

FARM CO-OPERATIVE DIVISION

A MESSAGE TO EVERY MEMBER.

THE COOPERATOR

PRINCIPLES OF SUCCESSFUL COOPERATIVE MARKETING

THE FEDERATION—

Federations are the large associations whose members are local scattered throughout the territory in which the federation operates. Individual growers are not directly members of the federation, but are members of the local. No legal relation is set up between grower and federation. This type of cooperative is looked upon as a joint selling agency for a number of local associations who realize the opportunity for improved service, prices and methods through cooperation. They handle the advertising and other marketing services for all the subsidiary locals. Each local usually has one representative on the federation's board of directors.

The Central—

In this type each grower holds membership in the central organization. The territory in which the central operates is divided into districts, each of which elects a member on the board of directors. The central, under a single management, does all that the local and the federation try to do. Locals are formed to foster the cooperative spirit and uphold the moral of the organization, and are seldom incorporated associations. The five egg cooperatives on the Pacific coast are centralized associations. One underlying principle of the centralized association has been the organization and control of the commodity as well as the producers in well-defined geographical sections.

In Conclusion—

This is the last installment of clips of Successful Cooperative the series of articles on "The Principles of Marketing." Careful review of the eight principles will now show that they are vital to the life of any form of cooperative organization. Each principle must be observed and followed if the cooperative is to endure.

PRAISE FOR CO-OPERATIVE MANAGEMENT.

(From Industrial News Review) In a recent speech, Chester C. Davis, Agricultural Adjustment Administration director, said that the history of dairy cooperatives shows that the following four main objectives have been reached:

A larger share of consumer's dollar for the producer; elimination of unfair and destructive practices in distribution and processing; development of leadership able to cope with leaders of agencies with which a cooperative must deal; extending to all producers in a given market the responsibility for doing their part to maintain stability.

Achievements like these, made during some of the most trying years the nation has ever passed through, show on what a sound foundation the cooperative movement rests. It has always been a stabilizing influence; it will be remembered that during the major riots of a few months ago the farm co-ops did as much as any agency, private or official, to bring order out of chaos. It has never been swayed by giddy theories; instead it has kept firmly to the line of proven methods and time-tested ideas.

If the cooperatives can accomplish so much during bleak depression, it is difficult to exaggerate their potential achievements. The American farmer has real cause for feeling confidence in the future.

ONTARIO—Intensive use of poison bait recommended by County Agent R. G. Larson has saved many fields in the irrigated sections of Malheur county from probably complete destruction by jack rabbits forced down from the surrounding hills by the extreme drought. The bait, prepared by chopping green alfalfa and mixing it with strychnine alkaloid, was placed in lines at the edge of the sage brush. Roy Johnson of Vale killed more than 3000 rabbits with 12 ounces of strychnine, and many other excellent kills were reported. The sum of \$1000 set aside by the county court for the payment of 2 1/2 cent bounties on rabbits was exhausted in less than two weeks.

CANNING SCHEDULE.

August 6 to 11.

A. M.—8 to 11 P. M.—1 to 3:30

Monday A. M.—Tomatoes, No. 2 1/2s; P. M., Corn No. 2 1/2s.

Tuesday—Beans, 8 to 10; Tomatoes 10 to 12, No. 2s; Corn, P. M., No. 2s.

Wednesday A. M.—Beans No. 2 1/2s; P. M. Corn No. 2 1/2s.

Thursday A. M.—Tomatoes No. 2 1/2s; P. M., Fruit No. 2 1/2s.

Friday A. M.—Beans No. 2s; Corn No. 2s.

Saturday—

We will be canning chicken Saturday, July 28, at 9 A. M.

REMEMBER: We can in the small can, No. 2s, on Tuesdays and Fridays, and in the large cans, No. 2 1/2s on all other days in the week.

We must continue to urge you to be at the cannery early enough for your produce to be in the cans on the hours specified. Processing for the morning starts at 11 o'clock and at 3:30 for afternoon processing. All produce must be in the cans before that time.

Credit on canned goods is given only for two weeks and that only when necessary.

Please cooperate by removing your canned goods at the earliest possible date.

Potato Dusters Available.

The Farm Bureau Co-operative of Hermiston owns three potato dusters that are loaned to members with the understanding that they will be returned promptly. The management requests that these be returned promptly.

FARM PRICE LEVEL HIGHER; NATIONAL HAY CROP SHORT.

The national level of farm prices in mid-June was 77 per cent of pre-war, but since the middle of June farm prices have continued to advance on all major Oregon commodities except cattle and lambs, says the latest report on the agricultural situation and outlook issued by the agricultural economics department of the extension service. Wheat and dairy products, the most important Oregon products from a standpoint of cash farm income, have shown the greatest strength.

"Compared with a year ago the June price index of grains at 89 was up 26 points; fruits and vegetables at 108 up 34 points; meat animals at 64 down 2 points; dairy products at 76 up 11 points; and chickens and eggs at 69 up 14," says the report.

"On June 15 the purchasing power in percentage of parity of leading commodities grown by Oregon farmers was as follows: Corn 72, oats 80, barley 67, wheat 73, rye 66, flaxseed 81, hay 67, potatoes 76, apples 104, hogs 40, beef cattle 63, veal 55, lambs 89, sheep 54, eggs 7, wool 102, horses 47 and chickens 81."

Purchasing power of farm products generally in the United States was about 63 per cent of pre-war.

The heavy hay crop of western Oregon has largely offset the shortage east of the Cascades so that the total crop will be nearly equal to the 1.9 million tons produced last year and a little in excess of the 5-year average.

United States hay crops will be exceedingly short due to low yields and use of meadow lands for pasture in the drought area. Emergency hay crops and the cutting of small grains for hay will partly offset the reduced yield from meadows. Total production of all hay is expected to total about 57.5 million tons. During the last 15 years, annual production has averaged around 45 million tons.

No serious fruit shortage will occur this year, the report states. Production of soft fruits in the eastern states was curtailed somewhat, but it now appears that the production of late fruits, except apples, will equal or exceed that of a year ago. Oregon, Washington and Arkansas are the only important apple states where the production is expected to equal that of last year.

Pea Crop Tried.

BAKER—Cooperating with County Agent Phil Fortner in a search for a suitable cash crop for Baker county, several farmers planted peas during June and July to get data on the maturity of the crop. The purpose of these trials is to determine whether Baker county can grow late green peas for the eastern markets.

HORTICULTURAL NOTES.

By O. T. McWhorter, Extension Horticulturist

August 15 to September 15 is the recommended time for the application of paradichlorobenzene about the base of peach and prune trees for the control of the peach and prune borers. These borers often cause serious damage to peach and prune orchards before the owners realize they are at work. Low returns for prunes in recent years has resulted in neglect, forced and otherwise, of many orchards.

The adults of the peach and prune borer usually appear in July or a little later. The eggs are most often laid on the tree near the ground. The larva enter the tree at or near the ground level, and feed actively from early spring until late fall.

The use of paradichlorobenzene, a gas forming chemical, has taken the place of the tedious method of "worming" to rid peach, prune, and plum trees of borer borers.

From three-fourths to one ounce of the paradichlorobenzene is used for trees six years old or older. Very large trees may require larger amounts.

The application of this material to younger trees may cause injury to the cambium of the tree. An eastern experiment station recommends one-half ounce of paradichlorobenzene per tree for peach trees three to five years of age. This material is moved away from the tree in twenty-one days when three to five year old trees have been treated.

The gas given off from paradichlorobenzene crystals is heavier than air, and borers in a tree above the levels where the crystals are placed will not be affected by the gas, because the action of the gas is downward. Therefore, when treating a tree, find the topmost borer gallery. If the topmost borer galleries are not more than two or three inches above the ground line, as will be indicated by gum, sawdust or grass thrown out from the tree trunk above the ground, build up the soil level about the tree to the level of the borer galleries. This is necessary in order that the gas may reach the borers above the soil level. Do not mound trees before applying the chemical unless there are distinct indications of borer work above ground. Borers higher than the indicated levels should be dug out of the tree by the old worming process.

When borer galleries do not show above the ground line the soil should not be disturbed before applying the paradichlorobenzene, except to remove weeds or stones, and to make the soil surface level.

The dose of paradichlorobenzene is applied in a narrow continuous band 1 1/2 to 2 inches from the tree trunk. Care must be used to distribute the crystals as evenly as possible, since the action of the gas is local. Use only pure paradichlorobenzene having a fineness of granulated sugar. After the crystals are placed around the tree, cover them with 4 to 6 inches of soil and compact with a sharp blow or two with the back of the shovel. This produces a mound which prevents the crystals from washing and serves as a container for the gas. Avoid pushing the crystals against the tree trunk with the first shovelful of soil.

REGIONAL EROSION-GRASS WORK CENTERED AT O.S.C.

Regional supervision of plant exploration and introduction for the northwest in connection with the long-time federal erosion control plans has now been placed in charge of Harry A. Scoth, federal agronomist, and headquarters of the work have been established with the Oregon State college experiment station at Corvallis.

In his new position Scoth will continue in active charge of his former work in connection with forage crops and diseases in the northwest which has led to important development or introduction of valuable forage and seed crops in this region. Both branches of the work are directly supported by the United States department of agriculture.

The territory under Scoth's supervision includes Washington, Oregon, western Idaho, northwestern Nevada and northwestern California. He will be responsible for working out the details of collecting plant materials, establishing grass nurseries and handling seed collected.

The project is already well under way with five plant exploration crews now in the field working in eastern Washington and Oregon and parts of Idaho. These crews consist

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2 ROOM APARTMENT ON GROUND floor in West Side rooming house opposite depot. Mrs. L. Carter, Hermiston, Ore. 49-1tp

60-ACRES BURNED WHEAT, ON the ground, to rent to turkey grower. Write 1702 Turner St., Pendleton, Ore. 50-1tp

LOST—PAIR SHELL-RIMMED BIFOCAL glasses on river near Umatilla ferry or on road near Umatilla. Finder kindly notify Herald office. 50-1tc

WANTED—CLEAN COTTON RAGS at Herald office. Must not be in small pieces. 5c per lb. 50-1tc

SWIFT & CO.—BUYERS OF POULTRY and EGGS. A. M. Smith, Hermiston, Ore., Agent. 2711tc

CANNING PEACHES, 3c AT THE orchard. W. T. Bray, Umatilla, Oregon. 46-Aug. 30

SECOND HAND SUIT FOR SALE—Quick Cleaners, Hermiston. 48-1tc

FOR SALE—14x16 PLASTERED cabin. Cheap. S. L. Carson, Hermiston, Ore. 48-1tc

PEACHES—RIPENING FROM AUG 1st to 20. J. H. Hale, Elbertas and Meurs, Edmond's Orchard, two miles west of Umatilla 48-2tp

of two college trained men each, most of them being botanists.

Two primary nurseries will be established, one at Pullman, Wn., and one at the branch experiment station at Union, Ore. Secondary nurseries are planned at Lynd, Wn., and Pendleton and Moro, Ore. As soon as possible seed of desirable plants collected will be distributed to cooperating farmers for increase.

The present exploration crews are not only searching for new grasses, native legumes, or other plants suitable for the erosion control work, but are also seeking out sources of seed or plants of known value and hunting improved types of known grasses, legumes, shrubs or other plants suited for particular conditions, says Mr. Scoth.

This is the beginning in this territory of a part of the long-time federal program which has for its objective the saving of good lands from waste by erosion, getting marginal lands out of cultivated production, and developing more forage by reestablishing and encouraging good grasses, many of which are nearly extinct through over grazing and other forms of mismanagement.

ALBANY—About 100 pounds of straw, placed about the base of each tree in his 19 acre orchard, gives Ed Holloway of Brownsville an increase of approximately one-third in yield, reports F. C. Mullen, county agent. The straw is applied once every two or three years and has been found to decrease cultivating costs considerably.

Island of Yap Once Used

Aragonite for Currency

Some years ago, says Stone and Webster Bulletin, the people on the Island of Yap had a credit system based upon aragonite, a kind of limestone not found locally but transported with great labor from a distant island. Units of aragonite, known as fel, were left on deposit and seldom moved even though the ownership of the units might change.

The importance of a claim on these deposits was illustrated when the Germans, upon taking over the island in 1880, ordered the people to put the roads in good repair. Nothing was done. The Germans then had a black cross painted on each of the aragonite units as a sign that the deposits were claimed by the government as a fine for disobedience. The people quickly put the roads in splendid shape, the Germans removed the crosses and the deposits were unencumbered.

On the return voyage from one mining expedition a storm came up and the raft carrying the aragonite had to be cut adrift. The precious mass sank, but the miners did not lose a fortune. They traded on the aragonite deposited at the bottom of the sea just as if it had been "in the bank."

The diameter of the fel varied from 6 inches to 12 feet and the value was in proportion to the size. A 3-foot fel in normal times represented the commodity equivalent of either 1,000 coconuts or a 100-pound pig.

Under foreign influence the people of Yap replaced aragonite with gold as a credit base, and the fel became merely ornamental.

Griffon Dog's Whiskers

Bring Him "Monkey" Name

Compliments are apparently not in order, when, in one breath, we hear that the grotesque, spindly, little Griffon dog with his large black eyes and peculiar fringed beard, has a quasi-human expression—then—in the same breath we learn that his is termed a "monkey face," says a writer in the Los Angeles Times.

Unlike the "fathomless pool-like" eyes of most toy breeds, the eyes of the Griffon are heightened in their ever-changing quaint expression by his long eyelashes and black eyebrows. The inquiring perky alertness with which he cocks his rather round oversized head accentuates his intelligence.

Born in litters as high as nine in number, the puppies weigh about four ounces—usually dark brindle, which later turns to the desired shade of red. Those born red are likely to be too light in color when the dog is grown.

The red wirehaired Griffon Brussels, known as the Brussels Griffon, is popular in America. His smooth-coated brother, the Griffon Brabant, is identical in all points except his coat. Absence of whiskers, however, gives him the appearance of being long nosed. The third group, known as the Griffon Belges, is of usual coloring marked with black or white. Of these, the black-and-tan is the favorite and approved combination.

The red pin-wire hair covering the body and legs of the adult Brussels Griffon is, in length, like that of a wire-haired terrier.

Taking Over the Mail

On July 2, 1774, William Goddard published in his Maryland Journal the first announcement of a plan for a "constitutional" postal system in opposition to that of the British government, to which he objected as an unlawful method of taxation and because mail carried by the crown post riders was frequently subject to espionage. Goddard had toured New York and New England seeking support for his scheme, which everywhere aroused enthusiasm. The project was undertaken as a private venture and soon "constitutional" post routes were in operation between Portsmouth, N. H., and Williamsburg, Va. By means of Goddard's post, committees of correspondence in the 13 colonies enabled the American patriots to co-operate in their fight for freedom.—Telephone Almanac.

Ducks Are Vegetarians

All wild ducks are at least 90 per cent vegetarians in their food habits, according to the United States bureau of biological survey. When ducks dive, scientists of the bureau declare, they are almost always going after root-stalks and the tubers of aquatic plants, or seeds that have sunk to the bottom. The animal food that wild ducks do consume consists of worms, insects, snails and crayfish—very seldom fish.

Prairie Dogs

The name "prairie dog" is given to two species of small rodents neither of which is related to the dog. It was suggested by the supposed resemblance of the prairie dog's cry to the bark of a puppy. It is more like a guinea pig. It lives on buffalo grass, constructs extensive burrows in which it ranges, averages about a foot in length, has a tail about four inches long, and is of reddish-brown color varied with gray.

"Lis pendens"

"Lis pendens" means in regard to real estate, and according to Black's law dictionary is as follows: "A suit pending; that legal process, in a suit regarding land, which amounts to legal notice to all the world that there is a dispute as to the title. In equity the filing of the bill and serving a subpoena creates a lis pendens, except where statutes require some record."

OREGON POULTRYMEN SEEK

AID IN DISEASE CONTROL.

Oregon poultrymen have decided to wage a determined fight if necessary, first to get federal assistance in the working out of control of the disease coccidiosis, and then to convince state and national authorities of the importance of the poultry industry entitling it to more consideration in research and other governmental programs.

This was decided at the eleventh annual convention just held at Oregon State college where plans were laid and money appropriated to this end by the Oregon Poultrymen's association which holds its annual meeting each year in connection with the convention.

Fred H. Cockerell of Milwaukie reported on the progress so far toward getting a federal appropriation to center a national research project in coccidiosis control here in Oregon with Dr. W. T. Johnson, poultry pathologist at O.S.C., in charge. He said he finds that Dr. Johnson is unquestionably the outstanding authority in the country on this national problem, but that with the discontinuance of the state funds for this work the research is languishing.

Close to 300 men and women attended the one-day convention this year and heard a program crowded with educational addresses on production, disease control, and marketing.

Prospects are good for better price conditions for the coming six months or a year in eastern markets, according to H. E. Shackleton, assistant general manager of the Pacific Egg Producers of New York, the sales agency handling west coast eggs through the several cooperative concerns. He said western grower, can maintain or even increase their present favorable differential over eastern products if

they will keep "one jump ahead" in their breeding, feeding and general production and standardization program as developed by their college and association leaders.

Morris Christiansen of McCoy was elected president for next year, L. E. Cabe, McMinnville, vice-president, and F. L. Knowlton, Corvallis, secretary. Directors are Monroe Nance, Roseburg, and Mrs. W. H. Thompson, Canby.

O.S.C. Man Writes Electrical Test.

CORVALLIS—Arthur L. Albert, associate professor of communications engineering at Oregon State college, is the author of a new textbook entitled, "Electrical Communication," just published by John Wiley and sons of New York. The 450-page illustrated work covers the entire field. Professor Albert, who is a native of Oregon and a graduate of Jefferson, Ore., high school, predicts that the time is not far distant when anyone will be able to talk to anybody else wherever they may be, on land, sea or in the air.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

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

In the Matter of the Estate of Frank L. Jewett, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned has been appointed administratrix of the estate of Frank L. Jewett, 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, with proper vouchers, within six months from the date hereof.

Dated this 12th day of July, 1934.
IDA L. JEWETT,
Administratrix.

(July 12 - August 9)

Business and Professional Cards

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