

FARM CO-OPERATIVE DIVISION

A MESSAGE TO EVERY MEMBER.

CANNING SCHEDULE

For August 10 to 15.
A. M. 8 to 11 P. M. 1 to 3:30
MON.—Tomatoes Corn
TUES.—Beans
WED.—Tomatoes Corn
THURS.—Beans
FRI.—Tomatoes Corn
SAT.—Tomatoes

Our store room is still crowded—all shelf room taken and we are now stacking on the floor, which leaves us no room for sorting. Please help us by calling for your cans at once. We thank you.

HERMISTON CO-OP. CANNERY,
O. L. Barlow, Manager.

Will Furnish Program.

The Willing Workers girls' 4-H club will furnish the program for the Stanfield grange meeting Tuesday, August 11th.

Turkey Growers' Banquet.

Turkey growers and those interested are invited to attend the banquet in honor of the state directors held Friday evening, August 14, in the basement of the Methodist church. Tickets are on sale at the Herald office and by individual members of the association. The banquet will be served at 7:00 P.M.

COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT HERE RECOGNIZED FROM AFAR.

Numerous inquiries coming from great distances have been made in the field of the cooperative movement in Hermiston, through E. H. Dunning, who has been assistant editor of the cooperative columns in the Herald for the past two years. Mr. Dunning has written articles on cooperation here that have been published in cooperative magazines and periodicals which create attention of other communities.

A letter of inquiry from the Extension Department, St. Francis Xavier University, in Antigonish, Nova Scotia, reads: "We note that you are operating a cooperative laundry. The people of this town of about 2000 people are interested in a similar proposition. Will you therefore send us information on your organization, its capitalization, volume of business, membership, cost of equipment, staff, and type of work."

Another inquiry about the cooperative laundry and cannery comes from the "Cooperative League" of New York City. A letter from the editor of "Our New World" would like to know how a town of 600 population can support cooperatives with a turnover of a quarter of a million dollars in one year. The editor asked for an article approached from the angle of "Hermiston is America's Cooperative City." The magazine is published at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

The "Peoples Progress" dedicated to development of a greater Washington, published in Seattle, Washington, asks for articles on cooperative effort, particularly with relation to meat processing, community laundry and fruit and vegetable cannery. This publication goes to almost 30,000 families in the state of Washington.

SINGLE MEN PROVIDE PROGRAM DURING GRANGE LECTURE HOUR

One of the most interesting meetings of the Westland grange occurred last Monday night at the regular meeting when the single men of the grange provided the program and also the refreshments.

The stage was set to represent a radio station with a television set. Two stations were heard over the radio set, one "HOBO" representing a trio of hobos singing and playing stringed instruments. The other station "CORN" featured a play called "Corn Fed Babies." Both numbers provided much laughter and were said to be the best presented during any lecture hour.

During the business session of the grange the formation of a livestock shipping association was discussed and a report from the agricultural committee stated that the merchants of Hermiston had agreed to cease selling butter substitutes.

Addressed to the Hen—That Useful Bird.

Though warbling only to the air. Of what concerns thee most, Thou brings to me a vision rare, Of scrambled eggs on toast.

Thrice welcome, darling of the morn Even yet thou art to me A bird that puts all birds to scorn For plain utility.

COOPERATIVE HEALTH PROTECTION.

By J. P. WARBASSE
The cooperative method in medicine is based upon the interest of the patients and prospective patients and is organized according to the approved methods of Rochdale

cooperation. This is the practical attempt to make democracy workable. In it the consumers discover experts who are employed in their interest, to supply their need for services and commodities. A century of experience has witnessed its expanding success.

The cooperative medical method can begin with a few people uniting, pooling their resources of funds and ideas, each making an annual payment to employ a physician to protect their health. When a small number do this, let us say ten people, each paying \$25 a year, the physician whom they select cannot give them all of his time. He must carry on his other practice. These ten people represent patients who have paid him in advance. But they should stipulate a service which his other patients do not enjoy; he should be employed for the special purpose of preventing sickness.

With all its knowledge, the medical profession as a whole does comparatively little in the way of preventing disease. Indeed, as it is now organized, its prosperity depends upon the abundance of sickness. The 161,000 doctors in the United States are earning their living from the less than 2 per cent of the population who are sick. The 98 per cent are more important and should be enjoying benefits of medical science which they scarcely see. The preventive measures, quarantine, control of contagions, vaccination, etc., are largely promoted by the State. The doctors' economic advantage depends upon people becoming sick.

Under the cooperative method, the physician should call at the homes of members at regular periods, once a month, to discuss their health problems. He should make examinations, be on the lookout for the premonitory signs of disease, and prescribe such preventative measures as are indicated. In the ordinary diseases he should stand by to do the necessary things to help the patient recover. He should not only be the physician but also the friend of the patient. When advice or treatment would be useful, which can be given better by some specialist, he should see that the patient gets this benefit. These little groups are like the cooperative buying club—a temporary method practiced as beginning.

The cooperative method really begins when a group of 150 to 500 families unite to employ a physician all time. The number of people necessary and the costs depend upon their ability to pay. In the country, or in a small town, 200 families, representing 800 people, may not in an average of \$20 per family. That is at the rate of \$5 per person. This gives \$4,000 a year. Physicians are entering into this arrangement for salaries varying from \$3,000 to \$7,000. It is best that the annual costs per member be graded according to family income. If a group is divided into three classes of families, one group would pay \$40 a year, one \$20, and one \$10—making an average of \$20. A plan which should be equitable would be to make the average cost \$10 for one individual, \$15 for man and wife, and \$2 for each child or dependent. Thus, in a group of 200 married couples, of 380 children, and of 24 single adults, the income would be \$4,000.

The group may be divided into three classes according to incomes: class A with a family income of less than \$2,000, class B with \$2,000 to \$5,000, and class C with more than \$5,000. Class B would pay at the rate of 100 per cent, class A at 50 per cent, and class C at 200 per cent. These are tentative estimates and should vary with the situation to be considered. If the incomes are low, a large number of families will have to unite to raise the necessary money. The doctor should not know in what group the members belong. This group system is not to be considered where incomes are much the same.

In a group of 200 families—800 people—the family physician will have about 14 sick to care for. If he makes seven visits a day and sees seven people in his office each day, he will be fairly busy. But some of the 14 who are sick will be under the care of specialists because the family doctor will treat only the simple ills. Some will not need to be seen daily. He should have time to visit each of his 224 homes or see their members at his office once every two months. That would be at the rate of four visits a day paid to people who are not sick. Many of these would report to him by telephone that all is well. The seven visits a day and the seven office vi-

sits would also reduce the number of preventative calls necessary among the well. Some members, when they regard themselves as well, will prefer to be visited at longer intervals.

The charge per member should be sufficient to develop a contingent fund. This should serve to carry for a time those members who cannot pay. It should serve also to pay for medicines and to employ an extra physician when the family doctor takes his vacation or in the event of an epidemic. Enough should be collected also to cover administration costs. Arrangements should be made with other doctors to supplement the health society's physician in emergencies or when he is overworked.

There are also periods when there is little sickness. These should give the family doctor time for special study, research, and writing. Whether he is provided with house, office, and automobile, at the society's expense or his own, depends upon the amount of money raised. The family physician should arrange with specialists to give their services to members of his society at reduced rates. This can be done because the specialists are thus guaranteed a definite clientele.

One such cooperative group considers the family as the unit of membership, meaning a man and wife and any number of children under 21 living at home. Payments are made quarterly, with penalties for delinquency. Each family pays at the rate of \$1.30 a month, five cents of which are for administrative expenses. Individual members pay sixty-eight cents a month. The society provides ordinary medicines prescribed by the doctor; office visits to the doctor; a physical examination yearly; home visits by the doctor; advice before and after confinement, but a charge of \$10 for the delivery; vaccinations against diphtheria, and smallpox; for ordinary minor surgery and fractures. Extra costs are added for other services. The service covers a seven mile radius. Above this distance a charge of twenty-five cents per mile one way is added. The doctor is required to keep case records. This society provides that the doctor shall make adequate provision for a substitute when he is ill or on vacation.

Some societies add vaccination for typhoid, and include treatment of the eyes. Most societies exclude from their benefits the treatment of venereal diseases, although there is much to be said against such discrimination.

Hospitalization is the new name given to an arrangement which hospitals now make with groups of prospective patients. The better hospitals offer to groups of ten or more people hospital service for a maximum of three weeks for a regular payment of \$9 to \$12 a year. This includes semi-private room, board, nursing, and the ordinary intern service. The patient must pay the physician's fee, and for operations, x-rays, and special treatments. Many thousands of people are entering into this arrangement with hospitals and finding it satisfactory. It is also providing incomes for hospitals which are in financial need. The cooperative health society may make, when possible, such hospital arrangement. This adds to the costs but is well worth the expense.

Some physicians in the United States are taking the initiative in such cooperative groups. The doctor lays the plans before his patients and helps them organize themselves into a cooperative health society which appoints him as its physician. In one case the doctor showed his patients his account books and they employed him with a fixed salary based upon his average yearly income for the last three-year period. This costs the sick people less because the well provide most of the doctor's income. Both patients and doctors are pleased with this method. A physician can often afford to accept as a guaranteed salary a half or three-fourths of his former yearly income.

No health cooperative develops unless some individual takes the initiative. A few socially minded people are spoken to and made interested in the project. It is advisable to have at least one physician in the group. Meetings are held and a plan of action adopted. Only high class physicians should be brought into the enterprise.

Groups should beware lest a physician, who is not well qualified for the position, take the initiative in organization for the purpose of making a job for himself. It is for this reason that the advice of other doctors is needed in the selection of a

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HERMISTON, OREGON

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physician. No attempt should be made to get a bargain in a cheap doctor; there is no such thing. The doctor should be adequately compensated, and he should see prospects of improvement of his income and leisure as the enterprise advances. Education should go along with the organization. Meetings should discuss cooperative problems. Good literature on cooperation should be placed in the hands of members. The group should always have in mind expansion of their own enterprise and the development of other cooperative projects. They should keep in touch with cooperatives. Isolation and stagnation are fatal to cooperation.

Notice of Special School Meeting.

of School District No. 14.

Notice is hereby given to the legal voters of School District No. 14 of Umatilla County, Oregon, that an election will be held on August 24, 1936, between the hours of 2:00 P. M. and 3:00 P. M., at the school house in Hermiston, Oregon, to vote on the question of permission to sell the small cottages belonging to District No. 14, for which it has no further use.

R. A. BROWNSON, Clerk,
E. D. MARTIN, Chairman.
(August 6 - 13)

WANT ADS

80 HOP PICKERS WANTED FOR September 1st at Dixon yard. Local pickers register at Hales or Dixon farms. 49-4c

MAJESTIC RADIO FOR SALE—Model 91. Inquire Herald office. 49-4c

WANTED—WORK BY THE HOUR. Mrs. Dollie Maxon, Hanby's camp grounds. 50-11p

SECTIONAL BOOK CASE FOR Sale. Mrs. W. L. Hamm. 49-4c

WATCH & CLOCK REPAIRING—A. W. Behrman, Watchmaker, Hermiston, Ore. 50-4c

20 ACRE FARM FOR SALE—Improved. 1 1/2 mi. northwest of Hermiston. Mrs. Maude Huff. 49-3tp

PEACHES—CRAWFORDS READY last of week, August 5. Hales and Elbertas following, at W. T. Bray's, Umatilla, Ore. 50-11p

TWO PIANOS FOR SALE—NEARLY new, about 4 months old. Small bunzlow sizes, only 44 in. high. Small balance due. Terms, \$5.00 monthly, or will discount for cash. Address Mr. Smith, adjuster, Cline Piano Co., 1011 SW Washington, Portland, Oregon. 48-3tc

CRAWFORD PEACHES FOR SALE—Hales later; also 1200 lb. mare, cheap; C. A. Binder, Her. 50-11p

PEACHES FOR CANNING RIPENING, from July 30. Early Crawford's first, Muer and Hale later. Edmond's Orchard, 2 miles west of Umatilla. 48-3tp

J. E. BAKER OF THE TWIN CITY Livestock & Poultry Co., of Kennewick, Wa., is in this territory 5 days a week, buying livestock. Call Tum-A-Lum office at Hermiston. 47-4c

FOR SALE—HONEY EXTRACTOR. storage tank, uncapping vat, 25 sixty lb. cans, cheap. Call at Herald office. 45-4c

Notice of Final Account.

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

In the Matter of the Estate of Louis May, Deceased.
Notice is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern that Clifford May, executor of the last will and testament of Louis May, deceased, has filed his final account and report with the Clerk of this Court; that the County Judge by order duly made and entered as appointed Monday the 17th day of August, 1936, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon as the time and the County Court House at Pendleton, Oregon, as the place where all objections and exceptions to said final account and report will be heard and a settlement of the estate made.
Dated this the 16th day of July, 1936.

CLIFFORD MAY, Executor.
PETERSON & PETERSON,
Attorneys for Executor.
(July 16 - Aug. 13)

Land Sale Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned, Sheriff of Umatilla County, Oregon, by virtue of an order duly made and entered here-in by the County Court of Umatilla County, Oregon, on the 3rd day of June, 1936, will, on the 8th day of August, 1936, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, sell to the highest bidder for cash in hand, at the front door of the Umatilla County Court House, Pendleton, Oregon, subject to a minimum price of \$100.00 therefor, to be paid in cash, at the time of sale, the following described parcel of land, heretofore by Umatilla County, Oregon, acquired for delinquent taxes, to-wit:
Lots No. 15 and 16, Block 5, Newport's Addition to the town (now city) of Hermiston, Umatilla County, Oregon.
R. E. GOAD, Sheriff of Umatilla County.
(July 9 - Aug. 6)

Land Sale Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned, Sheriff of Umatilla County, Oregon, by virtue of an order duly made and entered here-in by the County Court of Umatilla County, Oregon, on the 21st day of May, 1936, will on the 8th day of August, 1936, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, sell to the highest bidder for cash in hand, at the front door of the Umatilla County Court House, Pendleton, Oregon, subject to a minimum price of \$20.00 therefor, to be paid in cash,

at the time of sale, the following described parcel of land, heretofore by Umatilla County, Oregon, acquired for delinquent taxes, to-wit:
N 1/2 of SW 1/4 of SW 1/4 Section 31, Twp. 5, N. R. 29, EWM., Umatilla County, Oregon.

R. E. GOAD, Sheriff of Umatilla County.
(July 9 - Aug. 6)

SYLVANUS SMITH, JR.
Attorney-At-Law
Stanfield - Oregon

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Hermiston Post No. 37
Meets first and third Thursday. Legion Auxiliary meets second and fourth Thursday.
Legion Hall.

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W. J. WARNER
Attorney-at-Law
Hermiston - Oregon