

FARM CO-OPERATIVE DIVISION

A MESSAGE TO EVERY MEMBER.

R.E.A. HIGHLIGHTS

BY R. L. WOOLLEY

There are several things which should receive the attention and appreciation of the membership at large. One of these is the way in which the George Scarlett family west of Umatilla helped when they stopped a grass fire along the highway a few days ago. It was started apparently by burning material thrown from a passing car. Immediately a raging fire started burning trees, fence and power poles as well as damaging alfalfa near it. The office of the association was notified but by the time the truck arrived on the scene the Scarlett family had the fire nearly put out. Only one REA pole was slightly damaged. Had the Scarlets not extinguished the flames when they did a high voltage wire probably would have fallen down in the Columbia river highway, causing much damage.

The next Columbia Grange Home Ec. meeting will be at the home of Mrs. Emil Zivney on Friday, July 12. Refreshments were served at the close of the meeting Friday.

We were not so fortunate on our Nolin line. A brush fire there burned off a pole and caused a service interruption in that vicinity.

Let me repeat how necessary it is that we take great care in controlling our grass fires. Most of us have done very well this season but I notice we have several scarred poles.

POWELL ATTENDS YAKIMA MEETING

An appreciation of a larger soil conservation job ahead with such developments as the organization of soil conservation districts and the expansion of irrigation farming in the northwest was expressed today by Thurman P. Powell of the Stanfield Soil Conservation Service camp office upon his return from a meeting of service engineers at Yakima.

Mr. Powell said this year's sixth annual meeting was held in the Yakima valley area because of the increased attention to irrigation in many localities, both in new major project developments and in small supplemental irrigation such as that being developed under the water facilities program.

It was brought out at the meeting that such irrigation expansion is bringing upwards of half the farms in Washington, Oregon and Idaho into the irrigated farm classification. The irrigation engineer in the past, Powell said, was concerned chiefly with getting water down to the high point on the land. Today's conservation engineer, however, aims to assist the farmer in planning efficient distribution systems and making the best use of his water for better crop production and protection of his soil from erosion.

Those taking part in the Yakima meeting, from Washington, Oregon and Idaho, were reminded that 13 soil conservation districts already have been voted by farmers and ranchers organizing them under the 1939 state enabling acts for community attack on their land-use problems. Several of these either have called on the Soil Conservation Service for technical assistance in planning and developing their soil and moisture conservation program or are expected to do so as a result of this service's past experience in demonstrating land-use practices.

The engineers and others, Mr. Powell said, were advised they must be prepared to give practical, efficient aid in a wide range of conservation undertakings, including contour and other tillage, crop rotation planning, range and pasture improvement, tree and shrub planting, water development, irrigation layout improvement and other practices.

Approximately 50 persons took part in the regional conference called by Karl O. Kohler, Jr., chief of the Pacific Northwest Division of Engineering at Spokane. Most of the time, Mr. Powell said, was spent in the field studying erosion control irrigation practices in use since 1936 on the Kittitas project near Ellensburg in the service's demonstration area, and inspecting the new Roza project area at Yakima where similar conservation irrigation practices may be adopted by farmers who settle at the project.

Mr. Powell pointed out that the irrigation layouts were especially applicable to the Hermiston and surrounding area in that by shortening irrigation "runs" not only was much soil saved, but a quicker and more efficient job was done.

CANNING SCHEDULE

From June 15 to 22

8 to 11 a. m.	12 to 3.30 p. m.
Mon.—Fruit-Berries	Beets-Beans
Tues.—Peas	Peas
Wed.—Fruit-Berries	Beets-Beans
Thurs.—Peas	Peas
Fri.—Fruit-Berries	Beets-Beans
Sat.—Peas	Peas

Other products by special arrangement.

Hermiston Co-op Cannery

GRANGE LADIES MEET FRIDAY

Members of the Columbia Grange Home Economics club met last Friday at the home of Mrs. Vern Dunham. Plans were discussed for a Columbia Grange picnic at the Dunham Sunday, June 23, with a basket lunch at noon. All members are urged to be present.

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CAN WARS BE WON WITHOUT BUTTER?

Note: The following article was submitted for publication on this page by M. G. Hedwall, manager of the Umatilla Cooperative Creamery.

Professor Mortensen is one of America's authorities on butter. He has been knighted by the King of Denmark and is a member of that country's Royal Agricultural Society as well as of many honorary societies in this country.

Another example of how lack of butter can disrupt populations in wartime was offered by Rumania in 1917. The Austrians had swept through the land and taken the cows. As there was no milk left for the people, xerophthalmia developed, particularly among children.

Dr. Victor G. Heiser, noted public health authority, in his recent book, "You're the Doctor," says: "One curious phenomenon appearing among Russian troops during the world war was night blindness. Before their affliction was discovered, many soldiers on night expeditions blundered helplessly, sometimes to their death, merely because they lacked vitamin A."

Peter Drucker, a German economist, speaking recently at the University of Chicago round table, said: "The economic war will first be felt when lack of fats and fodder cracks the nerves of the German civilian population. A lack of fats in the diet acts upon the nerves to bring discontent, impatience and discouragement. Germany is lacking in fats and the fodder for cattle that produce butter and milk."

A recent international news service report says that in Great Britain vast secret stores of food have been hidden away by the government. Butter and dairy products are among the foods stored in subterranean warehouses far removed from danger points along the coastlines and well shielded from aerial attacks. To conserve these reserve food fats, the government is rationing butter and bacon. Germany has long been saving butter, as the lessons learned in the first world war proved that lack of this valuable food helped in undoing civilian morale.

Substitute, or so called "ersatz" fats, even when fortified with vitamins, will not supply the protective food value found in butterfat. E. J. Schantz, C. A. Elvenjem and E. B. Hart of the University of Wisconsin learned by actual experiments. "Within three to four weeks it became clear that rats getting butterfat were outstripping others who did not," the scientists reported. "They grew better and looked better. Their coats were soft, silky and glossy, while those of animals getting only coconut oil or corn oil were rough and dull."

World War II has been called a "phony war." Maybe it isn't so phony after all. Maybe it is a war of nutrition instead of attrition.

If the British blockade keeps the Germans from getting vitamin A, will the allies win? If the German bombers could locate and destroy hidden British stores of butter, would it mean German victory? After all, in this modern scientific war, butter may prove to be better than bullets.

4-H CLUB MEMBERS HEAR STRESS LAID ON AMERICAN WAY

The advantages and responsibilities of American youth in this troubled world were emphasized by several prominent speakers who addressed nearly 2000 4-H club members at their 26th annual club summer sessions which closed this week at Oregon State college.

Highlighting the daily assembly programs at which noted personages from over the state spoke, was the inspirational and patriotic Flag day services held in front of the Memorial Union amid scores of flags carried by Corvallis Boy Scouts. Neal Allen of Grants Pass, state commander of the American Legion, told the clubbers that the flag means national unity and that national unity is the basis of security. He said that it is up to the youth of the nation to see that the flag stands for the rights of the common man and that the flag bids everyone to look to the past for proper guidance.

A total of 1859 youngsters from every county in the state—1169 girls and 690 boys—in addition to some 125 local leaders made up this year's summer school. This is about a hundred fewer than attended last year's record-breaking session, but it still is the largest two-week 4-H summer school held in the United States, according to H. C. Seymour, state club leader. Marion county had the largest delegation this year with 196, followed by the city of Portland with 159, which does not include the 52 others from Multnomah county.

The clubbers spent each morning in the classroom and laboratory with regular college instructors giving them pointers in more than a hundred different subjects, according to individual interests. Afternoons and evenings were spent in recreation and educational entertainment.

Patricia Clark of Russellville, a Gresham high school student, and Bob King of Moro were elected presidents of the girls' and boys' executive councils which served as the members' own governing units from the 23 girls' living groups and the 14 boys' halls and houses.

CIRCULAR TELLS HOW TO PREPARE LAWN WEED KILLER

More complete directions for preparing and applying the new lawn weed killer which destroys broad-leaved weeds while helping the lawn grass have just been issued by the O.S.C. experiment station as Circular of Information No. 219, entitled, "Controlling Lawn Weeds With Sinox-Ammonium Sulfate Solution." Sinox is the commercial name for a thick, pasty yellow dyestuff with the jaw-breaking chemical name of sodium-di-nitro-ortho-cresol.

Experiments conducted by L. E. Harris, assistant agronomist, who is the author of the circular, proved that Sinox was much more effective as a weed killer when combined with ammonium sulphate which is a common commercial fertilizer valuable when applied to lawns.

While several factors about this method need further study, according to Harris, the results so far have been so striking that the best methods now known for lawn weed control are being given to the public. The directions for preparing the material call for dissolving one-third pound of Sinox in one gallon of water and one pound of ammonium sulfate separately in 1 1/2 gallons of water. The dissolved ammonium sulfate is then poured into the Sinox solution, while the latter is stirred vigorously. This combined solution is then applied with any kind of a sprayer which will produce a fine mist.

The 2 1/2 gallons is enough to cover approximately 250 square feet where an over-all spraying is necessary. Where the weeds are in scattered patches, or growing only in spots, it is desirable to spray only the weed patches by thoroughly wetting the leaf surface.

The material has been found effective on both kinds of plantain and the various dandelion, hop clover, Japanese clover, moss, and most of the broad-leaved and soft-leaved types of weeds. Successful treatments have been made from early May throughout most of the summer when the weather is clear and not excessively hot. In hot weather some burning of the grass occurs, but in every case it has recovered and grown better than before treatment.

FARM TOPICS

FARM TENANTS BETTER STATUS

Written Lease Proves Value As Stabilizer.

The Farm Security Administration's national survey of the progress of farm families it is assisting shows that those renting their farms are making decided headway in their tenure status.

In the past, more than 80 per cent of farm renters operated under oral leases. But 81 per cent of the 161,395 tenants in the FSA rehabilitation program covered by the survey have written leases. These tend to stabilize them on their farms, and make it possible for them to plan ahead.

Many of these written leases are based on the Farm Security Administration's flexible lease providing for arbitration of disputes between landlord and tenant, reimbursing the tenant for permanent improvements, and other features of benefit both to landowner and tenant.

More than 40,000 of the FSA tenants have written leases providing for more than one year of tenure, which encourage balanced live stock and cropping programs to conserve the soil instead of "quick cash" and soil-depleting crops which tend to go along with short tenure.

The survey showed that during the past year 26,800 of the families had made a difficult step up the economic ladder by advancing from share-croppers to tenants. In addition, under the Bankhead-Jones act, the FSA has made loans to almost 7,000 tenants for the purchase of farms of their own.

Misbehaving Streams

Take Toll in Lowland

Misbehaving streams cause an enormous amount of damage to fertile bottom-land farms, according to the soil conservation service. Sometimes these streams wander out of their courses and cut new channels across fields and pastures; or they undercut the banks and eat back into valuable farmland or overtop the banks and leave heavy deposits of sand on unharvested crops.

At sharp bends streams are particularly likely to kick over the traces. At the outside of the bend where the thrust of the flowing water is greatest they usually gnaw away at the bank. On the inside they often deposit soil matter washed down from farther upstream. In this way, a gravel bar is sometimes built up on the inside of the bend which tends to "shove" the stream farther toward the outside bank and increase the cutting on that side.

As a part of its demonstration program of erosion control, the soil conservation service is helping many farmers make these streams behave. On the outside bend of a stream where a considerable amount of cutting has occurred, service engineers assist in building structures, such as jetties, which divert the flow away from the damaged area and give protective vegetation a chance to become established. Such trees as osier, willow, or dogwood are recommended for permanent protection.

Urges Safety of Water

Supplies in Rural Areas

Public health can be bought, especially in regard to the safety and purity of rural water supplies, according to Robert Newton Clark, district engineer of the New York state department of health.

"It can be bought," he said, "either by the use of money, time, or intelligence." He pointed out that the rural situation differs from that in the city; city water, used in great volume, is treated. In the country the use of home water supplies is not so managed.


"The clearest, coldest, tastiest glass of water may harbor death. In many instances the risk is unwarranted."

He referred to the many chances for contamination of water supplies and how pollution may result. The simplest way to sterilize a well, he said, is to use a chlorine compound, liquid bleaching solutions, or similar laundry bleaches. From one to four ounces are added to a pail of water and introduced into the water supply.

Then, enough water should be pumped or drawn from the system so that a distinct chlorine odor is noticeable at the tap or pump. After this, no water is drawn for a few hours, which gives the chlorine a chance to kill objectionable organisms.

Grinding Farm Tools

Edged tools in the farm workshop can work satisfactorily only when properly ground. The angle at which to grind a cold chisel depends on the hardness of the metal on which it is to be used; the softer the metal, the keener the edge. A templet consisting of a piece of tin with a guide notch, one-half inch wide and three-eighths inch deep, will help in determining the correct angle. Chisels ground to fit such a notch will be well suited for general work.



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38 Ford Sedan
36 Ford Sedan
35 Ford Coach
29 Ford Coach
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38 Plymouth Sedan
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