

**WANT ADS**

Minimum Charge 15c  
or  
1 Cent a Word

**FOR SALE**

THREE IRRIGATED RANCHES TO rent; 60, 200 and 300 acres; Also several small tracts for sale. Also pasture for cattle or sheep. E. P. Dodd, Hermiston, Oregon. 45-tfc

FOR SALE—Hardware, Stoves, Furniture and Mattresses. Hermiston Second Hand Store. 10-tfc

PINE FACTORY TRIMMINGS (NOT Box Wood) from Kinzua Pine Mills Company. An extra good grade of Kiln-Dried wood for sale by Tum-A-Lum Lumber Co. 43-49tc

FOR SALE—A new car trailer. Rev. Wallace E. Jones. 44-31p

FOR SALE—20 acres; 5-R. house; barns; other outbuildings; fenced; \$400 cash. J. M. Biggs, Hermiston, Oregon. 37-tfc

FOR SALE—3-BURNER OIL STOVE with oven. H. E. Hanby. 43-tfc

Burk's for Bargains. On the West Side. —Adv.

**MISCELLANEOUS**

TO TRADE — STOCK RANCH: 1480 acres; 90 acres hay land; land clear, good title. What have to trade. Walter Road, Agnew Ranch Hermiston, Oregon. 47-2tp

NOTICE! I WILL OPEN A REAL estate office in Hermiston, August 1st. E. P. Dodd. 46-tfc

WANTED TO RENT—PIANO. MUST be in good condition. Hermiston Light & Power company. 47-tfc

FOR TRADE—HOUSE AND THREE lots in LaGrande, Ore., for improved property in Hermiston vicinity. Jeff See, Hermiston. 47-2tp

ALFALFA FARM WANTED — 10-acres, 2 1/2 miles from Oregon City, on good road; land level; all clear but 1/2 acre. Four-room plastered bungalow, lights, good barn; fruit, good well water; some berries. A nice little home close in, only 14 miles from Portland, Ore. Price \$4500, mortgage, \$1250. Want 30 to 40 acres. Farm close to Hermiston; want good house, good soil; will assume a little more than you have. Send all details of your place to E. P. Elliott & Son, Agents, Oregon City, Oregon. 47-2tc

Go to Burk's for Bargains—Now. —Adv.

HIGHEST CASH prices paid for livestock. We will be in Hermiston every week. Drop us a card if you have any stock to sell. Huston & Bennett Co. Inc., The Dalles, Oregon. Box 327. 31-tfc

AT THE HERALD OFFICE—Carbon paper, typewriter ribbons, ink pads and rubber stamps.

You Can Always Find Bargains at BURK'S. —Adv.

Notice of Hearing Upon Final Report In the County Court of the State of Oregon for Umatilla County. In the Matter of the Estate of Thomas Mackay, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned administrator of the estate of Thomas Mackay, deceased, has filed his Final Report with the Clerk of the above entitled Court, and that the Judge of said Court has designated Saturday, the 25th day of July, at 2:00 o'clock in the afternoon as the time, and the rooms of the above entitled Court in the County Court House in Pendleton, Umatilla County, Oregon, as the place when and where hearing is to be had thereon. All persons interested are hereby notified to then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why said report should not be approved, the administrator discharged, his bondsmen exonerated and the estate closed.

Dated this 25th day of June, 1931. F. B. SWAYZE, Administrator. (June 25-July 23)

**WATERED PASTURES AGAIN SHOW INCREASED VALUE**

The outstanding value of irrigated pastures for summer feed for dairy cattle is again emphasized by the detailed report on the 1931 pasture season for the Ladino clover field started and maintained by the Oregon Experiment station at Corvallis. Figures are embodied in a new circular of information No. 57 by I. R. Jones and P. M. Brandt of the dairy department at the college.

A more direct comparison than usual was afforded last year through the fact that for one two-weeks

period late in the pasture season the cows were taken off the clover pasture and stall fed while the tract recovered from over pasturing. The herd was later returned to it.

A direct check on costs during that time showed that the feed cost per 100 pounds of milk was 29 cents greater under stall feeding than on the clover pasture. During that period there was less gain in weight per cow and less production, though the cows were fed a good balanced ration.

Results in general last year bore out the findings of the year before as regards the high return to be expected from such a pasture tract. The gross return, in fact, was larger than the preceding year, though as pasture costs were somewhat higher because of needed repairs and fertilizers, the net return was slightly smaller.

Nevertheless, this total net return amounted to \$467.48 in feed saved during the summer, not counting the increased efficiency of this pasture feed over hay and a net return of \$41.01 per acre, which represents about 26 1/2 per cent on the investment of \$150 an acre.

**ADEQUATE HOUSING FACILITIES PROVIDED LEGION DELEGATES**

Corvallis, Ore., July 20—Adequate housing facilities at previous Legion conventions in Oregon have been problems which have been solved in one way and another. In Corvallis for the 1931 meeting, August 6, 7 and 8, there will be more housing available than necessary, Roger Mills committee chairman announces.

Housing for the 4000 students at the Oregon State college has been made available to the Legion for overflow from hotels and regular facilities. Margaret Snell hall with 200 rooms will be available for women, and if necessary the other dormitories may be brought into use.

Some 20 odd fraternity houses will house from 20 to 50 each. Private boarding houses, in which students live during the school year, will all be available for Legionnaires and their families during the convention.

Corvallis is preparing for the biggest crowd in its history. Once each two years, on the day of the Homecoming football game with the University of Oregon, Corvallis enters

tains crowds that are comparable to those that will visit the Legion convention. There have been as many as 22,000 persons in Corvallis for a home coming game.

Preparations are also under way for providing "parking" service for babies and younger children at the Legion convention in Corvallis. Experienced and responsible care will be provided parents who bring their families along.

HOOD RIVER—Failure to spray for codling moth this year has resulted in about 5 per cent wormy apples in one Hood River orchard, according to A. L. Marble, county agent. The grower now plans to thin off and destroy all wormy apples and apply a spray for the second brood.

The best cook in the high school at Pitman, N. J., this year was Clifford Jones, a runner on the school's championship relay team.

**Dairymen Urged To Keep Records**

(Continued from Page One)

The necessity for eliminating this lower one-third is evident. The question then arises as to which cows are in this class of non-paying boarders is not as simple as it seems and culling by guess has resulted many times in sending some of the good cows to the block and retaining some of the poor ones in the herd.

The selection of cows by appearance alone is at best not accurate even when done by dairymen with a great deal of experience and more than average ability. Production records are necessary for proper culling and management of the dairy herd.

The keeping of accurate records entails no little time and the dairy herd improvement association should be the answer to the dairyman's prayer.

The question may be asked: "What can the association do for the dairyman?" and I would hasten to answer that the association can do nothing for the dairyman. The association records merely indicate what may be done and the rest is entirely up to the man himself. An elaborate system of accounts does not do anything for a big business. It merely shows certain facts that may or may not be used as a basis for the betterment of the business. The mere weighing of the milk and feed, and testing the milk each

month will not cull out the poor cows, or remedy defective feeding practices.

What are some of the possibilities indicated by a study of Dairy Herd Improvement association records? First, they point out the unprofitable cows, that lower one-third of low production animals we mentioned a moment ago.

No country in the world has better cows than our good cows, yet the average production per cow in the United States is considerably below that of some other countries, such as Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Germany. We have in this country more than 175 cows that have produced over 1000 pounds of butterfat in a year. Denmark has few, if any, that have produced so much, yet their average production is approximately 50 per cent higher than ours. One of the reasons for their higher average production may be that in Denmark about 34 per cent of their total cow population is tested for production each year, while in the United States we are testing only 2.2 per cent of our cows, a very small percentage.

The association will tell you the production of your cows and will also give you additional information on which to base an intelligent minimum production for culling purposes.

Association records will also furnish information on which to base an intelligent and economical feeding program. It is just as uneconomical to underfeed our good cows as it is to overfeed the poor ones. Since the roughage fed ordinarily takes care of maintenance and some times some production, the roughage may be fed according to weight and the concentrates or grain in proportion to production. When the production is not known, intelligent or economical feeding is next to impossible. When all the cows in the herd are fed the same, some cows are generally overfed, some underfed and few are fed the proper amounts.

In many cases an adjustment in the feeding according to production has resulted in a saving of total feed consumed and an increase in production.

In most cases, a study of the association records will emphasize the economy of home-grown feeds and the economical buying of other necessary feeds, according to feed value and not merely on the basis of price per ton.

Another factor in economical production that may be brought out by a study of the association herd book is the length of the milking period. Many cows do well while in milk, but are dry a long time. Without records we are prone to remember only that old "Brownie" gave six gallons a day when she was fresh, and we forget that by the time she has been in milk five months she was giving only a gallon a day and

that she was dry about four months of the year. Then, also, some of the cows may not be dry long enough for best production, and freshen in very poor condition which may in some cases cut the production as much as 25 or 30 per cent. Sentiment is admirable in its place, but few dairymen can afford to maintain a free home for ancient and indigent dairy cows. Cows that have passed their period of profitability should not be kept unless especially valuable for breeding purposes.

A study of our association records will also bring out the loss incurred by disease in the herd. Abortion takes its toll not only in loss of calves, but also in most cases in lowered production and in many cases lowered resistance to other diseases, notably breeding troubles, udder troubles and many others. Breeding troubles cause a great loss in production in many herds. In most grade herds, it is doubtful if very much expensive treatment is justifiable economically. In a majority of cases if a cow is a shy breeder, it is advisable to dispose of her as soon as her production becomes unprofitable. A study of the records may some times reveal that such shy breeding runs in families and it may be advisable not to raise replacements from families that have manifested this very undesirable tendency.

A better selection of heifer calves for replacement can be made if based on a careful study of records. Heifers can be selected from cows and families that are uniformly good persistent producers. We sometimes find animals that seem to be continually dogged by hard luck. They didn't make good records because they were off feed or had udder trouble etc. We usually find that such hard luck seems to run in families and we are suspicious in such cases that there may be inherited weakness which predisposes an animal to such troubles. Such a family trait may be discovered more quickly from a study of records.

While the record of the dam may always be an accurate basis on which to select heifer calves for replacement, it is certainly a more accurate way than any other except to keep them all until they prove themselves in production and this practice is sometimes not practical for the commercial dairymen. Many times we find in herds one or more cows that while perhaps not spectacular producers are very persistent and steady, producing profitably year after year. Nothing ever seems to go wrong with them. On a long-time basis such cows will probably make more money than many others that show flashes of exceptional production, but are not consistent.

The testing work continually brings out the economy of high production. I see a great many association reports and I have yet to see

one that did not illustrate that in general as production increases so, also, does the return over feed cost. With low producing cows as much as two-thirds of the feed consumed may go for body maintenance, producing no milk whatever while with high producing cows as little as one-third of the feed may be used for maintenance. Over and above maintenance which might be called overhead, one cow uses about as much feed to produce a pound of energy in milk as another.

An extremely important function of any association should be to determine the value of herd sires. We may talk pedigree and dam's record until we are black in the face, but the real value of a bull is dependent upon the production of the off-spring he sires. It is only in recent years that the proved sire has received a portion of the credit that is due him. Those of you who have owned many bulls have doubtless been disappointed in the production of some sire that on paper looked like a real one. The only sure thing is the proved sire.

The term proved sire has been very loosely applied by many people. I have heard the term applied to a bull that had no offspring over a year old. Some so designate a bull as soon as he has any daughters that have freshened. It would seem desirable to be a little more careful in the use of the term. It has been found that when all daughters of a sire are tested the first six daughters with records that can be compared to their dam's record are a good indication on an average, of what that bull can be expected to sire on similar dams. Investigational work has shown that this number is probably a minimum on which to base judgment of a bull's transmitting ability.

Why are there not more sires dark?

available so that more dairymen will not have to worry about whether that new bull is going to make or break them? There are several reasons the first of which is that it is only recently that the advantages of using a proved sire have been emphasized.

Another reason is that not enough dairy herds are doing testing work. Then also many dairymen can not be bothered keeping a bull after he is about two or three years of age. Many have sold to the butcher the sire of promising heifers only to later regret the action. As bulls get older they sometimes get ugly and hard to handle. Many a good bull has gone to the butcher because he was "getting ornery." One of the biggest handicaps to the proving of bulls is lack of adequate facilities for handling the vicious ones.

The testing association that does not do all it can to encourage the proving of bulls and the use of proved sires is overlooking one of its most valuable functions. Dairymen should be encouraged to place the daughters of a bull on test in the association as soon as they freshen. If they have to have another bull to breed his daughters to and can not afford to keep two, they should try to arrange an exchange with a neighbor who is facing the same situation.

On January 1 of this year there were 1112 associations in the United States testing a total of 510,714 cows in 26,308 herds. This sounds like an impressive number, but it is just a little more than 2 per cent of the 22 millions of cows that we are milking. What would we think of a great manufacturing industry if it had records on only 2 per cent of its business? What should we think of ourselves for conducting our dairying industry 98 per cent in the dark?

**Business and Professional Cards**

<p><b>HERMISTON</b></p> <p><b>VINEYARD LODGE</b> No. 206 I. O. O. F. meets each Monday evening in Odd Fellows' hall. Visiting members cordially invited. W. R. Longhorn, Secrotar. Virgil Smith, N. G.</p> <p><b>W. L. Morgan, D. M. D.</b> now associated with <b>Dr. F. V. Prime</b> General Dentistry X-Ray and Diagnosis Bank Bldg. Phone Connections Sunday and Evenings by Appointment</p> <p><b>Alfred W. Christopherson</b> Physician and Surgeon Office Phone 733, Res. Phone 712 Office: First National Bank Bldg</p> <p><b>W. J. WARNER</b> Attorney-at-Law Hermiston - Oregon</p> <p><b>Hermiston Post No. 37</b> Meets first and third Thursday. Legion Auxiliary meets second and fourth Thursday. Legion Hall.</p> <p><b>PRANN FUNERAL SERVICE</b> Telephone 801 Night or Day Chapel Funeral Coach and Sanitary Preparation Room Ambulance Service - Hermiston Av</p> <p><b>T. K. Johnson</b> Physician and Surgeon Office, Telephone Building Hermiston, Oregon Office Phone, 1023 House 1912</p> <p><b>DR. A. E. MARBLE</b> Chiropractor Office: Two doors west postoffice Office hours, 10 to 12; 1:30 to 6. Phone 481 - Hermiston, Or.</p> <p><b>MARKHAM</b> Beauty Shop ALL WORK GUARANTEED PHONE 521</p> <p><b>FREEWATER</b></p> <p><b>FOR SALE</b> 500 RED PULLETS Arrange for spring custo hatching. <b>HALEY HATCHERY</b> FREEWATER, OREGON</p>	<p><b>PENDLETON</b></p> <p>Gifts for All Occasions <b>FRED H. BROWN</b> Jeweler 817 Main Street Pendleton, Ore.</p> <p><b>FRANCIS A. WALMAN</b> Radio Repairing Locksmith and Keymaker 125 W. Alta St. Phone 380</p> <p><b>WE</b> Specialize in Good Furniture at Lowest Possible Prices Free Delivery to your door.  McKee Furniture Co</p> <p><b>Radios</b> Motors Fixtures</p> <p><b>ELECTRIC SERVICE COMPANY</b> Appliances Electrical Contracting "Anything Electrical" 627 Main St. Phone 978 Pendleton</p> <p><b>Jack Allen Supply Co.</b> AUTO PARTS SPORT GOODS Phone Four Hundred</p> <p><b>L. M. LA DOW &amp; CO.</b> Upholsterers and Mattress Makers Novelty and Ruffled Curtains 604 Main Street Phone 529 Pendleton, Oregon</p> <p><b>NEWTON PAINLESS DENTISTS</b> Dr. H. A. Newton, Mgr. <b>X-Ray Work</b> Hecolite Plates Main and Webb Pendleton</p> <p><b>W. M. RAKESTRAW</b> Watchmaker and Jeweler 627 Main Street Pendleton, Oregon</p> <p><b>H. S. McKenzie, M. D.</b> Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Office: 1-2-3 Inland Empire Bldg. Pendleton, Oregon</p>
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