

FARM CO-OPERATIVE DIVISION

A MESSAGE TO EVERY MEMBER.

FEDERAL DAIRY CATTLE TESTING STARTS FRIDAY.

Dr. R. A. Reeve, federal veterinarian, started testing dairy cattle on the project Friday, January 11, which opened the campaign for a clean-up of dairy herds making this district an abortion free area. Dr. Reeve is from Bellingham, Wn., and has been in the meat inspection business in Portland until recently and also worked in the dairy herd testing in Multnomah county.

Dan Follett of Hermiston is assisting Dr. Reeve in the testing work.

Assistant County Agent Sawyer reports that a sign-up of 2109 cows has been made for the test. Of these approximately 22 herds, with an enrollment of 285 cows, have been tested to date, including Wednesday of this week.

Starting at Umatilla the territory which will be covered by Dr. Reeve is as follows: The North Unit, North Hill, Columbia, Hermiston (west), Minnehaha, Westland, Butter Creek, Meeker, Stanfield and the North Fork project.

Persons who wish to enroll their cows will do so until the testing is completed in their district. Mr. Sawyer says, and information regarding the program may be obtained from dairymen who have already contacted Dr. Reeve in his work. Dr. Reeve may be reached any time after 4:30 in the afternoon at the office of the Assistant County Agent, and he will be glad to explain the set-up and aim of the program.

Mr. Sawyer estimates that over one-half of the cows on the project are now signed up.

WY GROWERS MEET AT STANFIELD SATURDAY

Hay growers who met at Stanfield, Saturday, January 12, drew up a petition which was sent to the governor of the state through the State Department of Agriculture, asking that the present quarantine upon the alfalfa weevil remain fixed for the present. The petition came about as the result of a request by quarantine counties within the state for a temporary lifting of the alfalfa weevil quarantine.

The sentiment of the group expressed the belief that little or no good would be derived from such a temporary action due to the fact that other states would be likely to put a quarantine on the state as a whole, and no outside market would then be available.

FARM RECORD AND INVENTORY PROJECT ENROLLMENT STARTS

Superintendents of the farm record and inventory project which is being directed through the state college extension service, attended a meeting in Pendleton last Friday, January 11, at which they were instructed in the work. Delegates from here were W. A. Sawyer, assistant county agent, Dave Mittleford and Al Kennings of Hermiston, and Mrs. R. G. Penney of Stanfield.

Twenty-four persons were present at the meeting which was presided over by Chas. Smith, former Morrow county agent, who pointed out that the business record books and inventory constitute a big asset to farmers in the corn-hog and wheat allotment plans. The AAA has greatly stimulated record keeping, he said.

Another speaker at the meeting was Mr. Clarkson, manager of the First National Bank of Pendleton, who declared the new record books to be complete.

A committee will work in the Hermiston district to explain the method of keeping these records, and also be of any possible assistance to farmers.

Letters and return post cards are being mailed to farmers on the project which ask that the recipient return the card stating that he wishes to become a member of this record keeping project. Record books will then be made available.

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.

Stanfield Grange Dance.

The next Stanfield Grange dance will be given Saturday, January 26. Music will be furnished by the Happy Trio.

ANNUAL CO-OP. LAUNDRY AND CANNERY MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Hermiston Co-operative Laundry & Cannery will be held at the City Library Saturday, January 19th, 1935, for the purpose of electing three board members, and transacting such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

The meeting was called for 2:30 P. M.

Signed:
CATHERINE SOMMERERS, Sec.

More Alfalfa Seed Produced in Ohio

Home Grown Germ Adapted to the Farms Nearby, Say Agronomists.

Prepared by the Department of Agronomy, Ohio State University—WNC Service.

Increased interest in alfalfa seed production is reported from western Ohio. The department of agronomy at the Ohio state university is receiving numerous inquiries about methods of harvesting and handling alfalfa seed.

Alfalfa seed production began in commercial quantities in western Ohio about 1890. Since then, yields of one-half to six bushels have been obtained. Average yields approach two to three bushels.

This stands, together with abundant sunshine and little rainfall during blooming periods, seem to favor seed production. Variegated varieties have proved in Ohio to be surer seed producers than the common alfalfa.

Higher yields and better quality of seed result when the second, rather than the third growth, is left for seed.

Agronomists say that three-fourths of the seed pods should be brownish black at harvest time. If a mower with a buncher attachment is used when the plants are tough, less seed is shattered, they say. This sort of harvesting equipment is recommended above other devices.

The seed crop cures rapidly if left in small bunches. Storage in the barn or a well-covered stack, or threshing with a clover huller or well-adjusted grain separator should be prompt, because seed is readily injured by rain.

The better adapted the variety originally used, the older the meadow, and the more seed generations grown, the greater the adaptation of this seed will be to farms in the same section, agronomists declare.

Hogs Often Become Ill From Eating Stale Feed

Sometimes hogs are sick because of poisoning rather than some disease, according to veterinarians in the United States Department of Agriculture. Hogs may be poisoned by spoiled feed, frosted alfalfa, excessive amount of cottonseed meal, poisonous plants, and garbage containing lye, soap powders, and other irritating substances. Sometimes hogs are poisoned by eating too much salt and frequently through drinking meat brine, of which they are very fond.

Carelessness in the handling of disinfectants, such as carbolic acid, bichloride of mercury, and cresol compound in hog lots may poison hogs. Salt poisoning creates an intense thirst, intestinal disturbances, and sometimes paralysis. Symptoms of poisoning are similar in character, such as restlessness, loss of appetite, vomiting, frequent urination, weakness, unsteady gait, increased respiration, and sometimes convulsions.

Medical treatment is of little value, except where the exact cause is known and the illness detected early. Emetics, followed by purgatives, give good results. The sick hogs should have access to plenty of clean drinking water and should not be fed heavily for a few days following the poisoning.

The Reddest Tomatoes

The reddest tomatoes are not the ones that grow where the sun is hottest. On the contrary, scientists in the United States Department of Agriculture, and several state experiment stations, who made a careful comparative study of tomato varieties in connection with the identification of the principal commercial varieties, found that the ideal red color of a variety does not always develop to the same extent in different regions. Under abnormally high temperatures or when the fruits are exposed to the direct rays of the sun without shade from leaves the characteristic rich red may not develop. Varieties that are of a rich brilliant scarlet in the central and northern regions of the country tend toward a greenish color under the higher temperatures of the South and Southwest.

FARMERS URGED TO ATTEND PCA MEETING AT PENDLETON

TUESDAY, JANUARY 22ND.

All Umatilla county farmers are urged to attend the first annual meeting of the Pendleton Production Credit association at Pendleton, January 22.

"We want every one of our stockholding members to be present at their annual meeting, and we urge that they also invite their neighbors," Secretary W. E. Moore says. "Everyone interested in this cooperative credit institution will be welcome, although only Class B stockholders will have the privilege of voting. Class B stockholding members have one vote each, regardless of the number of shares they may own, in electing their association's directors for the coming year.

"The Pendleton Production Credit association is the farmer's own cooperative organization, making production loans to its stockholder-members on a business basis at actual cost," Mr. Moore points out. "It isn't a government agency and it doesn't loan government money. The federal government, through the farm credit administration, helped provide the machinery, but it is up to farmers themselves to operate this machinery successfully.

"A complete report will be given on the past season's operations, and plans will be made for the coming year. There will be opportunity for full discussion. Everyone is going to have a better understanding when they leave this meeting—and we hope they will become enthusiastic boosters for cooperative credit."

J. D. Leigh, field man of the Production Credit corporation of Spokane, will be present to answer questions regarding production credit and other divisions of the farm credit administration system.

The Production Credit corporation supplied a major portion of the original capital required to set up the association, and exercises general supervision over the 30 PCAs now serving farmers in every county of the four northwest states. There are 621 of these associations throughout the United States, all similarly organized through the 12 farm credit administration districts.

Thus local farmers are taking direct part in the rebuilding of a cooperative system designed especially to fit their present and future needs for all sound operating purposes. Loans have been available this year at 5 per cent—a record low rate. Future loan costs will depend, of course, upon the trend of the money market and how the associations conduct their business—how well they develop a profitable volume of loans, reduce their overhead and avoid losses.

The associations discount the notes of their members through the Federal Intermediate Credit bank of Spokane, which uses them as backing for debentures offered to the investing public. An additional collateral, the associations pledge their capital stock (invested in government bonds) with the credit bank, but they draw interest on it to supplement their earnings.

The present standing of Intermediate Credit bank debentures is so high that investors have been eager to buy them at a yield of approximately 1 per cent. This standing, of course, must be upheld if cheap loan funds are to continue. The credit bank operates on a 1 per cent margin, giving the associations at present a discount rate of 2 per cent. The associations are permitted a 2 per cent margin for operating expenses so farm borrowers pay 5 per cent at present, with provision for receiving dividends when profits materialize.

By using this cooperative system, farmers are now able to finance their crops and live stock as cheaply as "big business" finances itself. PCA borrowers also have opportunity to get on a "cash basis" in the purchase of their supplies. Out of their loan advances they can pay cash for such purchases, retaining the association from farm proceeds. In this manner they save but 5 per cent interest, whereas the ordinary way of buying on "time" often requires paying as much as 10 per cent interest.

At the home of Frank Stehert, in Masonburg, Pa., a sunflower plant has a bloom 25 feet above the ground. The 12-foot plant, which is growing from a knot hole in an apple tree, is believed to have sprouted from a seed carried to the tree by a bird.

POULTRY

PREPARING POULTRY FOR EARLY MARKET

Sell Light-Weight Broilers Soon as Possible.

In order for the poultryman to realize highest prices for his broilers he must have them ready for market at earliest opportunity, writes a poultryman in the Missouri Farmer. Whether or not he sells them at the weight of two pounds or larger depends upon market conditions. In general with Leghorns he should dispose of the broilers at the age of twelve weeks or when they weigh from 2 to 2.5 pounds. With the general purpose breeds as long as the market prices remain steady he can well afford to keep them until they are larger as they will continue to make economical gains and to improve in quality.

To secure satisfactory growth the broilers should be fed the chick starter mash throughout the entire growing season. After the chicks are about ten weeks old some grain may also be fed. It would probably be advisable to keep them in fairly close confinement rather than to allow them free range. Access to relatively small yards, if the yards provide green feed, is desirable. Brooder houses provided with sun porches make satisfactory quarters for feeding birds intended for the market. Exposure of the chickens to sunshine, feeding green feed, and the use of yellow corn will tend to produce broilers with bright yellow legs such as the market desires. There will be a smaller proportion of poorly feathered back-necked chicks if the chicks are reared in roomy quarters and if the brooder house is kept as cool as possible consistent with good brooding practices.

Starting Turkey Poults Requires Greatest Care

Starting turkey poults is more difficult than starting baby chicks, since it is often difficult to get the turkeys to eat. Many growers get them started by placing a few older poults with the youngsters for a few days. Others moisten the mash with milk for a few days and then sprinkle finely-chopped alfalfa over it. Many turkeys starve to death because the feeder does not spend enough time with them getting them to eat. H. D. Munroe, former Pennsylvania poultryman, says.

Another common complaint in starting turkey poults under artificial brooders is the fact that they are likely to crowd and smother the weaker birds. For this reason it is best to keep smaller numbers together, and not over 100 in a house 10 by 12 feet in size. During the first week the temperature at the edge of the hover, 2 inches from the floor, should be kept at 90 degrees to 95 degrees F. Thereafter the temperature should be decreased 5 degrees a week until 70 degrees F. is reached. Perches should be placed in the house early so the birds will learn to roost.

Toe Picking Habit

The toe picking vice often starts innocently enough in the brooder house, but must be watched so it does not spread. It usually starts when chicks pick at what to them is simply a bright object that turns out to be some little fellow's toenail. Continued picking may cause the skin to be broken just above the toenail, and bleeding results. After this, the rest is easy; more picking occurs and more bleeding. Many poultrymen darken the brooder house for the first few days so this habit will not start.

Observe Regular Habits

Regularity is one of the important factors in the successful management of layers, doing the same things at the same time each day so that the hens come to look for them, and combining as many chores as possible at one time so the hens will be disturbed as little as possible. Cold drafts and dampness can be fought only one way and the way is to build a barrier against them. A well-built house with good insulation and good windows, will keep the layers comfortable.

Turkey Eggs

To stimulate turkey hens to early egg-laying, P. H. Gooding, Clemson college, South Carolina, extension poultryman, suggests a dry mash kept before the turkeys at all times and a crumbly wet mash fed at noon. Any egg mash for chickens may be used for turkeys, a good formula for home mixing being: 40 pounds yellow corn meal, 40 pounds wheat shorts, and 20 pounds meat scraps or fish meal. Enough grain should be fed at night to keep the birds in good flesh.

Fresh Water Important

Few people realize the importance of fresh water for the growing stock. Water helps the chick to control its body temperature. It is also necessary for the proper digestion and assimilation of food. In spite of the fact that it is the cheapest of feeds yet all too frequently it is neglected. That the water be fresh is also important. Clean water is less apt to be the carrier of disease germs than if supplied there is less danger of disease and digestive disturbance.

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WANT ADS

THE MCGILREY RANCH FOR RENT in Columbia district. Inquire of Mrs. H. J. Belcamp.

PARTIES HAVING USED RABBIT wire for sale write Joe Connelly, 627 Thompson Street, Pendleton, Oregon. 21-11c

FOR SALE — CHESTER WHITE pigs. Joe Kremer, Rt. 2, Hermiston. 20-21c

TEAM OF LARGE, GENTLE MULES for sale—Ray Hubbard, Hermiston. 21-11c

INVALID CHAIR FOR SALE OR rent—Radio, typewriter; other furniture. Hermiston New & Second Hand Store. 20-11c

"VIGORBILT" CHICKS—LET YOUR local hatchery supply your 1935 extra quality Leghorns. Also heavy breeds. Let's talk it over, and order early. Custom hatching. "Vigorbilt" Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Hermiston, Oregon. 21-41c

BLACK KID GLOVES FOUND ON west side of town. Call at Hales' Confectionery and identify, and pay for this ad. 19-11c

FOUND—PAIR OF GLASSES. CALL for at Herald office. 19-11c

WANTED—LIVE STOCK. HIGHEST prices paid for cattle, sheep, hogs and horses. Foster & McClaskey, Boardman, Ore. 19-61c

FOR SALE—GOOD ALFALFA HAY, 2 miles east of Stanfield; \$9.00 a ton. J. F. Riley, Hermiston, Ore. 19-31c

8 TONS ALFALFA HAY FOR SALE L. A. Thompson, Columbia district. 19-31c

WITH FARMERS AROUND THE STATE

Curry Farmers Try New Crops.

GOLD BEACH—Farmers in Curry county will have an opportunity to try out small plantings of Yellow Trefoil and Burr clover seed this year, County Agent R. M. Knox reports. Mr. Knox has obtained 150 pounds of the Yellow Trefoil and 100 pounds of Burr clover seed, which he plans to inoculate and distribute in five and 10 pound lots to farmers who wish to make demonstration plantings of these crops.

O.S.C. Registration Stays High.

CORVALLIS—Second term registration has shown surprisingly little drop from the fall term, according to early reports of incomplete enrollment. Registration passed the 2400 mark early, a 30 per cent increase over a year ago and almost equal to the fall term registration on comparable days. Indications are that the final enrollment for the term will be close to the 2577 reached in the fall term.

Fossils Show Climate Change.

CORVALLIS—Fossil leaves gathered at Comstock, Douglas county, include many from trees now found native only in China, Japan, Ceylon and Formosa, finds Dr. Ethel I. Sanborn, associate professor of botany at Oregon State college, who is making a study of them. The prehistoric flora of the region was very different from the flora of today, indicating a warm temperate or subtropical climate. Some fossil leaves show close resemblance to modern plants in Mexico and Central America.

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that under and by virtue of a writ of execution issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, in and for the County of Umatilla, under the seal thereof, and to me directed and delivered upon a judgment and decree rendered and entered in said Court on the 31st day of December, 1934 in favor of Nicholas Codd and against Newton B. Whitford and Clara M. Whitford, his wife and George N. Whitford and Mabel Whitford, his wife, as defendants, whereby said plaintiff did recover a personal decree and judgment against the defendant, Newton B. Whitford for the sum of \$1000.00 with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from January 15, 1931, the further sum of \$145.00 attorney's fees and the costs and disbursements of said suit taxed at \$22.20 and whereby it was decreed that the mortgage dated the 15th day of January, 1923 executed by Newton B. Whitford and wife to plaintiff upon the following described real property in Umatilla County, Oregon, to-wit: The West Half of the Southwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter of Section Two (2), Tp. 4 N. R. 28 E. W. M. (which mortgage was recorded in book 79, page 451 of the records of mortgages in the office of the County Recorder of Umatilla County, Oregon, should be foreclosed and the said real property sold by the Sheriff of Umatilla County, Oregon to satisfy said judgment and decree and all costs; therefore I will on Monday, the 11th day of February, 1935 at 2:06 o'clock in the afternoon of that day at the front door of the County Court House in the City of Pendleton, Umatilla County, Oregon sell all the right, title, interest and estate which the said defendant, Newton B. Whitford and wife who signed said mortgage, and all persons claiming or to claim by, through or under them, or either of them had on the 15th day of January, 1923, or since then have had, or now have, in and to the above described real property, and every part thereof, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand, the proceeds of such sale to be applied in satisfaction of said execution and all costs.

Dated this 5th day of January, 1935.

R. E. GOAD, Sheriff of Umatilla County, Oregon.
By J. A. Carney, Deputy.
(Jan. 10—Feb. 7, 1935)

YOUR CHILD AND THE SCHOOL

By Dr. ALLEN G. IRELAND
Director, Physical and Health Education
New Jersey State Department of Public Instruction

School Health Examinations

There are many ways in which a child may be handicapped for learning. He may not be able to see or hear well. He may be undernourished and therefore easily tired or chronically fatigued.

Diseased adenoids may be poisoning the body. There may be obscure aches and pains. Tuberculosis, heart ailments and other serious conditions may be present though not yet discovered. Decayed teeth frequently constitute a handicap to good school work.

The list could be lengthened manifold. Not all such conditions are handicaps just because they are present, but they may become so at any time. As a general rule the child with latent disease or defect is not up to par. He is below standard in some degree. Consequently, he is not in best condition for hard school work.

He loses something. He is not a good pupil. To ignore the fact is poor economy on the part of parents and school authorities. In recognition of this truth a number of states have passed laws requiring the health examination of all school children by a physician. Other states specify that inspections shall be given by nurses or teachers. The principle is sound and the practice has become practically universal. It is a good investment, and one of the first steps toward preventing lost educational opportunity.

Next week Dr. Ireland will tell what to do in following up the health examination.

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