

FARM CO-OPERATIVE DIVISION

A MESSAGE TO EVERY MEMBER.

YEAR-ROUND GARDEN PROJECT PROVIDES FOOD FOR FAMILIES.

"I placed a valuation of \$200 on our garden, but it cannot be valued in money when you consider the fact that the income of the family is not sufficient to budget \$200 for vegetables," says one Josephine county homemaker in reporting on "What Our Year-Round Garden Means to Us." "To supply a family of six with two vegetables a day besides potatoes for 365 days a year from your own garden is no small achievement."

The year-round garden and food preservation project is sponsored by the State College extension service in a number of Oregon counties to encourage families to reduce living costs and directions for canning and preserving are distributed by the home economics extension service.

In Josephine county, where the work is under the direction of Mrs. Sara Wertz, home demonstration agent, 644 families were enrolled this year. Of these, 156 homemakers reported to Mrs. Wertz that they have canned and dried food valued at \$10,986.20 this year. This included 10,780 quarts of tomatoes, 20,595 quarts of vegetables, 680 lbs. of string beans, 8,560 pounds dried beans, and 308 pounds of dried corn from their gardens, supplemented with 31,200 quarts of fruit, 3,128 quarts of meat and fish, 624 pounds of dried pears and 318 pounds of dried apples.

In addition many of these families are still using carrots, parsnips, turnips, cabbage, potatoes and such in storage cellars.

CCC ADVANCES AMERICAN FORESTRY PLAN.

The President's emergency conservation work, together with improvements being accomplished under the public works program have permitted a start toward meeting some of the objectives of the national plan for American forestry, is the conclusion reached in the annual report of the forest service, just released at the office of regional forester C. J. Buck, Portland, Oregon. The national plan for American forestry is included in the Copeland report to the last session of the U. S. Senate.

Most of the work undertaken by the C.C.C. was work planned by federal and state forestry agencies for orderly accomplishment over the years. For the forest service, the first step toward getting the work under way was to select thousands of these previously planned projects, and to fit them into suitable camp locations. There was also the task of procuring and distributing the necessary tools, machines, trucks and other equipment, and the re-creating of suitable supervising personnel.

During the first 6 months nearly 600 C.C.C. camps were located on the national forests. The forest service also was called upon to supervise and assist state authorities in the conduct of work being done from 600 camps on state and private land.

Installation of Officers.

Officers will be installed in the Stanfield Grange next Saturday, January 6, when John Crow of the White Eagle Grange will act as installing officer. A special program will be presented under the direction of Mrs. New Madden as chairman. Numbers will include a skit, one-act play, readings, and musical numbers.

HOG PROCESSING TAX FOR JANUARY LOWERED.

In a letter dated December 27, from the office of J. W. Maloney, Collector of Internal Revenue, at Portland, and addressed to the County Agent at Pendleton, the following information is conveyed:

"Reference is made to hog processing tax return, Form PT-4, and various circular letters sent out by this office containing instructions and graduated rates of tax applicable to processing of hogs which were stated to be 50 cents per Cwt. for November, \$1.00 per Cwt. for December, \$1.50 per Cwt. for January, and \$2.00 per Cwt. on and after February 1, 1934.

"Telegraphic information has just been received from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C., stating the rate of tax for the month of January, 1934, will remain at \$1.00 per Cwt. instead of increasing to \$1.50 per Cwt. No advice has been received regarding any change in rate for future months and should one be made, you will be advised immediately regarding the same."

WITH FARMERS AROUND THE STATE

Chemicals Kill Weeds.
EUGENE—The use of chlorates for the control of noxious weeds and other undesired plants such as different species of blackberries and poison oak, has given good results in Lane county, and the use of the chemicals is limited only by the purchasing ability of farmers, says O. S. Fletcher, county agent. In spite of reduced farm incomes, nine farmers of this county bought 700 pounds of Atlatide, a commercial chlorate weed killer, and 31 bought 2,320 pounds of sodium chlorate at cost through the office of the county agent during the year ending November 30, 1933, records show.

Seed Cleaning Method Devised

La Grande.—When ladak alfalfa seed grown by J. B. Weaver of Union county was found to be so badly mixed with mustard seed that it was impossible to reclean it, he called upon County Agent H. G. Avery and the farm crops department at O. S. C. to assist him with his problem. With their help Weaver constructed an inclined plane over which the seed was run in a thin stream. The mustard seed, being round, moved faster than the alfalfa. Two narrow bins at the bottom of the plane caught the seed. Weaver considers the method an entire success and by several runs on this apparatus expects to remove all mustard seed and thus reclaim some valuable ladak seed otherwise lost.

KOAC RETAINS FULL TIME; PROGRAM FEATURES GIVEN.

CORVALLIS—Further recognition of the important position held by KOAC, the state-owned radio station located at O.S.C., in the educational radio field has been accorded by the formal renewal of its unlimited license by the federal radio commission. In renewing the license the commission denied the petition of a commercial group to be assigned part of KOAC's time.

Market prices within a few hours of the time they are established in leading cities from Portland to New York are available daily except Sunday over KOAC. The government market news service leased wire brings these reports throughout the day to the extension service at Corvallis. As soon as received they are decoded and prepared for broadcasting.

The noon market broadcast thus carries many of the closing livestock and other exchange prices from Chicago and New York as well as reports of early trading along the coast for that morning. Evening broadcasts are also given. Farmers, cooperative organizations, and private dealers urged the restoration of this service when it was temporarily discontinued last summer.

Fascinating stories of the Oregon country by the state's best known authors and historians, arranged especially for children between the ages of 9 and 15 years, form a new daily radio program series just started over KOAC, the state-owned station at Corvallis. The series started Tuesday, January 2, and will continue through March. They come on at 4:30 o'clock daily.

Some of the stories are true historical accounts, though most of them are fiction. They have been chosen for their story value and thus constitute the most comprehensive collection ever made of juvenile stories dealing with the Oregon country.

Wheat Grass Trial Started.

LAKEVIEW — A demonstration trial on planting methods with crested wheat grass on dry land has been demonstrated by Hanley Manson, West Side sheepman, in cooperation with County Agent V. W. Johnson. One-half of a square rod was spaded up, raked down and then the seed raked in. Crested wheat grass seed was broadcast on the other half of the square rod, which was left unspaded and part of the seed raked in.

Phosphate Boosts Turnip Yield

Toledo.—Treble phosphate 0-42-0 and an ammoniated phosphate 10-52-0, applied at the rate of 160 pounds to the acre, brought an increase of more than 10 tons of Bortfield turnips per acre on the E. H. Steinmetz farm at Chitwood, in a demonstration trial in which Steinmetz cooperated with County Agent M. J. Conklin. This was a 22 per cent increase in yield on the treated over the untreated plots. No appreciable difference could be seen in the plants during the growing season, however, the advantage in the treated plots not showing up until weights were taken.

GREETINGS TO 1934!

The United States has come to the end of one of the most momentous years in its history. It has been a year in which vast and unprecedented experiments have been tried. It has been a year in which governmental problems and issues have, to a greater degree than at any time since the World War, engaged the attention and interest of the public. It has been a year of trial and error, of achievement and failure. And finally, it has been a year of astonishing change.

For the first time since the government was founded, there has been sweeping legislation to control the wages and hours of the entire working population, and the competitive methods of virtually all industry. A dramatic and frankly experimental effort to solve the farmers' problems has become part of the law of the land. The largest public works program we have ever known has been inaugurated. Everything that the present leaders of government believed would spur recovery, has been done. Advisors who had no previous connection with politics have been called in—and their plans have been adopted. The whole prestige of government, and the immense power of the public treasury, have been used wholeheartedly and sometimes ruthlessly to bring us stability and prosperity.

To say that these efforts have been entire successes is to close our eyes to facts. To say that they have failed is to be unjust. They have fallen between these extremes. Men have been put to work by the hundreds of thousands—men who had had little or no work for two or three years, and had been forced to suffer the ignominy of organized charity in order to keep their families and themselves from utter privation. Wages have been appreciably raised and the sweat-shop, encouraged by the depression, has been eliminated. Child labor is on the wane. The C. C. C. camps, whatever their shortcomings, have served to provide thousands of young men with useful work under army pay and discipline, and have kept them away from debilitating and demoralizing influences.

And in other fields the Administration has much on which it can honestly pride itself. It has started a program whereby the transportation difficulty of the country may eventually be solved. It has done a good job in solidifying and safeguarding the banking structure. It has attempted to protect the public against stock swindlers and fly-by-night promoters, who reaped so fine a harvest in the boom years and even after. It has created machinery seeking to encourage home financing and private construction.

This is all on the credit side of the ledger. The entries on the debit side are not less important—and it does the country and the Administration no service to overlook them. All great experimental movements breed errors—and Mr. Roosevelt and his advisors would have been a great deal more human had they avoided them. It is unquestionably true that, in working to bring recovery, methods have been adopted, and laws passed, which will make and some of the springs from whence recovery must eventually flow. The case of the utilities is one in point. They are great employers and taxpayers. They are, by and large, one of the most progressive influences in the average community. Yet the industry as a whole (owned by millions of investors) is being politically castigated because of the sins of the few—a policy which can profit no one.

Again, in the securities act, certain provisions have made it impossible to issue legitimate industrial securities—thus depriving business of capital it sorely needs, depriving workers of potential jobs, and depriving the public of a place to put its money where it can do essential work. The law was designed to banish the seller of the wide blue sky—and it seems to have banished the seller of honest shares and bonds as well.

In brief, government, and the voting public, must not forget that private initiative and enterprise are still the most important of national attributes. Government can do much to cure depression but after recovery has commenced, it is industry and capital which will provide jobs, taxes, payrolls, progress. The public purse is not bottomless. It can be more easily exhausted than we know. The Administration should certainly not be blamed for honest mistakes—unless it makes no effort to correct them. And now is the

time for that.

In summing up, the American people have the best of reasons for looking to the future with confidence. The country is still here. The land is no less fertile than it was. Its industries are no less great. Its individual spirit is no less potent. Its intellectual capacity is no smaller. Factories, utilities, railroads, insurance companies, mines, banks, farms—they are all still here, and they will be doing business as usual when new forces, new changes, of which we know nothing now, have usurped the center of the stage.

So—greetings to 1934!

Garnet Chili Potatoes Grown

Oregon City.—Doris Young, Willsonville farmer, who began a potato seed selection program in 1929 in cooperation with County Agent J. J. Inskeep, this year harvested 16 acres of certified Garnet Chili potatoes, which yielded an average of 135 field sacks per acre. In addition to furnishing many Clackamas county potato growers with certified Garnet Chili seed, Young has found an excellent market in California, according to Inskeep.

Sudan Grass Finds Favor

Dallas.—Sudan grass, recommended to Polk county farmers by County Agent J. R. Beck last spring as a summer pasture crop to meet the emergency feed situation, produced very good pasture, according to many farmers who are enthusiastic over results obtained. Between two and three thousand acres were planted in the county.

Toledo.—Thirteen Lincoln county farmers recently pooled their orders through the county agent's office for a 25-ton car of lime from the estate lime plant.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON FOR UMATILLA COUNTY.

In the Matter of the Estate of George M. Gould, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the estate of George M. Gould, deceased, and has qualified as the law directs. All persons having claims against said estate are required to present the same to me at the office of W. J. Warner, my attorney, in Hermiston, Oregon, verified as the law directs, within six months from the date hereof.

Dated this 4th day of January, 1934.

A. E. Bense, Administrator.

NOTICE OF PROCEEDINGS FOR CONFIRMATION OF SALE OF RESERVOIR SITE BY STANFIELD IRRIGATION DISTRICT.

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

J. D. Wallace, R. J. Rueber and Carl J. Johnson, Directors of Stanfield Irrigation District, Plaintiffs and Petitioners, versus Stanfield Irrigation District, a municipal corporation, and all freeholders, legal voters and assessment payers within said District, Defendants. To: Stanfield Irrigation District, and to all freeholders, legal voters and assessment payers within said District:

IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF OREGON:

You and each of you are hereby notified and required to be and appear in the above entitled court and answer the petition filed in the above entitled cause, within ten days after the full publication of this notice. This notice is being served on all parties in interest by publication thereof once a week for three successive weeks in the Hermiston Herald, a newspaper of general circulation published at Hermiston, in Umatilla County, State of Oregon, the first publication being on the 28th day of December, 1933 and further sets forth that said Board of Directors adopted a resolution authorizing the execution and delivery of a deed of conveyance of said reservoir site to said Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company, a corporation, and that said petition sets forth a resolution of the Board of Directors of Stanfield Irrigation District deeming it for the best interests of said District to sell the reservoir site located in Sections 1 and 12, Tp. 2 N.R. 39 E.W.M., and Sections 7 and 18, Tp. 2 N.R. 31 E.W.M., and particularly described in said resolution, in accordance with a contract with Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company, a corporation, and further sets forth that said Board of Directors have made and executed said deed, with covenants that said reservoir site is free and clear of any easement of any water user, and that the said District, by said contract and said deed, proposes to sell and has sold and conveyed to said Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company, a petitioned the State Engineer of Oregon to investigate and determine the amount of excess capacity which said District may sell, and said State Engineer reported that said reservoir site was excess capacity and could be sold by said District, corporation, said reservoir site, free and clear of all encumbrances and of any easement of any water user to storage of water therein or to use any water therefrom for irrigation or domestic purposes. That copies of said resolutions of said Board of Directors of said District, of said contract of sale of said reservoir site to said Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company, of said petition to the State Engineer, and of said deed of conveyance to said Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company, are on file in the office of the Secretary of said District.

And you and each of you are hereby notified that if you fail to so appear and answer said petition, plaintiff will, for want thereof, apply to the said court to inquire into the regularity, legality and correctness of said proceedings for the sale of said reservoir site, and make and enter a decree confirming and approving said proceedings and each and every of the acts of said district in making said sale, together with such other orders or relief as may be meet and proper.

Dated and first published this 28th day of December, 1933. J. D. WALLACE, R. J. RUEBER and CARL J. JOHNSON, Plaintiffs and Petitioners residing at Stanfield, Oregon. COCHRAN & EBERHARD, Attorneys for Petitioners, Residing at LaGrande, Oregon. (Dec. 28-Jan. 4-11-18)

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 Helen T. Duncan, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned executor of the last will and testament of Helen T. Duncan, 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 13th day of January, 1934, 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 executor discharged and the estate closed.

Dated this 14th day of December, 1933.

JOHN W. DUNCAN, Executor. (Dec. 14-Jan. 11)

James C. Darven, a bank official of Glasgow, is very fussy about his also teeth, and has different sets or morning, afternoon and evening.

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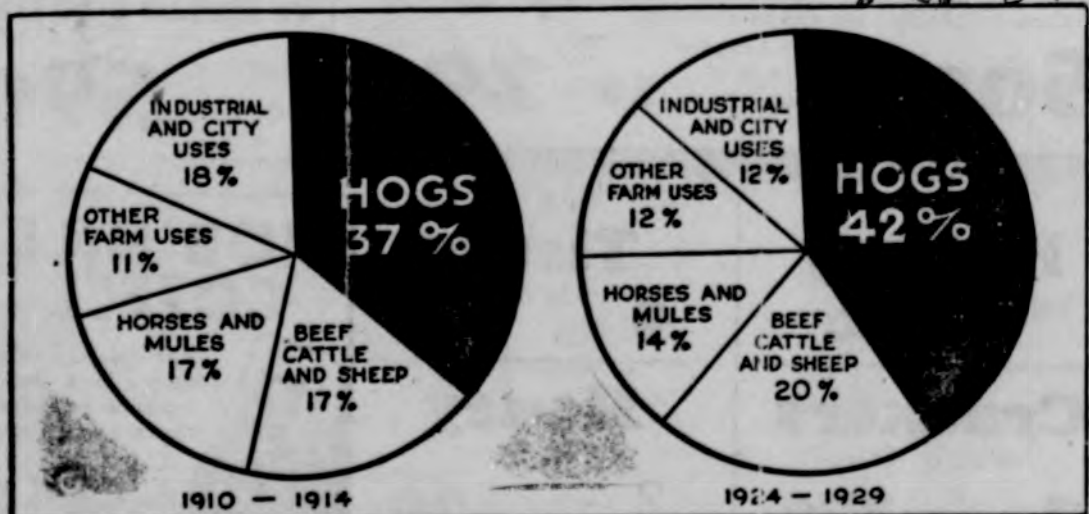
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THE USES OF CORN



HOGS now consume nearly one-half of the annual corn crop in the United States. Most of the corn released by the decline of eleven million head of horses and mules on the farms and in the cities during the past twenty years has been diverted to hog feeding. This chart indicates the necessity for an adjustment in corn production, at least sufficient to correspond with any fe-

duction in hog numbers. A substantial reduction in corn—the main feed supply for hogs—will help bring the supply of hogs into better balance with effective demand and it will help raise the purchasing power of corn. If corn production is not reduced by an amount sufficient to compensate for the reduction in hogs, corn supplies available for other purposes will increase substantially; corn prices will decline

with respect to other livestock, and eventually production of more live stock will be stimulated to higher and less profitable levels. But the Agricultural Adjustment Act seeks a net reduction in agricultural production, not a shift. Acreage of corn, therefore, is the important key to the corn-hog production problem. The sound solution is to scale down the production of both corn and hogs.

DANCING
SATURDAY NIGHT
AT IRRIGON.
Music by COLUMBIANS