

FARM CO-OPERATIVE DIVISION

A MESSAGE TO EVERY MEMBER.

HEART TO HEART TALKS WITH BUTTERMAKERS.

From The Creamery Journal.
Nothing has happened in the creamery business in a long time to stir up as much concern among individual creamerymen and plant employees as this campaign for clean cream and for the rejection of what is termed third grade. There have been a lot of attempts in the past at cream grading and a lot of energy spent in trying to get producers generally to take better care of their cream. In most of these attempts after awhile the campaign died out and maybe some gain was made and possibly not. In most cases when there was another attempt made to get creamerymen to start on another campaign many of them would refuse because they felt it would end up just like the previous attempts.

That may be one reason why a good many creameries have been caught just recently with bad cream on hands and why butter has been seized. In some of the instances these concerns took the warning of the government officials with a grain of salt and did not take steps to prepare and get in order. It should be remembered that the federal agents work in a different manner than local officials. They have wider powers and they are more free from local influences that often hamper and make ineffective the work of state or local agents. The federal agents as a rule are well trained and know their business.

There does not seem to be much, if any, criticism being made against the federal inspectors for condemning cream that should have been allowed to pass. They seem to be relying principally on taste and smell. When dealing with cream that is third grade this sort of inspection should be sufficient to determine that it is unfit to go into food. There is no doubt that in some localities the sense of smell alone is sufficient grounds on which to make a determination without using the additional check of tasting.

There are large numbers of creameries which are not going to have any trouble in changing their methods in order to stop the buying of third-grade cream for they have been refusing it for so long that patrons know better than to bring or send it to the creamery. The only thing this class of creameries are going to have to worry about is to see that foreign material is kept out of the cream. It seems peculiar, but good quality cream is liable to contain a large amount of material that should not be there.

One sees at different creameries the results of sediment tests on various grades of cream. Some of the best quality of cream has been found to contain a large amount of material. This simply denotes carelessness on the part of the cream producer. Producers are evidently going to have to be more careful in taking care of their cream. They are going to have to brush off their cows before milking, to strain the milk effectively and to prevent the possibility of flies and bugs and any other material getting into it. And, in addition, many of them will be compelled to fix up some means of cooling and holding.

Evidently no creamery is going to be free from the danger of butter seizures unless they pay attention to this matter of foreign material in the cream. It is not going to be enough to depend on straining in the plant. Once cream is contaminated it is difficult if not impossible to remove all of the contaminating material. Government chemists by the aid of the microscope and the incubator are able to determine whether the cream underwent contamination or not and to what extent an effort was made to clean it up.

Effective straining equipment is rapidly being devised for use in the creamery. But the same principle applies to cream for churning as to milk for consumption as milk. The contamination should not take place. Effective straining a few minutes after milking is much better than effective straining of the cream after it reaches the creamery several days later. Unless this campaign is made to carry back to the farm much of the benefit in quality improvement will be lost. Rejecting third-grade cream is not going to mean a loss in volume. The farmer who finds he cannot sell his cream will change his methods of handling.

NO PATRONAGE REFUND PAID DELINQUENT MEMBERS.

According to the by-laws governing the Co-operative Service Station, no patronage refund can be made to any member who has allowed his membership to become delinquent. Information as to the status of any membership is available at the main office of the Farm Bureau Co-operative.

THREE MILLION IN AAA PAYMENTS DUE

Agricultural adjustment benefit payments in excess of \$3,000,000 are scheduled to be distributed to Oregon farmers during October and early November under provisions of the wheat and corn-hog adjustment programs, according to figures compiled by the Oregon Extension Service. These payments all made from the receipts from federal processing taxes, are to compensate Oregon growers for restricting production in line with the national plan for these commodities.

The amount to be received under the corn-hog plan is more than twice as much as would have been due Oregon farmers under the original state production figures assigned by the bureau of crop estimates, though it is still below the figure considered just by many county allotment committees and the state college extension service.

The final base production figure allowed Oregon is 229,165 hogs for the total of all contracts. This figure compares with 108,250 total contract base given in the first estimate of 142,250 for the entire state including those hogs not under contract. On the other hand it falls more than 20,000 hogs short of the 250,000 which the extension officials considered the absolute minimum which could justly be assigned as Oregon's quota.

While the summer-long effort of the farmer leaders and extension service representatives to obtain a just quota for Oregon was not entirely successful, the outcome was a considerable gain even over what was declared to be the third and "final" quota of 213,000 hogs, points out F. L. Ballard, vice-director of the extension service.

Mr. Ballard adds that the trouble encountered in Oregon and a number of other states in carrying through the corn-hog program was not the fault of the plan itself, which was fundamentally sound, but arose from poor administration of the plan in this state by some representatives of the corn-hog section.

Corn-hog benefit payments authorized for Oregon now total \$859,365 of which two-fifths is payable at once. Under the original quota they would have been less than half that sum. Baker and Union are the first Oregon counties to receive the first payment checks.

Final 1933 wheat payments are estimated at \$824,800 in this state, while the first 1934 wheat payment to be distributed immediately after the former, is estimated at \$1,829,427, making at total distribution for the next month or so of more than three million dollars in this state.

Meanwhile county hog-corn committees have completed arrangements for taking the referendum among contract signers on the twin question of continuing some corn-hog plan for 1935 and of working out a single contract for all grains and livestock starting in 1936. Votes will be taken in one or two meetings in each county before October 18th.

Additional purchases of drought cattle, in excess of the original quotas which expired in September, have been authorized in Washington as a "tapering off" process. Oregon has been allotted \$63,374 in this cleanup buying which will purchase about 4500 additional head. State directors in charge of the cattle buying have been authorized to purchase cattle only from producers clearly unable to provide adequate feed supplies for their stock.

Oregon wheat farmers used nearly half of their contracted acres as additional fallow land, according to a survey made of 26 states including Oregon. The figures gathered by the AAA show for Oregon 46.6 per cent of the land left out of wheat used for fallow; 23.3 per cent was in new seeding for pasture or hay, slightly more than 20 per cent is completely idle, and 8.3 per cent was used for food and feed production for home use. Less than 2 per cent was devoted to weed control and other miscellaneous purposes.

Will Close During Football Game.

The Farm Bureau Co-operative and Grange Co-operative will be closed during the high school football game Friday afternoon between the hours of 2:45 and 3:45.

Stanfield Grange Dance.

The Stanfield Grange will give another dance Saturday night, October 13, with music furnished by the Cub Wranglers. Everyone is invited to attend and a good time is guaranteed.

METHODS OF TREE SURGERY EXPLAINED BY DR. ZELLER.

In tree surgery, as in human surgery, there is a correct and an incorrect way to prepare a wound for successful and rapid healing, says Dr. S. M. Zeller, plant pathologist of the Oregon experiment station.

Sharp tools are necessary to do the job well, Dr. Zeller points out. After all diseased tissue has been cut away, healing is facilitated if the wound is shaped up to a point above and below. It is best to cut the edges of a wound at right angles to the surface of the bark, as slashing cuts do not heal readily, he says.

When it is necessary to remove a whole branch, make the cut as near the parent branch or trunk as possible. Stubs of branches can never heal, says Dr. Zeller. They die and become infection courts for wood-decaying fungi.

When cavities and decayed parts are present, a simple method of tree surgery may prevent much greater expenditure of time and money later. The heart of a tree is dead wood and of no importance to the tree except for strength, Dr. Zeller explains. If it is decayed, it is therefore best to remove it, if the time and labor required are not too great. Where the cavity extends down the branch a considerable distance, it is necessary to provide a hole at the lower end for a drain, or if it is cup shaped the lower edge of the cup may be cut away to allow drainage.

After the wound is cleaned and shaped, a disinfectant is applied. A solution of corrosive sublimate, 1 part to 1000 parts of water, is effective. This material is a deadly poison and must be treated as such, Dr. Zeller warns. It must also be kept in glass or porcelain containers, as it attacks metals.

When the wound has been washed with this solution a wound dressing is applied, the sole object of which is to prevent infection by decay-producing organisms until the wound is healed by callus formation. As a wound dressing, Bordeaux paint, prepared by slowly stirring raw linseed oil into commercially prepared Bordeaux, comes the nearest to combining the necessary properties, Dr. Zeller says. Applied with care, this paint will remain for several years.

ADVANCE IN FARM PRICES LARGELY DUE TO DROUGHT.

The general level of farm prices advanced about 10 per cent during the last two months, according to information given in a report on the agricultural situation just released by the college agricultural extension service. This boost in farm prices is attributed more to the drought than to strident demand conditions.

The general exchange value of farm products has advanced 10 per cent since a year ago, having reached nearly three-fourths of the pre-war parity level, the report shows. Wool, oats and corn have climbed above 90 per cent of parity, while hay, wheat and barley have been moving toward that mark.

Indicative of the general reduction in crop production, the estimated combined yield of 23 of the principal crops will be 18 per cent less than last year and 22 per cent below the 13-year average, the report says. A late potato crop approximately equal to 1933 but 26 million bushels below average was indicated on September 1.

Cash farm income for the whole country is estimated at about six billion dollars in the year 1934, approximately one billion more than in 1933 but nearly four billion under the 1926-1930 average. Oregon farm income is expected to total around 20 per cent greater than last year, but will fall short of the 1926-1930 level about 40 per cent, according to the circular. For the whole country, from 10 to 12 per cent of the total 1934 cash farm income will be derived from agricultural adjustment rental and benefit payments, and the rest from marketings.

Used Cars!

1932 Ford V-8
TUDOR SEDAN
\$435.00

1930 Model A
Sport Roadster
LOW-CUT TOP
\$225.00

1929 Dodge Six
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VOTE ON FUTURE CONTROL ASKED OF CORN-HOG MEN.

Corn-hog adjustment contract signers in Oregon will be called upon by their county association to vote soon, probably during the second week in October, on two questions submitted from Washington and growing out of the recent regional conferences, in one of which extension officials of Oregon State college took part.

AAA officials foresee serious difficulties in the next few years if the natural reaction from present drought conditions are allowed to develop, as they have in past years, into a cycle which will carry production of forage crops to the opposite extreme stimulated by scarcity and high prices of the present.

ALL TRUE.

By CATHERINE DeMOSS.

Yes, he's only a farmer from somewhere out west,
But what I was saying, wasn't in jest;
For just as sure as I'm speaking to you
That man is surely a nobleman too.

For years, so they tell
That man's served his people well;
Put their interests first they say,
Not always thinking of the pay.

Been offered bribes? Of course its true
Just the same as me or you,
But he's turned them down with scorn
Shows he is a nobleman born.

Didn't need the money then?
You are sure no judge of men.
He has known the scourge of debt
But never let that swerve him yet.

He is honest, through and through
Solid as bed-rock; all true blue.
Isn't big enough for the job?
You are sure a down-right snob.

Never toadies to the rich,
It's the man that's in the ditch,
He thinks of night and day,
Is that noble, do you say?

Isn't cultured? I'll tell you now
You don't get bill-room culture following a plow.
But he is a clever wit;
Listen to him and you'll learn quite a bit.

Knows the facts he talks about;
Never leaves a bit of doubt.
He can talk to president or king
Because his speech has the true-blue ring.

He's untrained, unaccustomed to rule?
Say, old friend, did you go to school!
He's been governor out there in the West
And they tell me,—"Sure, he was one of the best."

The country's in need of younger men?
Why that old boy will do the work of ten.
Fellows like you and me
Years only toughen a staunch oak tree.

You say he called on you one day last week
So you know whereof you speak?
'Tis strange, for it's most always true,
When he meets a fellow, he falls too.

His family's obscure; no outstanding relation.
Why his wife's a librarian known all over the nation.
Built up a system out there in the West
You fellows have copied for you knew it was best.

You're convinced, if he's what I say
You'll pull for him strong though his foretop's grey.
You're caught; but were surely out when he called
For Congressman Pierce is decidedly bald.

WANT ADS

MAN WANTED FOR RAWLEIGH
Route of 800 families. Write immediately. Raleigh, Dept. ORJ-90-S.A. Oakland, Calif. 7-2tp

FOR SALE—LARGE CIRCULATOR heater. Good condition. Phone 76-M. 7-ltc

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Wanted—Other furniture. Hermiston New & Second Hand Store. 7-ltc

SMALL RANGE FOR SALE—Practically new. Mrs. Wm. Davis. Inquire Red & White Store. 7-1tp

FOR RENT—15-ACRES WITH 5-room house, 5 miles east of Hermiston. Inquire Herald office. 7-ltc

FOR RENT—10 ACRES LAND. Good planted house, 1/2 mile W. Columbia school on high school bus route. H. P. DeMoss. 6-ltc

WILL TRADE \$1000 EQUITY IN Bend residential property for property of equal value in Hermiston. Inquire at Herald. 2-ltc

LIVESTOCK WANTED — CATTLE Sheep and Hogs. L. J. Huston, The Dalles, Oregon. Write me or leave name at Hale's Confectionery Dec. 6.

SWIFT & CO.—BUYERS OF POULTRY and EGGS. A. M. Smith, Hermiston, Ore., Agent. 27-ltc

Such a condition, they believe, would be disastrous to the corn and other forage crop producers and the livestock growers as well, particularly the hog growers in the corn-belt states.

In order to get a definite expression of opinion from growers themselves, the AAA officials have requested the state extension services to arrange for the taking of a referendum by each corn-hog county association on the following questions:

1. Do you favor an adjustment program dealing with corn and hogs in 1935?

2. Do you favor a one-contract-per-farm adjustment program dealing with grains and livestock to become effective in 1936?

It is explained that if the producers vote favorably on the first question, AAA officials will confer further with representatives of producers in developing details of a suitable contract. Any 1935 program will follow the general outline of the 1934 program but benefit payments would probably be somewhat larger for corn and materially less for hogs than under the program this year.

In voting on the question, western producers will be faced with the fact that this region is a deficit area for both corn and hogs. Suggestion was once made that control

of too rapid expansion in hog production be attempted wholly through a contract dealing with corn production alone, but western men objected strenuously to this at the recent Salt Lake conference, contending that it would be unfair to continue the processing tax on hogs and pay out the proceeds entirely to corn growers.

NEW CATALOG LISTS MANY EDUCATIONAL MOVIE FILMS.

CORVALLIS—A new catalog listing all moving picture films, lantern slide sets and other materials available from the department of visual instruction, has just been issued by the general extension division of the Oregon state system of higher education.

The department of visual instruction of the entire system is located on the Oregon State college campus with U. S. Burt in charge. The present catalog lists the largest collection of such materials ever gathered together for educational use in this state, all of which are available for public use on payment of a small fee ranging from five cents to 25 cents each, used to cover partially the expense of packing and inspecting.

Many of the lantern slide sets and moving picture films include lectures, which may be given along with the pictures, making them adaptable to a wide variety of group meetings. A copy of the catalog may be had free on request from the Corvallis office.

Method Increases Potato Crop.

ALBANY—The practice of planting whole tubers and removing all but three sprouts above ground is apparently going to give Hollis Auderway of Lebanon an increased yield of potatoes, reports Floyd C. Mullen, county agent. Mr. Auderway says he planted large potatoes due to the dry weather conditions,

and too many sprouts appeared above ground. He removed the excess sprouts from all but a small plot in the field. Where this was done the potato vines are several inches taller and the tubers considerably larger than those of the check plot.

Call for Bids.

Sealed bids will be received by the West Extension Irrigation District up to 2:00 P. M., November 6, 1934, for the purchase of the District warehouse located at Irrigon, Oregon.

Certified check, money order, or cash must accompany all bids to the full amount of bid, and successful bidder is required to remove building by December 15, 1934. The Board of Directors of the District reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

A. C. HOUGHTON, Secretary.
(Oct. 11-18-25)

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned, Sheriff of Umatilla County, State of Oregon, will at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon on the 5th day of November, 1934, at the front door of the County Court House of Umatilla County, Oregon, in Pendleton, Oregon, offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash in hand, subject to the minimum price of Twenty-five Dollars, (\$25.00), the following described parcel of real property heretofore by Umatilla County, State of Oregon, acquired for delinquent taxes, to-wit:

The West ten acres of the Northwest Quarter of Section 22, Township 5, North, Range 27, EWM, in Umatilla County, Oregon.
Dated this 1st day of October, 1934.

R. E. GOAD, Sheriff of Umatilla County, State of Oregon.
(Oct. 4—Nov. 1)

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