

# FARM CO-OPERATIVE DIVISION

A MESSAGE TO EVERY MEMBER.

### NOTICE.

#### To the Members of the Umatilla Project Farm Bureau.

At our annual meeting, February 16th, a motion was passed to reduce the annual dues from \$2.00 to \$1.00. Also all dues which were delinquent on January 1, 1933, were cancelled. The state is now wiped clean, and with the fee cut in two, there surely need be no more delinquencies. This payment is due March 1st of each year, and is payable at the Farm Bureau Co-operative. The Farm Bureau Cooperative then turns it over periodically to the Umatilla Project Farm Bureau, which is a separate organization.

In order to be entitled to the benefits of trading at the Farm Bureau Co-operative, you must be in good standing in some bona fide farmers' organization; and furthermore, our deal with the Hermiston Herald depends on 100% collection of annual dues.

Briefly, our agreement with the Herald is this: They will furnish a year's subscription at special rates to the members of all the farm organizations within the Hermiston radius, provided all the members are included in this list, which numbers approximately 750. This costs the individual nothing, but is prorated among the organizations. The Herald agrees further to furnish space in their paper—3 columns (all we can use)—for our exclusive use. Notices of meetings and a great variety of items of general interest will be included in these columns.

It now remains to get our membership paid up, and we feel sure that every member will cooperate by sending in their dollar at once, payable at the Farm Bureau Co-operative.

C. M. JACKSON,  
Secretary,  
Umatilla Project Farm Bureau.

#### Benefits Derived.

The Umatilla Co-operative Creamery is doing its share to provide the Hermiston Herald for each of its members, and the management feels that the money paid for the subscriptions has been used for a very worthy purpose.

It is hoped that everyone will read every column in order to get the full benefit of this service.  
M. C. HEDWALL,  
Manager.

#### Information Requested.

If some idea of the quantity of seed needed for your planting could be given to the management of the Farm Bureau Co-operative, a better purchase might be made.

#### Dairy Products.

The number of milk cows increased about 3 per cent during 1932, but because of a lower rate of production per cow, there was no increase over 1931 in total milk production. The number of yearling heifers now on hand is only slightly more than enough to provide the usual percentage of replacements. With the number of cows on farms greater than ever before, and with the supply of feed grains the largest in the last 12 years, there is the possibility of a moderate increase in milk production in 1933.

A higher proportion of the total milk produced in 1932 was utilized on farms than in 1931, primarily because of the low returns from the sale of milk and cream. City consumption of milk and of most manufactured dairy products declined further in 1932.

In the drastic decline of all prices throughout 1932 dairy-products prices suffered relatively less than those of most other farm products, and farm prices of dairy products are still high in relation to the average of other farm-products prices. Storage stocks of dairy products are very low. Foreign supplies of butter are likely to be large in 1933 but no significant import movement is to be expected.

Feed prices are very low in relation to dairy-products prices, the price of cows as slaughter animals is too low to offer a motive for severe culling of dairy herds, and farm income from all sources is so meager as to impel farmers to maintain or possibly to increase their dairy output. The steady increase in milk-cow numbers now in progress, which is likely to continue in 1933 although at a lower rate than in 1932, may be expected gradually to reduce the advantage of dairying as compared with other forms of agriculture.

#### Care of Hatching Eggs

(By Theodore Beletski)

I was requested to write an article for this column on the care of hatching eggs. I do not know any more about it than most of you, but I will start the argument by telling you what I do, and why.

I do not put fresh, warm eggs in a tight box, clean or wrap it in paper until that egg is thoroughly cool; nor do I put it on top of working incubator, warming oven, or direct sunlight. It may start the germ to ferment, weakening an embryo, and it will not come through the shell, or the poult will be too weak to live after it is hatched.

I put eggs away in a box, setting the egg small end down, and turning the box quarter round whenever I think of it. This is to keep the yolk from settling in one place which causes the poult to pip at the same end, or break a shell in one place and not be able to turn around. I keep this box covered up and in a cool place to prevent eggs from excessive evaporation. They don't evaporate evenly and it bothers in incubating. Some cells will be small and others large.

I had a turkey hen which laid eleven eggs in the open sunlight in the month of July with the thermometer hitting 120, and she hatched eleven poults—but that's a hen and I use incubators.

One of my neighbors puts his turkey eggs in the cool cellar on shallow trays and turns each egg by hand. Good way, but laborious.

Now, what have you?

#### Care of Breeding Stock.

Have you examined your birds for lice and mites? If not, by all means do so. Sodium fluoride is very effective. Add equal parts of Sodium fluoride and plain flour and dust your birds with it. Work the mixture in to the feathers, especially under the wings, on the back next to the tail, and around the vent. It is advisable to dust the birds regardless, and if lice are found, two dustings are recommended. In laying, and when set, if lousy, will not stay on the nest.

In feeding see that there is enough clean water before them at all times, also grit, oyster shell, and egg mash. If the birds are inclosed, alfalfa leaves and grain should be fed once a day. A good time to feed the grain is well towards evening, and only what may be readily cleaned up should be fed.

In mating the birds, rotate your toms, never have more than one or two toms with the hens at one time. Change them every half day, and if you have a large flock, every two hours. The birds will mate mostly in the mornings and evenings.

Another system is to have one tom and ten hens in separate pens, and rotate the toms each day. Either system will work satisfactorily if followed, and you will have fertile eggs.

The toe nails of each tom should be cut, especially the spurs, to prevent the hen from being torn. A rasp is a very good tool to use on the toe nails, won't hurt even if worked to blood.

Parks for breeding stock is desirable as it saves time in looking for eggs, and also saves eggs, as the crows, magpies, and even pheasants will destroy the eggs when they can get at them.

#### Go After That Gopher Now.

Now is the time to poison the gopher to good advantage. Let us all get busy and do to him as we did the jackrabbit. Remember two or three years ago hundreds of them could be counted on any side road. You don't see them now, do you? Not as many—and that result was brought about by the cooperation of all the farmers; yes, the people of Hermiston, also.

But the gopher is different—we cannot see him as plainly as we saw the jackrabbit. But we feel him. You bet we can, just as soon as the water is turned in the ditch, and there are four or five washouts, and it is necessary to use the shovel, then we know he was there.

We can exterminate him the same as the jackrabbit if we get busy, all of us. We will not discuss how to go about it, because we all know how. It makes no difference how you go at him—but go after that gopher.

J. JENDRZEJEWSKI,  
Rodent Control Leader.

A car stolen from in front of the home of Harry Lycoff of Buffalo was found parked a mile away, with its tank containing 10 more gallons of gasoline than when it was stolen.

#### Stanfield Grange News.

Regular meetings of the Grange are held the first and third Saturday evenings of each month.

Our membership is growing steadily. At our last meeting one candidate was given the obligation; one was voted upon; and five new applications were submitted.

After the regular routine of business the lecturer presented a program featuring St. Patrick's Day. A one-act Irish play was given after which Irish games and dances were indulged in.

Our next meeting will be initiation. White Eagle Grange has promised to send down its degree team. All applicants for admission and all those who have merely received the obligation are requested to be present without fail. Likewise all other members.

Lunch will be served.

Another old-time dance will be given in the Grange hall Friday, March 24.

#### Local vs. Imported Seeds.

The question of seeds, kind and quality, is one of major importance at this time of year. Other things being equal we would, or at least we should like to patronize our local growers.

Of course no one likes to plant weed seed, much less pay good money for it; yet seed is seldom free from weeds. The fact that it is certified is only a guarantee that it is free from what, in the state in which it is grown are classed as noxious weeds. It might interest you to know that the seeds of the sandburr and also of mallow, two of the commonest and most obnoxious weeds to be found in this locality, according to our state law, are still not classed as noxious weeds.

In buying seed from your local grower you will, of course, insist that the seed be reasonably clean. You will however, have the assurance that you are not planting on your ranch a variety of weed not already common to this section.

The question of hardness, and I speak now with particular reference to alfalfa, is one of supreme importance. Are seeds grown here any less hardy than seeds grown in certain other sections?

The sales propaganda is put forth by certain seed growing sections that, owing to their high altitude and long winters, they produce a seed much more hardy than that grown in a lower altitude. These high altitudes, however, as a usual thing, mean a heavy protective covering of snow. While in this section seed is usually grown on old thin stands and the surviving plants have endured winter after winter of sub-zero temperature with the ground practically devoid of covering.

If of an equal standard of purity and germination, local seed should command as high, if not a higher price, than imported seeds.

The value of good local grown seed corn cannot be overestimated. I well remember in my own home state when a new variety of corn was introduced it was not considered a safe bet until it had become acclimated; that is, until after several years of careful seed selection had been made by the local growers.

More garden seeds might be saved and less purchased.

Keep the dollars at home. While this principle, generally adopted throughout the nation, may not be of material economic benefit, the fact that it is being so generally adopted means that we as a community must do likewise if we wish to survive.

JESS RICHARDS

#### Thoroughly Sold.

One day last summer our esteemed fellow townsman, F. B. Swayze, was showing a prospective purchaser over the project and extolling its productiveness. They happened to pass a tree heavily loaded with fine red crabapples.

The visitor passed some chance remark about those lovely crabapples.

"Why, those," said Mr. Swayze, "are not crabapples, those are currants. Then he happened to think that it was hardly the season for currants so he added that it was hardly the season for currants so he added that it was nothing unusual for currants to produce two crops in a season and that the first crop was usually of a much larger and finer quality than these.

Soon after they passed a large patch of sunflowers.

"And what are those?" asked the visitor.

"Those," said Mr. Swayze, "are dandelions."

Presently they rounded a bend in the road and discovered quite a sizable lake of water in the road, evidently the waste water from the attempted irrigation of one of the adjoining ranches.

"Ah," said the prospective purchaser, "somebody's radiator must have been leaking."

#### Poultry and Eggs.

Chicken and egg production is expected to be somewhat larger in 1933 than in 1932. With poultry feeds much cheaper in the fall and early winter months of 1932 than in the previous year and with egg prices about as high, and even higher in December, the returns from egg production were encouraging to producers. The number of layers in farm flocks on January 1, 1933, was slightly larger than a year earlier and it is probable that the number of chickens hatched this year will be larger. More hens on farms and heavier spring hatchings may be expected to result in increased marketings of poultry this year.

Weather up to midwinter was less favorable for egg production than it was a year earlier, and the rate of production of the fall and winter months of 1931-32, although not far below that of the 5-year average. It is unlikely that the eggs laid in February and March will exceed the large number laid in those months last year unless the unseasonably mild weather prevailing in January should continue. Storage stocks of eggs in January 1, 1933, were practically exhausted and will not be a factor in the egg market after January. Eggs stored in 1932 were sold at a profit and some increase in the stocks of eggs stored this year is expected. The relatively high prices received for eggs during the last half of 1932 are likely to encourage increased hatchings requiring larger quantities of eggs in 1933. It is doubtful, however, to what extent the probable increase in hatchings and in the storing of eggs will offset the effect of the probable moderate increase in production. Fresh eggs marketed after the season of heavy laying, and particularly during the coming fall and winter, will face the competition of a larger stock of storage eggs than last year's, although these stocks will probably be much smaller than average.

#### Turkeys In Storage.

Cold storage holdings on Feb. 1, according to the report of the North Western Turkey Growers Association, were 16,702,000 lbs. as compared to 14,273,000 lbs. in 1932, and a five year average of 11,452,000. We have two million pounds more in storage than a year ago, but with the low price, let us hope, that it will be cleaned up by next shipping season, as was the case a year ago. On Nov. 1, 1932, storage holdings were almost depleted.

#### Appointed Deputy Assessor.

D. W. Davis of Echo has been appointed deputy assessor for the west end of Umatilla county according to O. F. Steele, county assessor, who was in Hermiston Friday. Mr. Davis's district comprises Umatilla, Stanfield, Hermiston, and Echo. Mr. Steele was working with Mr. Davis Friday helping him line up his work.

#### Anti-Dumping Act Passed.

House Bill No. 221, so-called Anti-Dumping Bill, is designed to assist in putting wholesale and retail produce peddling back into the hands of local growers and farmers, as distinguished from itinerant peddlers. The act carries an emergency clause and is effective at once. All peddlers except growers are required to have a license.

Many growers are now arranging for increased plantings of vegetables to sell in the local markets in anticipation of the decreased competition they will have from itinerant peddlers. The act was passed at the request of fruit and vegetable growers, farm organizations and chambers of commerce throughout the state in an endeavor to help the local growers of fruits and vegetables.

The act also includes market enforcement provisions which are conducted without cost to farmers. The Department has been given the important duty of adjusting claims which arise between the grower on the one hand and the buyer of fruits and vegetables and dressed meat on the other hand. In this activity it is the function of the Department to establish itself as an impartial tribunal and an informal court where the growers and the dealers may be heard without fees or expense to either party and where controversies may be heard and determined and the claim dismissed or collected. This service is free. Growers are invited to make use of it.

### PINE CITY NEWS

By Oleta Neill

Miss Ethel Thompson of Eugene visited Miss Lila Bartholomew a few days. Miss Thompson came on Saturday and returned to her home in Eugene Thursday.

Those from Pine City attending the dance at Smith's Saturday evening were: Mr. and Mrs. Roy O'Mohr and family, Mr. and Mrs. Bert Michel and daughters Margaret and Reitha Howard, Misses Lila Bartholomew and Ethel Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Burl Wattenburger, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Wigglesworth, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Moore and family, Dick Carlson, Fred Rauch and Jasper Myers.

Pat Farley and son Peter of Board man visited at the John Healy home Sunday.

Mrs. Ollie Neill and Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Bartholomew were visitors in Pendleton Thursday.

Miss Neva Neill is helping Mrs. Walter Wigglesworth a few days while Gene Wigglesworth is ill with a bad cold.

Roy Neill and daughter Alma were business visitors in Heppner Tuesday.

Church was held Sunday evening in the Pine City auditorium. About 40 were present.

Mr. and Mrs. Emery Cox and daughters of Hermiston visited Mrs. Cox's parents Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Young Sunday.

Joe Kenney moved the last of his sheep from the Ollie Neill place Monday.

Miss Lenna Neill spent Sunday night with Miss Marie Healy.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Wattenburger were in Hermiston and Echo Monday on business.

Miss Rose Leibbrand went to Stanfield Monday evening to practice with the string quartet at the Fredericksen home.

Mrs. C. H. Bartholomew visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Bagin in Stanfield Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Propst of Hermiston visited at the W. D. Neill home Sunday.

Some of the local young people are planning a very interesting skit to be given at the Farm Bureau meeting the first Saturday in the month.

J. T. Ayers visited his daughter Mrs. Roy Coxen of Hermiston, who is ill in the hospital in Pendleton, Wednesday.

The Misses Lila Bartholomew and Ethel Thompson visited in Pendleton Wednesday evening.

#### Cheese to the Rescue.

For sparkle and zest in any meal cheese is the answer. Cheese, because it has so many interesting relatives—some with a nippy twang and others with a subtle flavor, comes to the rescue when menu planning becomes a problem.

During the Lenten season when some housewives are anxious to plan meatless meals and most housewives are looking for ways to put pep into family lunches, dinners and suppers, cheese provides the inspiration. Now that the many delicious foreign cheeses are produced in this country the housewife can choose from the German, Italian, Swiss, French, Dutch and American varieties.

Besides tasting good, cheese has many nutritional qualities which recommend its frequent use. Cheese in the menu makes important contributions to the daily protein, calcium, phosphorus, and vitamin needs of the body. It is also a good source of energy and supplies a high quality of iron. When the food value derived from a pound of cheese is compared with that of most other common foods, cheese takes the lead. It is also one of the most economical food buys today, because of this high food value.

Used as the main dish, for seasoning, or as the always popular "cracker and cheese" dessert, cheese always meets with favor with every member of the family.

The following recipes are sure to please:

**Cheese Noodle Ring.**  
3/4 cup of melted butter  
3 eggs, separated  
3 cups cooked noodles  
Stir the butter into the freshly cooked noodles. Add the well beaten egg yolks, and fold in the whites, beaten stiff. Pour into a ring mold, set in a pan of water, and bake in a moderate oven (350 deg.) for 20 minutes, or until a knife thrust into it will come out clean. Unmold on a hot platter and pour the following cheese sauce over it.

**Cottage Cheese Ring.**  
with Fruit Filled Center.  
1 tablespoon gelatine  
1/2 cup cold water  
2 cups cottage cheese  
1/2 teaspoon salt  
1/2 teaspoon paprika  
1/2 cup milk  
2 cups diced fruit, dried or fresh  
1 head lettuce  
Soak gelatine in cold water and dissolve over hot water. Mash cheese fine; add seasonings, cream and gelatine. Turn into border or ring mold. When firm unmold cheese ring on a bed of lettuce and fill center with fruit, which has been cut in small pieces and mixed with salad dressing, to which has been added a few spoonfuls whipped cream.

### WANT ADS

Minimum Charge 15c  
or  
1 Cent a Word

#### FOR SALE

BABY BUGGY AND BASSINET FOR sale—Good condition. Mrs. W. B. Beasley, Hermiston, Or. 23-2tp

#### MISCELLANEOUS

HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR hogs, cattle, veal and sheep. L. J. Huston, 910 F. Street, The Dalles, Oregon. Mar. 30p

I. N. HARTSOOK CARPENTER, will draw plans free. Hermiston. —March 23. p

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR PARTIES with ambition and initiative to earn money. Write Box 124, Her.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS—Hatching. N. B. Whitford, Hermiston. 29-2tp

WANTED—LABOR ON LAND in exchange for cabinet work, carpenter work or remodeling. Also will exchange land for labor clearing and leveling. R. E. Osborn, cabinet maker at Osborn apartments. Shop in Felthouse building, opposite depot. —Adv.

HIGHER CASH PRICES PAID FOR all kinds of livestock. Write J. G. Foster, The Dalles, Ore., Box 815. —Apr. 1-4tp

OFFICE SPACE FOR RENT—Modern conveniences. Inquire Herald office.

HERALD WANT ADS PAY

### Prices Slashed at Burks! See Ad.

### Business and Professional Cards

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512 E. Court St. Pendleton, Ore.

LOST—Bill fold Saturday. Finder leave at Herald office. Reward. 39-1tc.

WANTED—Paper hanging and kalsomining. Tom Jensen, Hermiston. 39-1tp

SINGLE BUGGY AND HARNESS, \$20; Spring wagon, \$15; new concrete tile machine (3 to 6 inch.), \$40; nearly new Muncie gear shift TT Ford, \$20. Can use Mason fruit jars. A. D. Smith, 7 miles south-west. 39-1tc

Disease Control Undertaken.

CLATSKANIE—An abortion control program in this section of Columbia county has been started by the dairymen with the cooperation of County Agent George Nelson. Dairymen report severe losses from this disease, not only in loss of calves but reduced production, so a hearty response was had to a proposal to carry through a testing program this year. The work will probably extend through the Mayser, Quincy and Marshland districts.

Crimson Clover Shows Promise.

McMINNVILLE—Crimson clover, a possible cover crop, particularly for nut orchards has shown exceptional promise this year in limited trials in Yamhill county. In one field visited by interested nut growers it was found that the crimson clover came through the winter without freeze injury and even started to grow by the first week in February. Late freezing failed to stop this early development.

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