

FARM CO-OPERATIVE DIVISION

A MESSAGE TO EVERY MEMBER

A NEW DAY FOR FARM FAMILIES

(From The Eggsman)
The program to carry electricity into rural areas now without electric service is a venture in creating better living conditions for the farmer, his wife and his children that is being eagerly watched by the millions of Americans directly interested in agriculture.

The Federal Government, through the Rural Electrification Administration, is initiating a program considered of urgent national necessity. When it is realized that about 86 per cent of the farm homes of the country lack electric service of any kind the problems of the program can be measured by the vastness of the field.

For the farmer wanting to share in the benefits of rural electrification the R. E. A. program means cooperative effort with neighboring farmers so that projects of sufficient size can be presented for consideration.

The Government's aim is that the cost of line building and wiring, the rates for service, and the cost of sanitary equipment and electrical appliances shall be brought within the means of the greatest possible number of farmers.

R.E.A. will make loans for projects to all groups, public or private, which submit sound projects and demonstrate their ability to operate them. Loans normally will be for twenty years at three per cent interest. The loans will be secured by the general credit of the borrower, or in certain instances by the line itself. No farmer will be required to mortgage his home.

Following the policies outlined in the Federal Water Power Act, the bill creating the Tennessee Valley Authority and elsewhere, a preference will be given to application from municipalities and other agencies of the State, and to non-profit associations such as co-operatives. Irrespective of the amount of loans made to private companies, adequate funds will be kept in reserve to meet any demands from public sources.

Nearly every State is represented in the applications already on file with R. E. A. Authorization of loans for the first of the projects, meeting required tests, will be made soon.

No like opportunity for extending power and light lines into the rural districts has ever been presented. The rural electrification program will employ mass construction, durable and efficient, and very much more economical than was to be had heretofore. Money for the projects can be obtained at low cost. This with the additional loans that can be arranged for installing plumbing and sanitary fixtures and the purchase of moderately priced electrical appliances on easy terms gives many farm families a chance for improved living conditions rarely to be acquired through independent effort.

With electricity comes running water in the house and barnyard and adequate lighting for all house and farm purposes. It is a short step to a modern bathroom and a modern kitchen sink. And the possibilities for electric refrigeration, washing, ironing, cooking and sewing by electricity will appeal to every farm wife. Add the uses to which the farmer can put electricity in easing his toil, increasing crop production, and reducing the cost of farm operation and some of the more important benefits of farm electrification become apparent.

How inadequately the Nation's rural districts are at present electrified is exemplified in the report of a survey of a county in Illinois, made by a county agent. In this county, where 2,196 farm families reside, 1,800 of them have no bathtubs, 1,743 still use oil lamps, 800 farm houses have no kitchen sinks, 750 still carry water to and from the kitchen, and 700 farm women have no washing machine of any kind.

In the Maryville (Ohio) Electrification Experiment Station it was found that 13 families used 125,000 gallons of water a year. To pump that water took 206 kilowatt hours of electricity. At 5 cents a kilowatt hour the cost was \$10.30. If a person could pump 300 gallons of water an hour, a rate possible only for a short time by a strong man, it would require 416 hours to pump the same quantity. Man power at 25 cents an hour would have cost \$104.00. If human workers had been paid only the \$10.30 cost of electricity they would have averaged less than 2 1/2 cents an hour in wages. In addition, hand labor would have been required to carry the fresh water into the house and the waste water out.

With water and electricity the farmer can do almost anything.

LADIES AUXILIARY OUTLINES SIX MONTHS PROGRAM

The Ladies Auxiliary to the Farm Bureau outlined a program of meetings for the next six months at its regular meeting held Friday, November 1, at the Hermiston Union church at which they entertained the ladies from the Stanfield and Westland Granges. Acting as hostesses were Mrs. Wm. Barber, Mrs. Alfred Cable and Mrs. Wm. Tucker. Mrs. Harold Buell conducted an interesting session of games, and the large number in attendance enjoyed a reading given by Jo Ellen Mopps and a solo by Mrs. Thos. Wilson. Mrs. Henry Hooker entertained by telling fortunes.

The next Auxiliary meeting will be November 15, at the club house in Columbia park with Mrs. Wells, Sr., Mrs. Joe Udey and Mrs. Lester Hammer acting as hostesses.

The executive committee met recently at the home of Mrs. Henry Sommerer and outlined the following program for the next six months:

November—Hermiston: Mesdames Barber, Tucker and Cable.

November 15—Club house: Mesdames Wells, Udey and Hammer.

December 6—Club house: Mesdames Reid, Christley and Hughes.

December 20—Hermiston: Mesdames Dyer, Rainwater, Lage and Dawson.

January 3—Club house: Mesdames Clark, Harr and Morris.

January 11—Club house: Mesdames Ryland, Corman and Lindner.

February 7—Hermiston: Mesdames Lynch, Prindle, White and Bloom.

February 21—All day at club house: Mesdames Jendrzejewski, Adleman and Mikesell.

March 6—Club house: Mesdames Hutchison, Upham and Sommerer.

March 20—Hermiston: Mesdames Connor, Dunning and Gulwits.

April 3—Club house: Mesdames Ott, Hooker and Lathrop.

April 17—Club house: Mesdames Wilson, Barham and Buell.

May 1—Hermiston: Mesdames Harding, Bensei, Hammon and Turnblad.

FARM PRICE INDICATIONS

BRIGHT; BUSINESS BETTER.

Business conditions appear to be favorable for maintaining at least the present level of demand for farm products through the next few months, according to the current summary of the agricultural situation and outlook report just issued by the extension economist at Oregon State college.

Prices paid by farmers for commodities bought, including interest and taxes paid, have not changed much recently. The composite index was last estimated at 128 per cent of the 1910-1914 level. This is one point lower than a month previous and a point below a year ago. While these prices paid have tended to remain about the same or go a little lower, the prices received by farmers have risen in recent months, the report shows. As a consequence the relation of prices received to prices paid is now the highest in more than five years.

The general level of farm prices, both in the country as a whole and in Oregon appears to be higher than at mid-September when it was 107 per cent of the pre-war average. This was up one point over the month previous and four points higher than in September, 1934.

Highest among the individual commodities on the index were meat animals at 131, chickens and eggs at 126, dairy products at 102 and truck crops at 101. Grains stood at 97 and fruits at 82, both lower than a year ago.

The index of Oregon farm prices, which is based on the 1926-1930 average instead of the pre-war period, shows a three point gain from 64 to 67 since September, 1934. A parity level, to use the familiar AAA term, would be an index of 96 per cent. Highest in the list of Oregon commodities, as compared with the 1926-1930 prices, are horses, hogs and eggs, while lowest are sheep, potatoes, hops, barley, oats and apples.

The general level of farm wage rates has shown the usual seasonal advance and is now nine points above a year ago and the highest in four years. Some decline in the supply of available farm labor appears to reflect the recent pick-up in industrial employment.

Farming and running farm homes entail real work, but where the farmer follows new methods and adopts new devices the advantages of farm life may be realized to the full.

Walter Pierce Will Speak.

Congressman Walter M. Pierce will be guest speaker at a Umatilla Project Farm Bureau meeting scheduled for Thursday, November 14, at the Union church at 8:00 p. m. All members and friends are cordially invited to be present. Musical and entertainment numbers will also add to the program.

Cooperatives Will Close.

The Farm Bureau Co-operative and the Co-operative Service Station will be closed over Armistice day, which comes on Monday. All patrons of these concerns are reminded that an extra supply will be needed to carry them over the holiday.

Credit Union Service.

The Hermiston Oregon Credit Union office will be open every Friday between 2:00 and 4:00 o'clock P. M. The office will be found in the Grange Co-operative building.

Winter Closing Hours.

Beginning November 4th, the Farm Bureau Co-operative of Hermiston and the Co-operative Service Station will close at 5:00 P. M.

Grange Dance.

Stanfield Grange will sponsor a dance Saturday, November 9. Music will be furnished by Mel's Merry-makers.

REORGANIZATION OF BLUE RIBBON CALF CLUB.

The reorganization of the Blue Ribbon Calf club was held November 1, at the home of Arwilda Foster. Marion Ott, Marijane Hammer, Vera Sisson, Mary Wilson, Leonard Mopps, Floyd Wilson and Lois Hutchison. The officers elected for the year are Arwilda Foster, president, Marijane Hammer, vice president, Mary Wilson, secretary, with Lois Hutchison as leader.

A committee was appointed to make out the program for the year's work. This committee is comprised of Marion Ott, Marijane Hammer, and Arwilda Foster, assisted by W. A. Sawyer, assistant county agent, and Lois Hutchison, club leader.

POTATO SURPLUS PLAN UP;

CORN-HOG VOTE INCREASES.

Recent events point to adoption of the federal diversion plan for part of this year's potato crop as a means of removing the burdensome surplus which is greatly depressing prices, says E. R. Jackman, extension agronomist at O.S.C., who attended a conference of potato growers and dealers in Idaho.

The same events point to considerable opposition to a marketing agreement for potatoes along the lines recently proposed and indicate that the Warren potato law will not be enforced unless Congress appropriates funds for its administration.

In order to put into effect the diversion plan for No. 2 potatoes, the potato section of the AAA has applied for several million dollars of the custom receipts fund made available for removing surpluses or promoting exports of agricultural products. The plan proposed calls for payment to growers of 25 cents per hundred pounds for any potatoes except culls which growers divert to other than normal sales channels, up to 10 per cent of any grower's crop.

For example, if a grower has produced 1000 sacks of potatoes, he could, if he desired, accept \$25 for diverting 100 sacks to other than commercial channels. These must be No. 2 quality or better and he must agree not to allow cull grades to enter commercial channels. If he can sell the 10 per cent to stockmen for feed he is entitled to the 10 or 15 cents a hundred he would get that way in addition to the first 25 cent payment.

Those who favor this plan believe it would be self-regulating in that the growers would sell under it only when prices were extremely low, as at present. At the time the meeting was held in Idaho, growers there were being paid 40 cents a hundred bulk for No. 1 Idaho Russets. A parity price for western potato growers is considered to be about \$1 a hundred.

The most significant thing about the recent corn-hog referendum in the eyes of most observers was the greatly increased favorable vote this time as compared with a year ago. Both in Oregon and in the country as a whole, the favorable majority jumped from considerably less than 2 to 1 to from 5 to 7 to 1.

WANT ADS

LOST — WRIST WATCH; NEAR Grange or Farm Bureau. Initials N. M. W., gold link chain. Finder please leave at Herald office. 11-1tc

50 USED STEEL TRAPS, HEATING stoves, Hermiston New & Second Hand Store. 11-1tfc

FOR SALE—SMALL COOK STOVE. \$5.50; heater for \$3.00. Mrs. R.E. Osborn, Osborn Apartments. 11-1tc

I SOW FOR SALE—DUE TO FALLOW the first part of December. Weight about 250 or 300 lbs. W. H. Cook, on Eugene Ranch, Route 1. Also one fine Rambollet buck—sheep at the above address. 10-1tc

FOR SALE OR TRADE—2 H. P. single phase General Electric motor. Will trade for 1 H. P. motor. Inquire at Herald Office. 7-1tp

PIANO FOR SALE—REPOSSESSED. Balance \$97. You take over contract on this fine, high grade piano, balance, \$97.00, and pay \$5 a month. Address Mr. Smith, Adjuster, Cline Piano Company, 1011 S. W. Washington St., Portland, Ore. 8-3tc

The official Oregon vote is announced as 2464 yes to 420 no. There were nearly half again as many votes cast in Oregon this year as a year ago, though there were only two-thirds as many contracts. The vote in Umatilla county shows \$7 favorable votes by contract signers to 6 against. Non-signers voted 143 yes to 29 no.

COMPLIMENT FARMERS FOR PAYING OFF DEBTS.

Complimenting northwest farmers on the wisdom they are showing in liquidating their debts out of improved farm earnings, A. C. Adams, general agent of the Farm Credit administration of Spokane, reported today that the large volume of loan payments being received by FCA agencies "substantiates our faith in the debt-paying morale of our borrowers."

"This encouraging progress toward debt retirement is particularly gratifying," he declared, "because it is the purpose of the Farm Credit administration to help farmers work their way out of debt, by assisting them to get their obligations adjusted on a more reasonable repayment

terms. While crop conditions in the 12th FCA district were spotty this year, higher prices for most commodities, especially live stock, have given farmers a more hopeful outlook all around."

Mr. Adams pointed out that land bank borrowers are cleaning up their installments and getting their loans in good current condition; members of local cooperative production credit associations are paying off their crop and livestock loans; intermediate credit bank discounts have been heavily liquidated and loans which the emergency regional agricultural credit corporations made during the emergency period are more than two-thirds cleared off.

"Such a repayment record, of course, is what the Farm Credit administration has good reason to expect," Mr. Adams explained, "for while many loans have been made to refinance farmers who were on the brink of foreclosure, the Farm Credit administration is not a relief agency. It represents a permanent farmers' cooperative credit system extending credit in a sound, business-like way, out of funds obtained principally from the investing public through the sale of securities, and with each loan written on a collectible basis."

POULTRY FACTS

GOOD MALES BRING HIGH-LAYING HENS

Use Progeny Testing Plan to Pick Best Sires.

Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.—WNU Service.

A good male is ten times as important as a good hen in building up a flock of poultry. For this reason progeny testing, a method which enables a poultry breeder to identify the superior males in his flock, is a necessity to progress in poultry breeding, says Dr. M. A. Jull, in charge of poultry investigations at the United States Department of Agriculture.

Too much significance has been attached to phenomenal records in egg-laying contests, according to Doctor Jull, who bases his statement on the results of a recent experiment with White Leghorns and Rhode Island Reds at the Beltsville research center of the department, at Beltsville, Md. High-production records in the neces-

try of hens used in a breeding flock are, of course, desirable but the experiment shows that such records on only one side of the ancestry are not sufficient assurance of high-producing pullets. On the other hand, three generations of good egg-production records do give some assurance of good records of the pullets.

A hen that produces good laying pullets by one sire may produce pullets with much lower averages when mated to another sire the next year. This indicates that a hen's value as a breeder is not always shown by the average egg production of her daughters but depends also on the mating involved. The ability to select superior breeding males is of great importance because a sire's influence on a flock is at least ten times as great as that of a hen, as one sire is usually mated to ten or more hens. The index of greatest value in determining a sire's breeding worth was found to be the average egg production of all of his daughters.

Italy Believed Home of Original Leghorn Fowls

The history of poultry reveals that "Italy was, undoubtedly, the home of the original Leghorn fowls," says the Montreal Herald. Early literature shows that poultry of several kinds was bred at least 8,000 years ago, and fowls were used in Rome for food 2,000 years ago.

Indications resulting from careful and widespread investigations, are that "The Leghorn fowls as they existed in Italy prior to 1815 were a mongrel lot," descended from promiscuous matings, without any attention being paid to color, body formation or productivity. The greatest development in the breed has taken place in England, the United States and Canada and it is significant that the high state of development attained in these countries has led breeders in the native home of the Leghorn to import specimens for the sole purpose of improving size, stamina, conformation and productivity—not to say profit.

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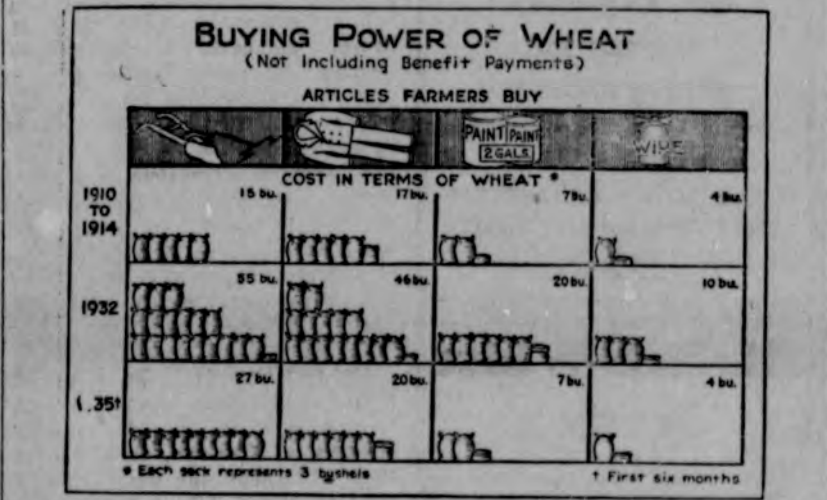
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THE sacks of wheat show how higher wheat prices are giving farmers more purchasing power, even without counting the adjustment payments. They show that when wheat was at a fair exchange value before the war, 15 bushels would buy a plow. In the depth of the depression in 1932 it took 55 bushels to buy the same plow, but in 1935 a farmer could buy the same plow with the money from 27 bushels of wheat. The sacks of wheat in the other squares show the purchasing power of wheat in terms of a suit of clothes, paint, and barbed wire.

WHO IS WHO IN PENDLETON

A Classified Directory of Reliable Business and Professional People This Newspaper Recommends to You--

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