemnity payments under calfhood vaccination the same as it does at the present time for indemnity under the test and slaughter method.

mittee recommends conservation of all our forest resources, and further recommends that a complete study be made and a program worked out for maintaining the production of our forest at the highest degree and for keeping it in private ownership.

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