

**EXPERT EXPLAINS POINTS
IN BUYING COTTON GOODS.**

"Possibly never before has the consumer buyer had such a bewildering array of cotton materials from which to select," says Azalea Sager, clothing specialist at O.S.C., "and all are not equally good buys."

The weave of a cotton fabric has a great deal to do with the length of its service, says Mrs. Sager. Regularity of weave, even spacing of thread, regularity in size of threads, and the straightness of weave, that is, warp and filling threads at true right angles to each other, are qualities that are essential both to good appearance and durability of the material. Broken threads, rough places where an uneven or knotted thread occurs, are in many cases the cause of a tear or hole in the fabric when it is used or laundered. Cottons with coarse or heavy warp threads and lighter or finer filling threads or vice-versa are only as strong as their weakest threads. Heavier threads tend to cut weak-

er ones, especially where there is any rubbing, as under the arms, at the elbows or at the side seams.

**DESTROY PEA VINES IS
ADVICE TO GARDENERS.**

Every patch of garden peas left to ripen and shatter its seed after the peas are no longer suitable for table use will become a veritable hatchery for next year's supply of pea weevils, warns O. A. Larsen, federal entomologist at Oregon State college experiment station.

As nearly every gardener knows, the weevils have been exceptionally abundant in gardens this year, possibly because there were fewer field peas for them to infest. The result has been that late season peas have been so badly infested as to affect their market value.

In many patches practically every pea has been infested, which means even a short row left to ripen may liberate a thousand or more adult weevils later. Pulling the vines and feeding them at once, or plowing

them under or even burning them will destroy all the larvae. One can save enough for seed if this seed is fumigated as soon as harvest—otherwise it will be worthless anyway.

So far as science has found no way to combat this pest except by getting rid of the adults by preventing their development. Community cooperation on cleanup of pea vines is the only method yet found worthy of recommendation.

Saving of Straw Recommended.

DALLAS—In addition to carrying on a program of emergency forage crop recommendations to replace the hay and pastures frozen out last winter, the county agent's office here is also urging the conservation of straw to be fed with molasses and protein concentrates this winter, thus lessening the shortage of winter feed. J. R. Beck, county agent, has been gathering prices on cotton seed meal by the ton and on molasses by the barrel and by tank cars.

**CLOTHES MOTHS READY TO
FEAST ON STORED FABRIC.**

One excellent way to help the family finances is to take care of the things the family already has, says Azalea Sager, of O.S.C., which is probably the collegiate way of expressing the old saying that "a penny saved is a penny earned."

What Miss Sager is referring to in this instance, however, is the advisability of protecting woolens and furs from the ravages of moths during the summer.

In her capacity of extension specialist in clothing and textiles, Miss Sager has gathered suggestions together designed to assist the homemaker in protecting things made of wool, hair, feathers or fur, as all these are attacked by the common clothing moth.

The first line of defense is frequent inspection, with brushing, beating, sunning and cleaning. The eggs of the moths are delicate and can usually be destroyed easily. Sunning is always a valuable aid, while dry-cleaning or laundering will destroy either the eggs or the larvae.

Of course, it is the larve or worm stage in which the moths do the damage. The moth itself is a small, buff-colored miller with a half-inch wingspread, and seen usually flitting about in dark places. Its chief business after becoming an adult is to lay eggs and many of them—as high as 300 in the 30 to 40 days of its life. These are deposited inside a pocket, under pleats, in folds of blankets, or similar secluded places. These eggs hatch in from three to four days under favorable conditions.

Once cleaned, fabrics may be protected indefinitely by being wrapped in paper or stored in tight closets or chests. Ordinary firm wrapping paper will do, or several thicknesses of newspapers will serve very well. Naphthalene, the basis of the old familiar moth balls, may be purchased in flake form and is very effective for protecting clothing in tight closets, trunks and chests, says Mrs. Sager. The flakes, sprinkled throughout clothing, give off fumes that destroy all stages of moths.

Paradichlorobenzene—which fruit growers know as "paradi" and use for eradicating prune root borers—is recommended as equally effective used the same way as naphthalene.

**POULTRY
POOR FEEDING CUTS
PROFIT ON POULTRY**

**Balanced Ration Necessary,
Expert Advises.**

Instead of substituting, there has been considerable subtracting done in feeding poultry, and as a consequence, some poultrymen are failing to get the income they should get from their flocks.

Roy S. Dearstyne, head of the poultry department at North Carolina state college, says considering its great importance, feeding and feeding for poultry in general is less understood than any other phase of the industry. This lack of information is shown especially when an attempt is made to substitute certain feeds on hand at home for those which should be purchased or exchanged.

Mr. Dearstyne declares that poultry requires a balanced ration containing protein, carbohydrates, fats, minerals and vitamins in an available form. These should be given in the quantity and of the quality to maintain the bodily vigor of the fowls and permit them to lay according to their highest ability. It is important to give the birds plenty of water because the fowl's body is 55 per cent water and the egg is over 65 per cent water.

Animal proteins as supplied by fish meal, meat meal or milk products are also necessary. It is not enough to rely on the vegetable proteins supplied in certain of the grain feeds.

The fats supplied by grain feed are usually enough for poultry but minerals should be supplied by bone meal, oyster shell, limestone, rock phosphate and salt. Mineral deficiencies in the ration are common.

**More Encouragement for
Profit in Poultry Game**

According to figures issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, the number of hens and pullets in farm flocks is from 4 to 5 per cent greater than one year ago. It is thought that egg production may not be larger for some time to come. The reason given for this estimate is the higher percentage of late hatched pullets, and also because it is doubtful whether this winter will be as mild as that of a year ago.

Aside from this, the storage situation is more favorable. Holdings of case eggs on September 1 were 34 per cent below those on the corresponding date last year, and 37 per cent below the average of the last five years. With this reduction in storage supplies, even if current production should prove larger than last year, there would still be a considerably smaller supply of eggs available for consumption during the next few months.

Egg shipments from the Pacific coast have been light for some time, and may decrease still further, because of a 13 per cent estimated decrease of chicks raised last spring and summer. The low price of feed will also be an important factor in bringing profitable returns from all flocks which are well bred and well fed.—Wallace's Farmer.

**Hens That Do Not Lay
Should Be Culled Out**

If one could be certain that he has hens and pullets in his flock that would not lay any eggs until next spring he would not want to feed them all winter.

One way of reducing the feed cost of producing eggs is to cull out undesirable birds at intervals frequent enough to prevent their getting very much feed without paying for it. Among the laying flock there are hens of this class such as those that loafed through the summer, laying too few eggs to be profitable. There may also be diseased hens or those out of condition that should not be carried any longer. Among the pullet flock may be poorly developed, diseased, or otherwise unfit birds that should come out. It is not quite fair, nor good business, for a good hen to pay for the feed eaten by a cull.—Hoard's Dairymen.

Feed Hens Freely

If your poultry flock is not producing as efficiently as you know it should be, check up on the available feeding and watering space. See that there is plenty of room for all the birds to eat freely and see further that they are given a good balanced ration which will stimulate and maintain egg production. Poorly-fed birds will not be good producers. Hens will pay a better price for feed than any other kind of animals produced on the farm.—Prairie Farmer.

Poultry Must Be Meaty

Trying to raise poultry meat with insufficient feed has been a great disappointment to some beginners, says the Indiana Farmer's Guide. Wholesale buyers quickly run their fingers down the breast bones of the birds they buy. Roasters with razor breasts are quickly classed as No. 2 birds and buyers do not want them. At least the price per pound to the purchaser is too low to show anything but a loss. Thus there is proof that it pays to raise No. 1 birds.

**How All the People Played a Part
In Building Nation's Credit Structure**

**Banker Describes the Way Loans and Securities of Banks
Are Based on the Hopes and Plans of All
Classes—Values Dependent on Public's
Ability to Meet Obligations**

By FRANCIS H. SISSON.

CREDIT may be informally described as future hopes, plans and good intentions converted into present purchasing power. The farmer, the manufacturer, the merchant, the home buyer, the purchaser of household goods, the investor and the speculator all borrow at times. They plan to repay with the earnings of their crops, proceeds of the sales of their goods, incomes from their wages and salaries or profits from the resales of their securities at enhanced market values, each as the case may be.



F. H. SISSON

The greater part of these various forms of credit is obtained by the borrowers directly or indirectly through the expansion of the loans and investments of the banks. It is this which creates the notes, securities and mortgages in the portfolios of the banks. The banks are able to extend these loans because a great many people deposit money with them.

Even under the best conditions the plans of a small percentage of borrowers go wrong through mistakes, hard luck or dishonesty, and the judgment of the banker in such cases is proved by the after event to have been in fault. The losses caused under such conditions are ordinarily fully met by funds set aside out of the earnings of the banks for just this purpose and do not affect the money of the depositors, who seldom hear anything about such losses.

In the vast majority of cases and in the overwhelming volume of business involved the confidence of the bankers in their customers and the confidence of the customers in their own ability to carry out their plans and obligations to successful conclusions are wholly justified. This is the normal economic situation and it constitutes the conditions under which the use of credit adds to public welfare and progress.

The Faith of the Banks

Such was the structure of hopes, good intentions and common confidence. In one another that existed among all classes of the nation's community life when the series of economic shocks began to shake the nation's social fabric in 1929. The people had deposited billions of dollars with the banks because they had confidence in them. The banks had loaned large volumes of these deposits on farm and home mortgages and on notes of manufacturers, business men and finance concerns, and had invested in the standard securities of the nation's corporations, state and local government units and the national government itself, because they had confidence in the citizenship and business condition of the nation.

Their mortgage and other loans to owners of farms aggregated \$6,500,000,000. Loans on urban real estate were \$4,000,000,000. Loans to individuals secured by U. S. Government, municipal and corporate securities totalled \$11,000,000,000. Loans to industrial and commercial enterprises in connection with the production and distribution of the nation's infinite varieties of goods amounted to almost \$19,500,000,000. Investments in Federal, State and municipal bonds were almost \$5,000,000,000, and in various kinds of railroad and corporate securities \$11,000,000,000. These made total loans and investments of \$58,000,000,000.

This great credit structure was built while the country was at peace, while the farms and factories were productive, while the nation and the world provided great active markets for their outputs, while the earnings of all kinds of enterprise were large, while the

fraternity average. Men in fraternities slightly exceeded those not in fraternities, and women in sororities bettered the record of those not in sororities, though an independent women's organization, Phrateras, topped all organizations in scholastic average. Individually the men excelled the women in the straight A class, there being 24 men to five women in this group, while the proportion of men to women in the student body is only two to one.

The inevitable result was that, when the banks urgently needed the money they had entrusted to those assets, so that they could meet the unreasoning demands of their depositors, they could not get it back.

It was not that our banking system and methods were of themselves weak or reprehensible, apart from the rest of the life of the nation, as has so much been made to appear.

It was not that our banks were permeated with incompetency or dishonesty or with lower standards of business ethics than were the other forms of human activity with which their own fate and activities were inextricably interwoven, as, it almost seemed at times, there was a concerted national conspiracy to lead our people to believe.

The great fact of American banking is that it shared fully in the plans and hopes and hazards of the American people,—and when those plans went wrong, the banks carried their share of the burden and suffered their share of the misfortune.

**O.S.C. STUDENTS TURN IN
HIGH GRADES THIS SPRING.**

Spring fever apparently failed to bother students at Oregon State college in the final term this year for they made one of the highest scholastic averages in recent years, a report just issued by the registrar, E. B. Lemon, shows.

Women beat the men in scholastic attainment as a whole, and the sorority average was higher than

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IN ANSWER TO A LADY'S LETTER

A lady writes to say that she does not understand why an 8-cylinder car does not cost more to run than a car with fewer cylinders. She refers to my statement that our Ford V-8 develops more power on a gallon of gas than any car we have made.

The use of 8-cylinders does not mean the addition of two or four extra fuel consumers. It is not, for example, a 4-cylinder engine multiplied by two. Our 8-cylinder engine takes the fuel supply of an ordinary 4-cylinder engine and divides it eight ways. And why?

By reducing four larger explosions into eight smaller ones, we get engine smoothness and quietness. Eight-cylinders indicate the way the gas is used, not the amount. It is just the difference between going upstairs in four long jumps or in eight ordinary steps.

Two things use up gas—bad engine design and useless car weight. Besides having an engine that gets a high percentage of power out of the fuel, the Ford V-8 has a light, strong body and chassis so that no power is wasted in moving excess weight.

The only extravagance about the new Ford V-8 engine is in the building of it. The extravagance is ours—the economy is yours.

The whole question of car economy needs clearing up. An economical car gives economy all round. Price, operation, upkeep, all play their part. If what you save on gas you lose elsewhere, that is not economy.

As to upkeep, our dealers say that in recent years the improved quality of Ford cars has cut down their repair business 50 per cent.

As to price with quality,—judge for yourself.

As to economy, here is the record of a stock car three weeks out of shop in Oklahoma:

On a run of 10,054 miles at the rate of 1,000 miles a day—the Ford V-8 gave 18.8 miles per gallon of gas. Not a drop of water was added to the radiator. The oil was changed once in 1,000 miles.

That should answer a lot of questions.

July 24th, 1933

Henry Ford