



Hermiston Drug Co.



Black & White Barber Shop and Beauty Salon



GREETINGS! To one and all, with the added wish that the coming year be a prosperous and healthy one.

O'Conner's



Season's Greetings to All + 1938

A Very Merry Christmas— Good times, Good friends, Good Cheer, With gladness Johnny-on-the-spot Throughout a bright New Year!

Mor-Tone Sound Service



Wishing you a Joyous Christmas Day, And may all good be yours to bless A glad New Year with happiness.

Umatilla Cooperative Creamery

Queen Victoria Said to Have Invented Acrostics

There is a legend that Queen Victoria invented acrostics to amuse her children in the year 1856, and in this year a poet printed a double acrostic, in which the first letters in each line of the poem spelled one word, and the last letters another. It may be that the queen made the acrostic a popular puzzle with society, but actually the acrostic is an ancient device, states a writer in Pearson's London Weekly.

One of the oldest is to be found in the Bible. At the head of every group of verses of Psalm 119 is to be found in correct order the letters of the Hebrew alphabet: "Aleph, Beth, Gimel, Daleth," and so on, 22 letters in all.

A nursery-rhyme descendant of this is the familiar A was an Apple, B Bit it, C Cut it, D Dealt it, E Eat it, F Fought for it, and so on to "X Y Z and ampersand (&) all wished for a piece in hand."

In the time of Elizabeth when flattery was the sure way to literary success, Sir John Davies wrote 26 verses in honor of Queen Elizabeth, calling the collection "Hymns of Astrea" and making each verse an acrostic on the word "ASTRAEA."

Medieval monks were often fond of writing about love, and Francis Colonna was no exception. He wrote a love story, parts of which were not likely to meet with the approval of the church, so he did not affix his name to the book.

But many years later it was discovered that the initial letters of every chapter formed the Latin statement, translated, "Brother Francis Colonna passionately loved Polla."

Hungarian Monarchy Was Founded by Magyar Chief

The Hungarian monarchy was founded by Arpad, a Magyar chieftain, who entered the region which is now Hungary by crossing the Carpathian mountains from the east. The numerous principalities of the Slavonic tribes were won over by gifts or subjected by force of arms and Arpad settled on the island of Tsepel in the Danube river as the seat of the Hungarian government.

In 907 A. D. Arpad died and was succeeded by his son, Zoltan, who in turn bequeathed his power to his son, Geza. Geza died in 977 A. D., and his place was filled by his son, Stephen, who had been raised as a Christian. After becoming duke of Hungary, Stephen married Gisela, a Bavarian princess.

After suppressing an insurrection in 988 A. D., Stephen established the monarchy and asked the church of Rome to confirm his act. Pope Sylvester II gave his approval to Astrik, Stephen's messenger, and sent him a consecrated crown, which forms the upper part of the Sacra Corona, so famous in Hungarian history. The lower part of the crown, notes a writer in the Chicago Tribune, was a gift from the emperor of Byzantium nearly a century later. Stephen died in 1038 and was canonized in 1083.

The crown is kept in a sealed casket and vigilantly guarded. No one is ever allowed to see it, regardless of his importance, except when a coronation ceremony is to take place.

Dice an Ancient Game

The University of Pennsylvania museum has a special exhibit devoted to the game of dice. It contains dice made of terra cotta unearthed at Tepe Gawra, Mesopotamia, in 1927 that must be at least 5,000 years old, judged by the strata, showing remains of past ages in which they were found. Another set shown were used approximately 1,000 years before Abraham in 3100 B. C. These are marked exactly the same as modern dice and were found with an illustrated gaming board. Dice were common among the ancient Greeks and Romans. Sophocles declared dice were invented during the siege of Troy by a Greek prince. The Roman poet, Horace, criticized his people for "dicing" instead of learning to defend their country. Mark Antony, Augustus, Nero and Claudia all are known to have played the game.

All Bats Have Eyes

Bats are quick to learn and can be trained sufficiently in two days to eat from the hand. These mammals are very clean, washing themselves with their tongues. The saying, "blind as a bat" is incorrect, since all bats have eyes and in all probability are merely dazed by sudden bright lights. Although bats' feet are undeveloped and unadapted for walking, their wings are so well equipped with exceptionally keen sensory nerves that they can whizz through pitch darkness without colliding with any object.

Original Apostle Spoons

The original apostle spoons, of silver or silver gilt, were most popular from 1450 to 1650 and were the usual baptismal gifts during those centuries. The handle of the spoon terminated in a figure of one of the apostles, each bearing a distinctive emblem. Thirteen made a complete set, the Master spoon bearing an image of Christ or of St. Peter. Hayden's "Chats on Old Silver" mentions a record price of 4,900 pounds paid for a set, in 1903. Single spoons have brought from 30 to 100 pounds.

PORTIONS OF FARM OUTLOOK FOR 1939 AS PUBLISHED BY U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

Farmers will soon be making their plans for 1939 crops and other operations. The purpose of the Farm Outlook is to give in brief form information which may be helpful in such planning.

Summary.

The general outlook is for some improvement in the agricultural situation in 1939.

Present conditions suggest that increasing business activity and rising consumer incomes will create a somewhat more favorable domestic market for farm products in the coming year. It is expected that this will more than offset the less favorable foreign prospects.

The general level of wholesale commodity prices in the United States is expected to average somewhat higher in 1939 than in 1938. Some increase in prices of farm products as a whole is likely, with the crops in somewhat better price position than livestock products.

The volume of short-term credit used by farmers is expected to increase somewhat in 1939, but the supply of loan funds will be ample. The demand for farm mortgage credit probably will not be large.

Farm wages probably will average a little lower in 1939, and the same trend is probable in other important production cost items, including farm machinery and fertilizer.

The cotton market situation is dominated by an exceedingly large supply of cotton. The 1938-39 world supply of all commercial cotton is expected to exceed 51 million bales—a new record high for the third successive year.

The wheat acreage seeded for harvest in 1939 probably will be reduced materially as a result of adjustment operations and the influence of prevailing low prices.

The outlook for tobacco, as a whole in 1939 is rather favorable. Burley is the major type in which production has been running ahead of consumption, and stocks of burley tobacco next fall are likely to be large.

The outlook is for a larger production of fruit during the next 5 years, with marked increases in oranges and grapefruit. Apple production, on the other hand, is declining.

The acreage of truck crops for market has been expanding for several years. This year prices have fallen very low for lima beans, beets, cabbage, onions, and tomatoes and acreages of these crops probably will be cut somewhat next year. Increasing supplies of "frozen" vegetables will add some competition for the early spring crops.

Low prices for canning crops make it probable that a smaller tonnage of these vegetables will be produced in 1939, with a total pack about 10 per cent under 1938.

The very low price of potatoes this season is expected to lead to about an 8 per cent reduction in acreage in 1939.

Sweet potato acreage for 1939 probably will be reduced somewhat as a result of low prices received for the 1938 crop in commercial areas.

Supplies of rice for the 1938-39 season probably will exceed last year's record supplies and again provide a large surplus.

The total supply of all feedstuffs will again be large for the winter and spring feeding seasons as a result of a good growing season and a large supply of grain and hay carried over from last year. The hay supply is the largest since 1927.

The probability is that this ample supply of feed will result in further expansion in livestock production in 1939.

The number of hogs, especially, is on the increase. Sheep numbers also are increasing. On the other hand, the tendency is to hold back cows and heifers to build up breeding herds, and there probably will be a smaller total slaughter of cattle and calves in 1939 than in 1938.

The dairy industry apparently is beginning to expand again. The de-

cline in number of milk cows which started in 1934 has been checked and the number of heifers now on hand indicates an increase in milk herds next year and still more in 1940.

The poultry industry also is expanding. The number of laying hens in 1939 is expected to be about 10 per cent larger than during 1938, and with a favorable feed situation, egg production also will be heavier.

The number of horses and mules has been declining until there are only about half as many on farms as there were in 1915. The decline probably will go on for several more years. Prices, however, have dropped somewhat this past year and colts raised to be sold 2 or 3 years hence are likely to meet a still less favorable price situation.

Dairy Products.

The dairy industry is beginning to expand again. The decline in the number of milk cows which started in 1934 has been checked, and an increase in numbers is in prospect.

The number of milk cows on farms at the beginning of 1938 was estimated to be 24,902,000 head, or 7.5 per cent less than the excessively high number at the beginning of 1934.

The probable increase in the number of milk cows in 1938 will be less than 1 per cent. Some 4,923,000 yearling heifers were on hand at the beginning of 1938, most of which have come into production.

The number of heifers 1 to 2 years old on hand at the beginning of 1939 probably will be about 5,100,000 head. This would permit about a 2 per cent increase in milk cows in 1939, if culling goes on at the average rate.

A survey of heifer calves saved last spring suggests that the number of heifers which will be added to milking herds in 1940 may be around 5,400,000 head, equal to about a fifth of the expected number of cows at that time. This would be decidedly more than enough to provide normal replacements.

Evidently farmers are prepared to increase the number of milk cows, and perhaps other cattle, about as rapidly as they did during the 1929-33 period. The rapid increase in numbers at that time resulted in a marked decline of cattle prices as compared with the general level of commodity prices.

The supply of feed grain now on farms and crops being harvested per animal unit for the 1938-39 feeding season will be the second largest in more than a dozen years. Hay supplies also are unusually large. In other words, the feed situation favors milk production.

Total milk production during 1937 amounted to 103 billion pounds and in 1938 probably will be 4 or 5 per cent larger. This represents a record output, nearly 3 per cent above the previous peak in 1933. With allowance for the steady increase in population, it would give a per capita production about as high as in the years 1931-33, which were the highest in the past decade.

Milk production this coming winter is expected to be the largest on record; on a per capita basis it will be probably about 3 per cent above the 10-year average.

In recent years, about 30 per cent of the total milk production has been consumed as fluid milk and cream. Receipts of milk and cream at the three principal eastern markets, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, declined sharply during the first half of 1938. Even though consumer incomes may improve and milk production is heavy, it seems probable that the consumption of milk and cream in cities and villages during the winter of 1938-39 may not be greatly different from last winter.

With business recovery, the longer time outlook, however, is for increased consumption.

(Continued on page 7)



With sincere good wishes—for all the joys of a Happy Holiday Season.

Yeager's Bakery



So it's Christmas once again! And this wish is sent to say May you have a Merry Christmas In the very grandest way!

Knerr's Repair Shop



A warm, hearty wish For a Christmas of cheer And Happiness too, Year after year.

Krause's Radio Repair Shop



With the good old wish Merry Christmas, and Happy New Year.

Ruby McMillan

HOLIDAY GOOD CHEER TO ALL + 1938



ROHRMAN MOTOR CO.