

FARM CO-OPERATIVE DIVISION

A MESSAGE TO EVERY MEMBER.

TEMPORARY FUTURE OF THE EMERGENCY CROPS

At the Farm Bureau meeting Saturday night, the temporary nature of the emergency crops that were raised in this district this year, was emphasized by various speakers.

All such crops as Sudan Grass, Millet, Canes and Sorghums, and the small grains to hay, must be planted yearly. The seed beds must be prepared every year, with the chance of not securing a stand, or of having the wind and sand ruin the stand, if it is secured.

Then again, the protein content of the hay from these crops is roughly only about one-third that of Sweet Clover or alfalfa. In other words, one ton of alfalfa hay is worth nearly three tons of hay from the grasses. The best farming practice that can be employed, is to get hay land back into a winter hardy type of alfalfa, and pasture back into good perennial grass, in which sweet clover should usually be included, and from the principal constituent.

TURKEYS WILL BE SHIPPED WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8

During the turkey pool shipment Wednesday, November 8th, the Eastern Oregon Turkey Growers' will be operating from their new shipping headquarters in the district warehouse. Alterations are being made now so everything will be in readiness for the next shipment.

FROSTED SUDAN GRASS IS POISONOUS TO LIVESTOCK.

As Sudan grass was grown in Oregon much more widely this season than usual, farmers having it on their places are reminded by G. R. Hyslop of Oregon State college of the danger in pasturing the late growth after it has been nipped by frost.

Sudan grass is a member of the sorghum family which as a group produces Prussic acid under some unfavorable conditions of growth. This is a quick-acting poison to most livestock other than hogs. Sudan grass is less dangerous in this respect than the larger grain sorghums, but enough cases of poisoning have occurred to make it advisable to cease pasturing a field as soon as frost occurs, says Hyslop.

The shortage in hay, pasture and other forage following the severe freeze of last winter resulted in considerable emergency planting of Sudan grass and Hungarian millet. The results were exceedingly variable, but were better with the Sudan grass than with millet. Impure seed was found responsible for part of the trouble with the millet crop.

HOW TO AVOID LOSS FROM PULLORUM DISEASE TOLD.

The mere expression, "tested stock," as applied to baby chicks or hatching eggs has no real significance in protecting the buyer from getting chicks infected with pullorum disease (contagious white diarrhea) unless the nature of the testing and action thereafter are also known.

This warning is given in a new Oregon Experiment station bulletin dealing with all the practical phases of this widespread disease and written by Dr. W. T. Johnson and E. M. Dickinson, poultry pathologists at the state college.

The Oregon Experiment station has been carrying on extensive research with this disease for eight years and the present bulletin, the first put out there dealing with the malady, contains a digest of all the latest information needed by flock owners or hatcherymen in avoiding losses from this almost universal trouble.

In addition to determining merely that stock has been tested, a buyer needs to know whether a reliable test has been used, and whether a test report is available to substantiate it, the bulletin explains. Other pertinent questions are: Have all the fowls been tested? Are the flocks free from infection? Have any reactors been removed? Are the testing results being nullified by hatching eggs from infected stock with those from free stock?

CANNING SCHEDULE.

MEAT — Thursday, November 9

HINTS ON DYEING GIVEN BY CLOTHING SPECIALIST.

When mothers are faced with the problem of making over adult garments into children's clothes, home dyeing may be done to freshen the garment or to make the color more suitable for the child, says Mrs. Azalea Sager, extension specialist in clothing and textiles at O.S.C.

Keeping in mind the action of dyes on fibers may well save both time and money, she says. Animal fibers, such as silk and wool combine more readily with dyes than cotton and linen. Cottons have little affinity for dyes. In dyeing cottons, it is necessary to allow the fabric to remain in the dye bath 10 to 15 minutes after removing the receptacle from the fire. Constant stirring is also necessary throughout the time the material is in the bath to prevent streaking.

Wool fabrics badly streaked and faded by the sun cannot be successfully re-dyed. Sun burn changes the chemical composition of the fibres. They are burned and scorched as if with a hot iron and although the change appears slight, the burned part will dye a much deeper shade. Very dark colors or black are the only ones to be used in dyeing sun-burned fabrics.

A mimeographed circular giving many practical hints for dyeing has been prepared by Mrs. Sager for free distribution. It lists the possible combinations of colors to be used in giving other shades, tells what simple equipment may be used, discusses preparation of the material and selecting the dye, and finally how to finish, dry and press the newly dyed material.

A copy of this circular may be had from any county extension agent or direct from the home economics extension office in Corvallis.

CROPS IMPROVED; PRICES STATIONARY, REPORT SAYS.

Some improvement in late crop yields during the past few weeks but very little change in the general level of farm prices nationally is reported in a review of the agricultural situation just released by the Oregon State college extension service. Weather conditions during September were favorable and prospects for most late crops, except fruits, improved somewhat from the generally low condition of a month ago. Details with regard to the various commodities which were summarized in the report show a 5 per cent gain for potatoes and small increases for corn, oats, wheat, barley, hops, hay and beans.

The general farm price level continued at around 70 per cent of the 1910-1914 average, or 53 per cent of the 1926-1930 level. Owing somewhat to relatively high prices for hops, the Oregon farm price index at 60 per cent of the 1926-1930 average was higher than the general average for the whole country, according to the circular which contains price data and index numbers for nearly all products produced in the state.

The index of prices paid by farmers has climbed above 116 per cent of pre-war where it was in September, so that the exchange value of farm products still hangs around 60 per cent of "parity" despite strenuous efforts by the agricultural adjustment administration to increase farm purchasing power, according to the circular.

"Demand conditions continue weak," says the report, "despite substantial gains in business activity and employment during the past few months. The payroll of factory workers is still less than 60 per cent of the 1926-1930 amount which indicates the strength of domestic demand for farm products and consumer purchasing power. Foreign markets during the 1932-33 marketing year took the least American farm products in nearly sixty years."

Gophers Poisoned in Grant.

CANYON CITY—Gopher poisoning demonstration meetings were held in 11 communities of Grant county recently by County Agent R. G. Johnson. Niles Sproul of Bear Valley, where poisoning work was carried on last year, figures that the poisoning crew cleaned up 80 per cent of the gophers on his ranch and paid for the work many times over. On the Oliver Brothers' ranch at Tebo, on the other hand, it was felt that the work was not so satisfactory.

DAIRY SIRE MANAGEMENT DISCUSSED IN BULLETIN.

Oregon dairymen are far better than the average of the country in the matter of using high quality herd sires, yet not more than one out of three dairy bulls in the state are handled in a manner to insure long use of the bull and safety to the handler.

This information was obtained from a study of cost and management records of close to 500 Oregon owned dairy bulls carried on by the dairy and farm management departments of Oregon State college. The information was collected as a "by-product" of the comprehensive three-year cost of production study made by the agricultural experiment station.

Results of the study regarding dairy bulls have now been assembled and combined with the information obtained in the handling of dairy sires at the experiment station and all published as a new station bulletin, entitled, "Cost of Keeping Dairy Herd Sires and Suggestions on Their Selection and Management." The bulletin is by H. E. Selby and I. R. Jones, and may be had free by Oregon citizens.

Seventy per cent of the dairy herds of Oregon studied in the survey are headed by registered purebred bulls, and 19 per cent were headed by bulls which, according to the owner, were subject to registry. This leaves only 11 per cent of the herds where grade or scrub animals are used. This is a much higher percentage of good bulls than is found in the country as a whole.

As to management of bulls, however, Oregon dairymen leave much to be desired. It was found that approximately two-thirds of the bulls in the state are handled in such a manner as to become poor breeders at an early age. Only a few dairymen have facilities for keeping a proven sire in service for a long period of time.

The bulletin shows that the higher priced bulls are, on the average, a better investment; that the sire expense is a small part of the cost of production, and that proper management facilities may be provided at a small cost.

COTTAGE CHEESE BOOSTED AS GOOD HOMEMADE FOOD.

Cottage cheese with cream added contains most of the constituents of whole milk in concentrated form, and may be substituted for part of the daily requirement of milk, says Miss Lucy A. Case, extension specialist in nutrition at O. S. C. Like skim milk, cottage cheese without cream is rich in protein, lime and phosphorus, and is a highly nutritious product. Because of its high protein content, cottage cheese is best used as a substitute for meat, not as a side dish in a meal containing meat. It is wise to include coarse foods in a meal containing cheese to supply roughage.

Cottage cheese may be made at home with or without a starter of sour milk, that made with a starter usually having a better flavor, says Miss Case.

To make cottage cheese with a starter, use clean skim, unpasteurized milk, and keep it cool until ready for use, at 50 degrees if possible. On the evening before making the cheese, heat the milk slowly to room temperature (5 degrees F) and add two-thirds cup of well-flavored sour milk or buttermilk to each gallon of sweet skim milk used. Cover the pan with a clean cloth and keep in a warm room over night. When clabbered, stir thoroughly. Place the pan of milk in another pan which contains water that is hot but not boiling. Heat the milk slowly until a drop on the back of the hand feels slightly warmer than the body (100 degrees F). Cool the hot water around the pan of milk to the body temperature also, to prevent the temperature of the milk going too high. Cover the milk and keep it at this temperature (100 degrees F) for one-half hour, stirring well frequently. Pour it into a muslin or cheese cloth sack and hang the sack up to drain.

Cleanliness and sanitary conditions of handling the milk and milk utensils are essential to securing a good flavor in cottage cheese. A second important factor in making good cottage cheese is control of temperature during the cooking process. The best temperature is 100 degrees F. A dairy thermometer (cost, about 50 cents) is a good investment.

WINTER C.C.C. CAMPS ALLOTTED TO NORTHWEST.

Thirty-nine winter C.C.C. camps have been authorized for Oregon, and forty-two for Washington, by Robert Fechner, director of emergency conservation work, according to announcement by C. J. Buck, regional forester, Portland, Oregon. This marks the close of the first six months summer period of the emergency conservation work, when 121 camps were operated in the two states. The results of this first six months have been highly successful, according to those closely in touch with the work.

For the state of Oregon, 23 winter camps will be in national forests; 5 on Oregon-California land grant land; one in a state forest, two in state parks, and five on private land.

In Washington, 17 camps will be in national forests; 1 on a naval reservation; 5 on state forests; 8 on state parks; and 13 on private land.

Breakfasts Raised in Polk.

DALLAS—Polk county residents may satisfy their desire for breakfasts of buckwheat cakes, sorghum and pork sausages this winter without going outside their own county for the "makings," says J. R. Beck, county agent. Three farmers in the Buena Vista district—J. W. and C. A. Cobine, Milt McGowan, James Funk and Frank Bortner—raised a small acreage of sorghum can this year and now have about 200 gallons of sorghum. At the same

time Claude Larkin of Rickreall, G. L. Shields of Bethel, and A. R. Ewing of Brush College put out trial plantings of buckwheat and produced upwards of 100 bushels of buckwheat when made into flour. Of course, there are plenty of porkers, so it's just up to the housewives now.

Diesel Fuel Cuts Tractor Cost.

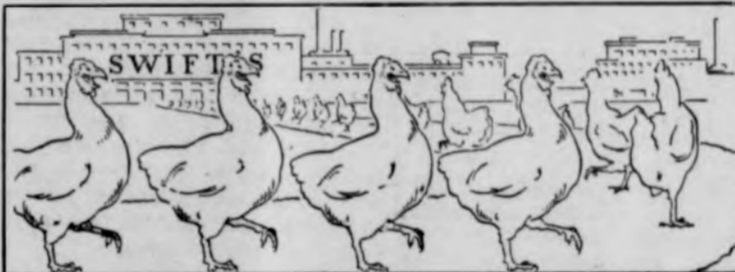
A diesel tractor will operate at a fuel cost of about one-fourth that of a tractor operated on gasoline, says R. N. Lunde, agricultural engineering specialist at Oregon State college. Many farmers with gasoline tractors are now burning a mixture of diesel fuel and gasoline with fairly good results. With the ordinary tractor a mixture of 30 to 50 per cent diesel fuel with third-strutture gasoline performs fairly well if care is taken to heat up the engine well at the start. With tractors especially designed to heat the manifold extra hot, 60 to 80 per cent mixtures are used.

TAKEN UP NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I have taken up and have kept for about 28 days at the Messner ranch, nine miles South West of Hermiston the following described animals:

- One Roan Mare and Colt, no brand.
- One Brown Mare, brand quarter circle C.
- One Brown Mare Colt, brand quarter circle C.
- One Bay Horse Colt, brand

How Chickens Go Home to Roast



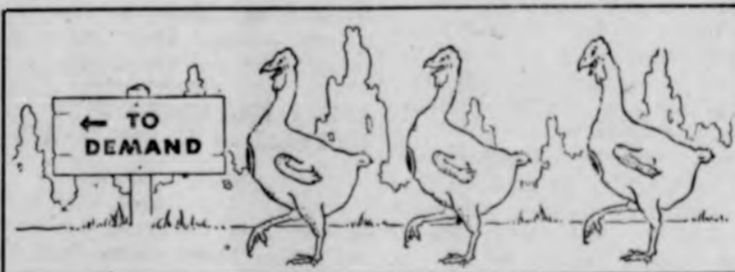
Chicks by the thousand every day To Swift & Company wend their way.

Cash on delivery—no delay That's the way the Swift men pay.



These chicks reside in four-room flats They gorge on milk and other fats.

They eat much grain, they take on weight They cackle much about their fate.



When plump, they're graded for the table, They're dressed and get a Premium label.

Then nation-wide they quickly roam Demand will find for each a home.



In retail shops, when placed on view They soon appeal to me and you.

Swift's Premium label stamps each winner Which hies away for someone's dinner.

HERE, in a few simple rhymes, is the story of Swift & Company service to the producer of poultry.

To be consumed, poultry and butter and eggs must reach those—often vast distances away—who do not produce them. More than 100 produce plants, many buying stations and the whole Swift distributing organization work to make a nation-

wide, cash market for produce. Expenses of handling are low. Produce and meats are sold by the same salesmen, cutting expense on all items. Prices paid to farmers are competitive and are governed by what consumers, through retailers, will pay for the entire supply offered. Sell your poultry, butter-fat and eggs to Swift & Company.

Swift & Company

World's Fair visitors are cordially invited to go through the Swift plant in Chicago. It is only thirty minutes on the South Side Elevated from downtown. You have until November 12 to visit the Fair

WANT ADS

APARTMENTS AND ROOMS FOR rent. Osborn Apartments 49-tfc

2-ROOM APARTMENT FOR RENT. \$12 per month. Inquire at Herald office. 6-tfc

FOUND—DARK BLUE SUIT COAT, pin stripe; size for high school boy. Call at Herald office, identify and pay for this ad. 8-tfc

WANTED—TO BUY ONE OR TWO roomed house which may be moved. Ed Johnson, Hermiston, Oregon. 10-1tp

HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR livestock. L. J. Huston, 910 F. St., The Dalles, Oregon. 10 to 18p.

MAN WITH A LITTLE MONEY may buy good outfit, stock, and rent a small, paying, irrigated ranch. Inquire Herald. 10-1tc

quartermaster C. said animals will be sold, unless deemed, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand on the 18th day of November, 1933, at the above described ranch at 1:00 o'clock P. M.

Dated at Hermiston on this 31st day of October, 1933.

G. G. SMITH.
For Growing Girls and Weak Women
Portland, Ore. — "For growing girls and weak women I can highly recommend Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription," said Mrs. C. B. Hodge of 800 - 4th Ave. "When I was developing into womanhood I would go thru agony every month. The pains in my limbs were severe, I had constant bearing pains and headaches — was not able to be on my feet. I took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and had no more trouble." New size—tablets 5c; liquid \$1.00.

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Phone 141

DR. A. E. MARBLE
CHIROPRACTOR
Office: Two doors west post office
Office Hours: 8 to 12 - 1:30 to 6
Phone 481 — Hermiston, Ore.

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Meets first and third
Thursday. Legion Auxiliary meets second and fourth Thursday.
Legion Hall.

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