

FARM CO-OPERATIVE DIVISION

A MESSAGE TO EVERY MEMBER.

Stanfield Grange Elects Officers.

Stanfield Grange No. 657 held election of officers at their last meeting as follows: J. M. Richards, master; L. F. Wooster, Overseer; Era Green, lecturer; Fred Thorne, Stewart; Mrs. Fred Stuart, Chaplain; L. Mossie, Treasurer; Florence S. Attebury, Secretary; Ed Brown, Gatekeeper; Odelpha Brown, Ceres; Claudia Gabriel, Pomona; Mrs. L. F. Wooster, Flora; Roy Attebury, Assistant Steward; Irene Attebury, lady assistant steward; Sadie Bagan Fred Stuart, and Al Mendenhall, executive committee.

OREGON GROWERS MAY GET CORN-HOG CASH PAYMENTS

Although Oregon is a deficit state in both corn and hog production, Oregon growers of these commodities will be eligible to between three quarters of a million and a million dollars in cash benefit payments next year by joining the government corn-hog production control program, according to latest figures obtained by the Oregon State college extension service.

The government's \$350,000,000 program to bring the present corn and hog production within the market demand is intended primarily for the mid-west corn belt but it is nationally in scope and open to growers anywhere.

Examination of census figures shows that Oregon produced about 224,000 head of hogs annually when the 1930 census was taken, while increases since that time are believed to have boosted this figure near the 300,000 mark. Seventeen of the 36 counties produce 5000 hogs or more a year.

Under the new corn-hog plan a grower who signs up agrees to reduce his corn acreage by 20 per cent and his hog production by 25 per cent. If he raises one or the other crop alone he may sign up for it.

Benefit payments for cutting down acreage are based directly on the average production of the 20 per cent to be taken out of corn. Present plans are to pay 30 cents a bushel for the average past production, which amounts to paying a grower cash rent not to raise corn on that much land.

With hogs, a direct benefit payment of \$5 a head will be made on the 75 per cent raised after cutting down the production by the required 25 per cent. Thus if a man normally raised 100 head of hogs a year, he would agree to raise only 75 head. Then he would be eligible for benefit payment of \$375 in addition to the sale price of the 75 head raised. Payments will be made from the processing tax already paid.

Clackamas county leads in hog production in Oregon with 24,757 head, according to the census figures. Willamette county is close behind with 23,459 and Marion is third with 20,070. Other counties with more than 5000 are Baker, Douglas, Klamath, Lane, Malheur, Polk, Tillamook, Union, Wasco, Washington and Yamhill.

Extension officials, who will soon be ready to present final details of the adjustment plan, are urging growers to save all sales slips of 1932 and 1933 hog transactions as these will be needed in filling out contracts.

WITH FARMERS AROUND THE STATE

Tile Lines Laid in Washington.

HILLSBORO—Nearly two and one-half miles of tile drainage lines, draining approximately 126 acres, were laid out on four Washington county farms recently by County Agent W. F. Cyrus and A. L. King, extension specialist in soils from Oregon State college. The size of the tile ranged from eight to four inches, depending, Mr. Cyrus says, on the area of land to be drained and the amount of fall or grade. It is particularly important, he says, to lay the tile at the right depth to get the full benefit from it.

Sweet Clover Best in Morrow.

HEPPNER—A checkup on the grass nurseries established in Morrow county last spring by County Agent Chas. W. Smith showed that under all conditions sweet clover showed up best, with red clover making the next best showing under irrigation. While rye grass, as is usual the first year, showed up best in the dry land nurseries, it is quite easily winter-killed, and crested wheat grass is being recommended almost unconditionally for dry land pasture, Mr. Smith says.

CREDIT AID FOR FARMERS AIM OF OREGON COUNCIL.

Cooperation to promote the refinancing of Oregon's agricultural industry is the first project agreed on by the Oregon Agricultural Advisory council recently appointed by Governor Meier on request of the Federal Farm Credit Administration. This decision was reached at the organization meeting of the council in Portland, which was attended at their own expense by nearly all of the 32 members. To assist in the refinancing problems, the council will ask the governor to appoint county farm credit committees to serve voluntarily.

O. M. Plummer, manager of the Pacific International Livestock exposition, was elected chairman of the council, A. E. McCornack, Lane county farmer and banker and president of the Pacific Cooperative Wool Growers, vice-chairman, and L. R. Breithaupt, Oregon State college extension economist, secretary. W. A. Schoenfeld, dean and director of the Oregon State college school of agriculture, who was appointed as acting chairman by the Governor, presided during the meeting until the permanent officers were elected.

Six district chairmen were elected who, with the officers, make up the executive committee. George Fulenwider of Carleton, president of the Oregon Dairymen's association and member of the state grange agricultural committee, is chairman of district number one; George W. Potts, Jefferson, president of the Oregon Farmers' Union, district two; E. W. Carleton, president Oregon Horticultural society, district three; Glenn Marsh, Hood River, president of the Oregon Cooperative council, district four; Fred Phillips, Baker, president Oregon Wool Growers' association and executive committee Oregon Cattle and Horse Raisers, district five; and Henry Semon, Klamath Falls, banker and master farmer, district six.

In his statement to the council, Governor Meier pointed out that the outstanding problem in farm finance at this time is that of getting land bank loans closed, particularly in cases where some composition, or an extension agreement is necessary to bring the total existing indebtedness of the farmer within the amount obtainable for refinancing. This was further emphasized by G. L. Jordan who represented the farm credit administration at the meeting. He stated that thousands of and bank loans that have been approved have not been closed owing to difficulty and delay in working out an equitable agreement with creditors for the liquidation of the old debts out of the proceeds of the loan.

Celebrating their 69th wedding anniversary at their home in New Berlin, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Lee entertained their 10 children, 18 grandchildren, and 5 great-grand children.

Because she backed through a second floor window in a department store in St. Louis while trying on a pair of beach pajamas, Mrs. Charles Heiss won \$12,500 damage verdict.

Rodent Control Program Starts.

ONTARIO—Following a series of meetings held in each district where rodents constitute a menace to crops the Malheur county rodent control program directed by County Agent R. G. Larson is under way again for this year, covering some 60,000 acres. A preliminary survey showed that where poisoning had been done for more than one year there was practically no infestation, but a considerable number of gophers are still present on land where only many season's control work has been done.

Sheep Dipping Vat Constructed.

McMINNVILLE—A dipping vat for sheep has been constructed on the Duert farm in Yamhill county, using directions given in the U.S.D.A. bulletin on sheep dipping. Mr. Duert was assisted in the construction of the vat and the dipping of his flock to eliminate scabs and ticks by S. T. White, county agent.

OREGON CITY—Ab Johnson of Canby harvested 240 pounds of seed from two acres of Meadow foxtail grass which he planted in 1932, and several other Clackamas county farmers are now growing this grass for the first time, reports J. J. Inskeep, county agent, through whom the seed was secured. Meadow foxtail is a new grass in this county, Mr. Inskeep says. It grows vigorously under severe moisture conditions and is highly palatable and nutritious. While the name is often confused with ordinary foxtail, which is a weed and a pest, the two grasses are said to bear no resemblance. Seed of meadow foxtail is expensive and is not quoted by seed houses, but many farmers are obtaining small amounts from other growers and planting seed plots. Mr. Inskeep estimates an acre can be planted in rows for \$4 to \$5.

CORVALLIS—Fifteen bushels of cleaned sweet clover seed to the acre on four acres is the remarkable yield obtained this fall by C. E. Berger, Linn county farmer living just east of Corvallis across the Willamette river. His crop weighed 3600 pounds after cleaning.

This sweet clover is the stem-rot resistant strain developed by Harry Schoth, federal agronomist at Oregon State college, and is the only strain yet found that consistently produces a crop in the humid conditions of western Oregon. Berger planted the seed in the spring of 1932, pastured it all that summer, and again this spring. Before letting it go to seed, Berger kept 14 head of cattle, two horses and 28 head of hogs on the four acres for the month of May, and all these barely kept the growth down.

Berger believes this strain of sweet clover has a real place in the western Oregon cropping system as a soil builder and pasture plant, as it produces abundant green forage without irrigation through the dry months. He thinks its pasture value will be greatly increased by seeding some winter wheat with it in the spring.

An important by-product, he found, is its honey value, as his two stands of bees filled 140 sections of comb honey from the patch in the late summer after all the vetch blossoms were dried up.

The bank remodeled the buildings completely, putting in an oil-burning heating plant, incinerators and other modern changes, with the result the buildings are now entirely rented, and there is \$14,000 a year coming in instead of several thousand going out. At that rate the improvements will pay for themselves in three years.

This same bank has done 15 other renovation jobs similar to this, and all have proved profitable. The bank has its own architects and is employing seven painters who are kept busy continuously.

RED CROSS CLOTHES THE NATION'S NEEDY

Flour, Bread, Clothing Reach Into More Than Five Million Homes of Jobless

The greatest task ever undertaken by a relief agency in the history of private charity is drawing to a close with the final distribution of cotton clothing to more than five million families by the American Red Cross.

At the direction of the Congress, beginning eighteen months ago, the Red Cross undertook to convert the wheat and cotton surpluses of the Farm Board into food and clothing for the unemployed and needy. In the consequent operation, this relief agency entered upon a commercial enterprise greater than any single commercial firm has ever undertaken in the same period of time.

In the ensuing months the Red Cross converted 85,000,000 bushels of wheat into flour and bread and gave it to 5,803,000 families. The distribution was through 3,700 Red Cross chapters and hundreds of other charitable agencies. During the severe northwestern drought of 1931 the Red Cross also gave wheat in the form of food for livestock to 184,188 families.

The clothing—dresses, underwear, overalls, jumpers, sweaters and stockings for men, women and children, and even blankets and comforters—was distributed to 5,465,410 families. More than 54,000,000 yards of ready-made garments and 92,000,000 pieces of cotton cloth were given to the needy. This clothing came from 845,000 bales of cotton.

The wheat distribution was concluded in June, 1933, and final distribution of cotton clothing is occurring in the fall months.

In handling these tasks voted to it by Congress, the Red Cross will expend from its own treasury \$735,000. At the same time the organization carried on its regular program of disaster relief; of service to the veterans of all our wars; of educational and welfare work through the Junior Red Cross; of health education and public health nursing and of life saving and first aid. Funds for this work come from the membership roll call the Red Cross chapters conduct from Armistice Day to Thanksgiving Day, when every one is invited to join the Red Cross and aid in this vital relief work.

Seven hundred thousand women volunteers under the Red Cross banner sewed for the needy last year and many thousands still are making cotton garments for their Red Cross chapters.

The Bank as a Rebuilder

IN place of a 3 per cent loss on an investment of \$10,000 a large New York savings bank is now getting 6 per cent profit on an investment of \$80,000, because it had the good business judgment to spend \$40,000 in modernizing a group of 40-year-old tenement houses on the lower East Side which it was forced to take over on mortgage foreclosure, says an article in the American Bankers Association Journal. A year or two ago the owner, who had always kept up his mortgage payments, began to neglect the property, it became run down and the tenants began to leave.

The bank remodeled the buildings completely, putting in an oil-burning heating plant, incinerators and other modern changes, with the result the buildings are now entirely rented, and there is \$14,000 a year coming in instead of several thousand going out. At that rate the improvements will pay for themselves in three years.

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POULTRY

EGG YOLK SHADOW SHOWS NO COLOR

Survey of Homes Indicates No Preference.

The best way to learn the color of an egg yolk is to break the egg, says Prof. H. E. Botsford of the New York State College of Agriculture, in discussing the frequent reports from markets that the shipper's eggs had "dark yolks." The report means, he says, that the dealer sees a dark shadow and not a dark yolk when he candles the eggs, for candling shows lights and shadows and the thickness of the white determines the darkness of the shadow.

A survey of 11,443 homes by the University of Illinois shows that nearly 22 per cent of the consumers have no preference as to the color of the yolk, 32 per cent prefer pale yolks, 31 per cent prefer orange yolks and 14 per cent prefer the medium-colored yolk. The price preference for light yolks, he points out, is because of a dealer's prejudice rather than a consumer's prejudice against the dark yolk. The prejudice is not one of actual yolk color, as many believe, but of low quality which makes the yolk appear as a dark shadow when candled, and because dark yolks and low quality are often found in the same egg.

Egg buyers who want the finest quality look for a "strong-bodied" egg; a strong-bodied egg shows a light yolk shadow, regardless of the actual yolk color. If the white is thick, any yolk appears light when the egg is candled.

Fresh Air and Sunlight Improves Poultry Shed

The best way to clean and disinfect a poultry building, says a poultry man in the Montreal Herald, is first of all to open up the windows and doors and allow the air and sunlight to get into the place as much as possible. Take out all the movable furniture and leave it in the sunlight. Clean out all the litter on the floor and with a broom sweep the walls, floor and ceiling clean. If the floor is earth remove from six to eight inches off the top and replace it with fresh gravel. The walls and ceiling should then be washed with a solution of water in which you have put lye, or some strong disinfectant such as cresoate, or creolin. When the walls have dried white wash the place completely inside, using crude carbolic acid in the wash. If you could put this white-wash on with a spray pump so much the better. If the floor is cement it should be thoroughly washed, until no trace of droppings or litter remains. Make sure you get lots of sunlight and fresh air into the building. If there are not sufficient windows in the place see that new windows are provided.

Iodine in Eggs

Goitre is a deficiency disease the cause of which is a lack of iodine. The best way of administering the iodine is in some organically combined form. Hence the present fad for eggs of high iodine content, especially in regions where goitre is prevalent. On the principle that if a little iodine is good, much must be better, poultry breeders have been adding iodine compounds to feeds and drinking water. The method is so simple that Dr. C. H. Almqvist of the University of California finds it necessary to sound a warning against it. No one knows how much iodine or how little should be fed to a laying hen or a growing chick. Until the correct doses are fixed by experiment the eating of eggs rich in iodine may have its drawbacks. —New York Times.

Keep Eggs From Spoiling

To prevent spoiling, eggs should be kept in storage where the temperature does not go below 29 degrees or above 69. These are the freezing and germination points. For average farm conditions the storage temperature should range somewhere between 35 and 55 degrees. In storing eggs be sure that the cooling room is fairly moist but not wet and also that the room is free from odors.

Poultry Gleanings

Two factors, pigmentation and molt, should be given most attention in summer culling of the laying flock, according to a bulletin, "Culling Poultry," available for free distribution by county agricultural agents.

Any change in the ration should be made gradually rather than abruptly. For the reason that marked changes suddenly made are likely to cause a drop in egg production which may be followed by a molt.

The first baby Canadian geese to be hatched in captivity have appeared in the federal game reserve on the Klamath river, Ore.

To prevent intestinal worms in all ages of turkeys, add two pounds of tobacco dust, containing 2 per cent of nicotine, to each 100 pounds of mash.

Egg-shy habits growing among the Parisians are worrying chicken farmers in Normandy and Brittany. Statistics show that 29 per cent less eggs are consumed than in 1913.

NOTICE OF EXECUTRIX' SALE OF REAL PROPERTY.

In the County Court of the State of Oregon for Umatilla County.

In the Matter of the Estate of Henry E. Hitt, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned as executrix of the last will and testament of Henry E. Hitt, deceased, pursuant to an order of the above entitled Court made and entered on the 31st day of October, 1933, will sell for cash in hand in one parcel at private sale upon sealed bids at the office of W. J. Warner, her attorney, in Hermiston, Oregon, subject to confirmation by the above entitled Court all the following described real property located in Hermiston, Umatilla County, Oregon, and all belonging to said estate, as follows:

Lot 4 and the east 3 inches of Lot 5 in Block 6 in the Town of Hermiston, Oregon, as located in Section 11, Tp. 4 N. R. 28 E. W. M.

and that said executrix will receive bids for said real property from and after Monday, the 11th day of December, 1933, and will sell said real property to the highest bidder for cash, provided said bid is satisfactory to the Judge of the above entitled Court.

This notice is published for four weeks successively in the Hermiston Herald, a newspaper of general circulation published in Hermiston, Umatilla County, Oregon, and by posting the same notice in three public places in said County and State, all in the manner and form as by law provided.

Dated this 9th day of November, 1933.

ALMA HITT, Executrix of the Last Will and Testament of Henry E. Hitt, Deceased. (Nov. 8-Dec. 7)

TAKEN UP NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I have taken up and have kept for about four days at the Harold Hunt ranch four miles east of Hermiston, the following described animals:

- 1 yellow Jersey with horns;
 - 1 brown Jersey with horns, and one without horns, each branded C on right hip;
 - 1 Holstein cow, no horns;
 - 1 Jersey yearling steer;
 - 1 yearling Holstein steer;
 - 1 Jersey heifer calf;
- said animals will be sold, unless redeemed, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand on the 9th day of December, 1933, at the above described ranch at 10:00 o'clock Saturday.
- Dated at Hermiston on this 23rd day of November, 1933.
- Signed: HAROLD HUNT.

WANT ADS

FOR SALE—B-FLAT CLARINET. \$5.00. Paul Miller, Hermiston, Oregon. 15-tfp

WILL SHIP STOCK FROM HERMISTON by car load Saturday, Dec. 9. Will call at ranch for stock and pay all expenses for 1c lb. List your stock at Grange Co-op., or write I. W. Geer, Hermiston. 14-2tp.

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

HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR livestock. L. J. Huston, 910 F. St., The Dalles, Oregon. 1g to 18p.

NERVOUS, BACKACHE

Mrs. H. C. Wickham of 735 Main St., Springfield, Ore., said: "When I was growing into womanhood I was miserable. Monthly I would be deathly sick, my nerves were ragged, I had sick-headaches, also pains in my back, and was weak and tired all the time. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription relieved me of all pains and I was soon vigorous and healthy." New size, tablets 50 cts., liquid \$1.00. Large size, tabs. or liquid, \$1.35. "We Do Our Part."

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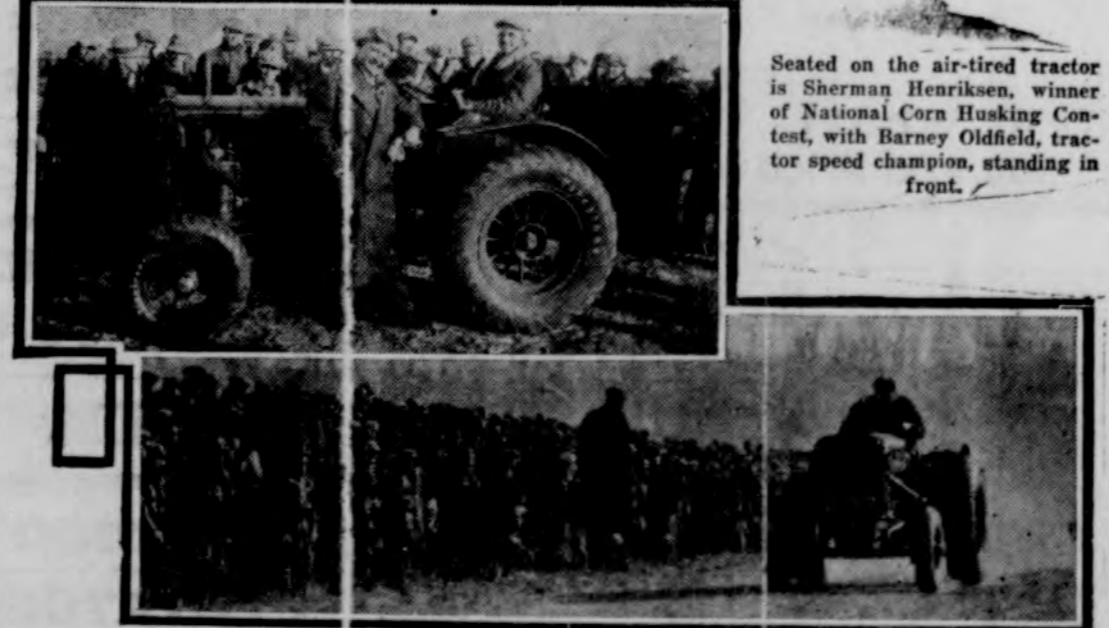
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Tractor Speed On Air Tires Thrills Thousands At National Corn Husking Contest



Seated on the air-tired tractor is Sherman Henriksen, winner of National Corn Husking Contest, with Barney Oldfield, tractor speed champion, standing in front.

At the National Corn Husking Contest at West Point, Neb., Nov. 9, the most spectacular feature was the demonstration of air-tired tractors. The climax of the day's event was the record of 65 m.p.h. by Firestone equipped Allis-Chalmers farm tractor driven by Barney Oldfield, veteran race driver. The thrilling speed demonstration showed the practical value of these tires for highway use in addition to their advantages for all farm operations. The 25,000 spectators, who crowded the sides of the gravel road a half hour before the speed event started, went wild as the tractor roared past. Sherman Henriksen, of Lincoln Nebraska, shown seated on the tractor, was the Nebraska entrant in the National Contest. He husked 27,624 bushels from standing corn in 80 minutes.