

Cooperation Does Not Form 'Trust' but Helps Both Consumer and Producer

PRUNE PRICES ARE CRITERION OF WAY ASSOCIATIONS ACT

In view of the keen interest that has been shown of late in discussion of the question as to whether producers' associations are a new form of trust that like older monopolies exploit the consumer for the benefit of the producer, or whether in fact they perform an economic service that is of great value to both producer and consumer, the following figures have been secured from a member of one of the well established prune growers' associations of the state. These specific figures have been selected in the belief that they are typical and fair, and truly illustrate the facts in the case.

For a specific size of prunes—50-60s (which perhaps represents the bulk of Oregon tonnage)—the grower in question received in 1917 7 1/2 cents per pound, in 1918 10 cents per pound, in 1919 12 cents per pound, in 1920 13 1/2 cents per pound. The association in this year asking 12 1/2 cents. This price of 13 1/2 cents is one-half cent below the price at which the independent packers opened the market in June.

PRICE ADVANCED THIRD
It will be noted that the 1920 price is about a third higher than that of 1917. The price of 1918 is one of special interest. It will be remembered that with the year in which the price of prunes was fixed by the United States food administration. In comparison with the price of 1917 it looks high. The fact is that it was the first time that a serious attempt had ever been made on a large scale to establish a price that would yield a fair return to the grower. It is notorious that under conditions which have prevailed in the past, with natural resources abundant, and the rural population in the majority, farm products have gone onto the market without consideration of cost of production—a condition which cannot be expected to continue indefinitely. In 1917 the price was not too high is evident from the fact that when the government restriction was removed the price advanced 60 per cent, as shown in the figure of 16 cents for 1919.

The point that is of most interest at this time is a comparison of the 1920 price of 13 1/2 cents with the 1918 price of 10 cents—the price that was set with an attempt to consider cost of production.

JUSTIFICATION IN DOUBT
In these days when the public generally is eagerly hoping for a return of living costs to what they were before it comes a pertinent inquiry whether a price which represents a reduction of some 10 per cent from last year's schedule, but is still a third higher than the price of 1918 is justified. An examination of the factors in this year's production costs will show that it is, and not only so, but that the price that is materially lower than this will work to the detriment of the industry and ultimately to a reaction that will be unfavorable to a third higher fair price.

Orchard plowing that in 1918 cost the grower from whose record this example is taken \$3.50 per acre, this year cost him \$5 per acre. The cost of the war-time crop of 42 per cent. Pruning that then cost 25 cents per hour, this year cost 50 cents, an advance of 100 per cent. Fencing in 1918 cost 9 cents per box, in 1920 it cost him 25 cents—275 per cent increase. For general farm work in 1918 he paid 60 cents per hour, in 1920 95 cents—58 per cent more. Fuel cost has advanced \$2.75 in 1918 and \$4.50 in 1920—63 per cent more. The average increase for the items listed is 107 per cent.

COST PUSHES GROWER
This figure cannot be taken as necessarily indicating the exact amount of the total increase in this year's costs, but it becomes evident that an advance of 34 cents a pound (33 per cent) is not enough to cover the increased cost. And furthermore, no consideration has been given to the enormous potential loss sustained this year by prune growers of the Northwest, on account of the sustained rain during harvest season, which probably cut the tonnage of the crop in half.

The producer, like every one else, is eager for the return of lower prices. The associations have shown the farmers' good faith in the fact that the price quoted by the associations in this year is 17 per cent below last year's price, although it actually cost more to produce than last year's. It is at least theoretically possible that a price is found for farm products that is truly fair to both producer and consumer. It is because the associations seek earnestly to determine such a price, and then to market their output at that price, that they claim to be performing a highly useful and wholesome function for both producer and consumer.

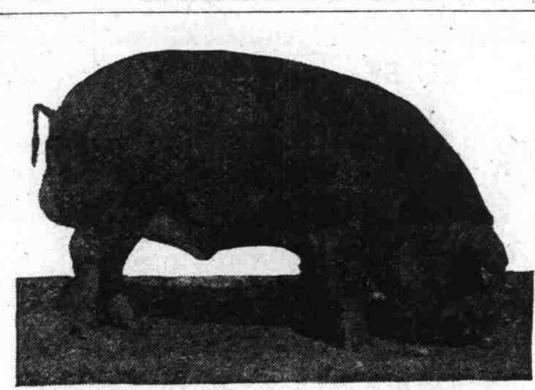
Will Ask Funds For Support of Washington Fair
Yakima, Nov. 27.—An emergency appropriation will be rushed through the legislature to put the State fair on a basis for conducting the 1921 campaign, according to F. H. Gloyd, state commissioner of agriculture. The fair closed this year with a deficit and it has been thought advisable to close the Yakima office and take the records to Olympia. Commissioner Gloyd thinks it necessary to begin work at once on lining up things for the 1921 fair and will ask the legislature for an appropriation to enable him to begin the work.

Champion Loses By Reason of Default
"Captain Histrain," a fine Jersey bull owned by Howard & Williams of Sherwood, Or., won a place as grand champion at the stock show, but because he had not been owned by his exhibitors one year he was defaulted. This bull carried 52 1/2 per cent, the blood of St. Maves.

Oregon-Bred Cow Is Making Record In Far Eastern State
The idea that Oregon climate is entirely responsible for the wonderful records that the dairy breeds have made in this state is discredited by information just received that Oregon bred cows continue to produce even in a far Eastern state. A Jersey, St. Maves 5645, made her first record, making 15,796.4 pounds of milk and 824.25 pounds of fat in one year.

"Beauty" was bred by Ed Cary, Carlton, Or., and sold in 1918 to her present owner, F. W. Ayres, a real estate stock farm, Bangor, Maine. Traveling across the continent did not affect this animal, as she has proved that she is a consistent producer, no matter what her surroundings or climatic conditions.

WINS MANY PRIZES



Jacks Orion Friend, 554115, Duroc Jersey boar that won first, senior and grand champion at each of the following shows this fall: Northwest Livestock show, Montana State fair, Utah State fair and Southwestern Idaho fair. He is owned by the Richards Livestock company of Virginia, Idaho, who won firsts in six of the herd classes.

POULTRY NOTES

In addition to the profit on the eggs stored during June, the Pacific Poultry Producers' association is also showing a good profit on the shipments made to New York, and it is expected that another "melon" will be cut at the end of the year. On Monday, November 15, a telegram was received by the association from its New York agent advising that a carload of association eggs has reached New York and were selling at \$1.08 per dozen. This will mean a very large profit over the Portland price—all of which will go to the producer.

According to figures compiled by the management, the Poultry association during the two months ending October 31, 1920, handled a total of 563,293 dozen eggs at a value of \$315,444, and this business was handled at a cost of \$11,216 or 34c on the dollar. Three and one-half per cent overhead is a very low cost as compared with the commercial corporations of this country and with the poultry producers of Central California whose overhead on their immense volume of business is 2.50 per cent.

It is not, of course, a hard matter to prove that cooperative associations are not, of necessity, cumbersome or inefficient and it is a source of gratification to the poultry producers of Western Oregon and Western Washington.

OREGON GAINS BY EGG STANDARDS

That egg standardization, which has resulted from cooperation among the producers, pays, is shown by the fact that the Western egg is now setting the market for even the famous New York egg.

The New York Produce News, of November 20 says in part: "Oregon has in the last few months taken more pains with the pack of eggs than ever before, and the improvement is shown in the fact that an Oregon car was jobbed this week at \$1.08 a dozen. As high as \$1.07 was bid openly under the call on the mercantile exchange for this class of stock." And again: "Last week fancy white eggs from California passed the dollar mark, and since then white eggs from near-by henneries in New York and Pennsylvania have advanced until they are entitled to associate with the Petaluma aristocrats."

It can be seen from the above that the Pacific Poultry Producers' association is moving its office and store to 127 North Fifth street, Portland, where the best egg-handling equipment in the city will be installed.

The association expects to keep the egg market stabilized, not only by finding new and broader markets, but also by keeping the price to the consumer low enough so that egg consumption will be increased.

Ayrshire Breeders Organize; Maben Elected President

The Ayrshire breeders of the northwest called a meeting on Wednesday evening of the stock show and perfected an organization for the purpose of promoting their common interests. Breeders from Oregon, Washington, Idaho and British Columbia were present and elected the following officers: J. R. Maben of Canby, Or., president; E. W. Van Tassel of Wenatchee, Wash., L. K. Saun of Idaho, Russell Catlin of Salem and Sam Shannon of Cloverdale, E. C., vice president. J. U. Smith of Newberg has elected secretary and treasurer.

Plans for next year's show were discussed and methods of encouraging new exhibitors taken up. This promises to be one of the liveliest breed associations in the Northwest.

Prune Crop Reaches 25,000,000 Pounds

A few years ago the prune acreage in the valleys between Portland and Ashland was 11,000, according to C. I. Lewis of the Oregon Growers' Cooperative association. Now it is 40,000 acres, and the Oregon crop this year is estimated at 25,000,000 pounds. Within a few years, Lewis says, the Oregon prune crop will exceed 100,000,000 pounds and hence the need of organization and cooperation to market this immense tonnage.

White Leghorn Hen In 300-Egg Class

Albany, Or., Nov. 27.—One hen in the 300-egg class and another very nearly so have been reported by L. E. Arnold of Lebanon, who has completed a year's trapping of 1100 White Leghorn hens. One of the hens produced 308 eggs and the other 298 during the year. Arnold is now seeking the best White Leghorn cock obtainable to mate with his prize hens.

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DESCHUTES FARM BUREAU IS ACTIVE

By R. A. W.
At a special meeting of the Deschutes county farm bureau in Tualuma, October 19, a comprehensive campaign of community development work was mapped out for the year 1921. The Deschutes county farm bureau has perhaps made greater progress in improving the agricultural development of the Central Oregon country than any other farm bureau in the state. The reports of the project leaders of the executive committee indicated that work is being carried on along a number of major lines of endeavor.

M. G. Coe, prominent potato grower of Bend and also potato project leader, reported on seed certification work in Deschutes county and the need for more careful seed selection and more careful cultivation. He emphasized particularly the need of getting a complete stand of potatoes, and avoiding the disastrous results of the missing of hills in planting, which results in greatly reduced yields.

CERTIFIED SEED WANTED
The Deschutes valley has been specializing on Deschutes Netted Gems for a number of years, and while this is the standard for the district, the great demand for certified seed potatoes of the Earliest of All and Early Rose varieties will necessitate the growing of these potatoes on a commercial scale.

At the present time calls for certified seed have been received from a number of Northwestern states, and the demand exceeds the supply.

John Marsh and R. A. Ward of the livestock committee stated that several thousand lambs would be fed in the Deschutes valley, and that conference with bankers had resulted in funds being made available for the purchase of feeder lambs by all hay farmers entitled to credit.

HAY IS ABUNDANT
The matter of disposing of the Deschutes valley alfalfa crop came in for considerable discussion. There is an abundance of hay in the valley this year, and the market to date has been sluggish—practically no hay changing hands.

The farm bureau has placed the free marketing work in the hands of several central Oregon potato growers' corporation, which, in conference with the hay growers of Tualuma and Redmond, will make plans for the disposal of this year's crop. The consensus of opinion is that the dairying industry needs to be greatly stimulated and extended in order to take care of home markets and outside markets as well. The consumption of alfalfa hay on the part of the dairy cow has been found to be the most profitable method of disposing of same in Central Oregon, and at the farm bureau meeting a number of orders for alfalfa hay were placed with the livestock committee. This committee has been instructed to make arrangements to secure these cows at the Pacific International Livestock Exposition or from Willamette valley points.

SULPHUR IS RECEIVED
The fourth annual sulphur shipment has just been received and disposed of. It was distributed among some 175 farmers, and at the present time 99 per cent of the alfalfa growers of the Deschutes valley are applying sulphur to their fields. This new farm practice originated in 1917, and has been accomplished by the work of county agents and the farm bureau. The extension of sulphur work was confined to demonstration plots on some six farms. After witnessing the results of that work, sulphur application to alfalfa fields has become a standard agricultural practice, and over 600 tons of the yellow dust has been put on alfalfa fields of Deschutes and Crook counties.

The rate of application has been 80 and 100 pounds per acre, and the returns have been from one to two-ton increase to each 100 pounds of sulphur applied.

RESULTS BENEFICIAL
The beneficial effects of sulphur have continued over the original fields of alfalfa are receiving their second applications, although the increased yield was not diminished during the present season. The value of this work to this country alone during the past three years has been estimated at \$750,000 in increased hay yields.

The farm bureau will conduct agricultural schools during the winter at Bend and Redmond. President Fred N. Wallace of the bureau represented the coun-

ty at the Portland meeting of the Oregon farm bureau presidents, held on October 22 and 23.

Members of the Deschutes county farm bureau committee are as follows: County agent, D. L. Jamison, Redmond, Or.; president, Fred N. Wallace, Tualuma, in charge of irrigation work; C. M. McClung, Terrebonne, in charge of farm finance and account work; M. G. Coe, Bend, in charge of potato work; W. R. Davidson, Terrebonne, in charge of soils, fertilizer, and alfalfa work; John Marsh, Tualuma, and R. A. Ward, Bend, in charge of livestock and silos; R. U. Flickinger, Tualuma, in charge of rodent control; Gus E. Stading, Lower Bridge, in charge of cooperative marketing and shipping; E. M. Eby, Redmond, in charge of cooperative shipping of livestock.

Farm Problems Discussed
Placer, Or., Nov. 27.—Farm problems were discussed at a meeting of the farm bureau advisory council at Grove Creek schoolhouse.

SEASIDE GROWS FINE LOGANBERRIES



Loganberries planted on the Oates & Gradner acreage near Seaside, last spring, made a growth of eight to ten feet the first year.

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SAND LAKE REGION GIVES FULL CROPS

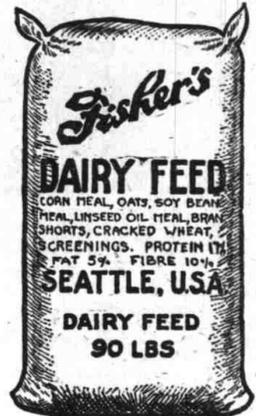
The Sand lake region in Tillamook county is developing several lines of agricultural enterprise. The most important of these is dairying and cranberry raising. It is pointed out by a writer from this community that hard surface roads are playing a big part in the development of all the natural resources of this region.

"As yet, practically speaking, Sand lake and vicinity is but partly developed and but awaits the magic touch of the hand of the toiler and the home seeker to make it a fabulously rich region, bringing to the nearby market, reached both by rail and water transportation, its many and varied products. While many people would frankly admit that Tillamook county, as a whole, is more highly adapted to the production of the now celebrated "Tillamook Cheese," noted far and near for its excellent quality, yet in this special neighborhood there lies many hundreds of acres of virgin soil adapted to the growing of the cranberry, and but few seem to realize the great earnings to be derived therefrom, at so little outlay. Earnest Atkinson, who has but a scant two acres, reaped a harvest of 350 bushels this season, which would have increased to 75 bushels more, had not early rains intervened, thus stopping the further picking of this crop. He expects to realize \$4 per bushel for his berries.

The most of the cranberry land as yet unimproved is generally open or easily cleared. Four inches of top soil is first removed and carted away to fill all depressions in other useful fields, the teams hauling back a load of sand to replace the turf taken away. This job of turning in not as lengthy a job as might be imagined and one man will turf a good sized piece per hour. The field is ditched about every 40 feet unless it is exceedingly wet, when it is ditched every 20 feet, a 12 to 14 inch ditch, 15 inches deep being sufficient to carry off all surplus water. The plants are selected, six inches in length, and dropped along the row about 12 inches apart, each way, to encourage a matted surface. They are planted by being pressed into the soil with a forked stick, thus saving lots of hard back work. A field, well planted,

will continue in constant bearing for a great many years with the croppage upon the increase. They bear a fairly good crop the second year from planting. This producer will reap his \$1400 almost free of expense.

Atkinson has 16 head of well bred cattle, nine giving milk at the present time. A large silo also conserves the yearly cost of keep, supplying the very best of feed for his present herd. He has, as evidence of his practical farming methods, several very finely bred hogs and stock which he is constantly improving.



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THIS IS THE WAY Walk Ye In It

By DR. JAMES E. TALMAGE
Of the Council of the Twelve, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Note: For free copies of other articles of this series, send request to the author.

The Holy Bible definitely affirms the fact, that only by compliance with the conditions prescribed by the Savior of the race can individual salvation be attained.

"He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved; but he that believeth not shall be damned." (Mark 16:16). This was the solemn avowment of the Resurrected Lord to the Apostles; and the commandment to us to preach, teach, and administer was specific: "Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." (Matt. 28:19).

In the restored Church of Jesus Christ, re-established by direct dispensation from the heavens in accordance with Divine prediction and promise, the law has been reaffirmed; and the commandment to teach and baptize has been laid upon the Church. To the Elders of the Church today the mandate has been issued: "Go ye into all the world, preach the gospel to every creature, acting in the authority which I have given you, baptizing in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. And he that believeth and is baptized shall be saved, and he that believeth not shall be damned." (Doctrine and Covenants 68:3, 9).

Consider, therefore, this declaration, giving to the Church: "Therefore, as I said unto mine apostles I say unto you again, that every soul who believeth on your words, and is baptized by the remission of sins, shall receive the Holy Ghost." But, "Verily, Verily, I say unto you, that he who believeth not on your words, and is not baptized in water in my name, for the remission of his sins, that they may receive the Holy Ghost, shall be damned, and shall not come into my Father's kingdom, where my Father and I am." (D. & C. 74:14).

The conditions upon which salvation is predicated were declared to Adam (see Pearl of Great Price, p. 33), and have never been modified in a single iota, through the centuries past, nor shall they be while time endures.

"And now, a prophet who lived in the sixth century, B. C., learned by direct revelation of the Savior's mission and of the terms of salvation through the Atonement. In a concise yet comprehensive discourse, wherein he speaks of acting in the name of the Father, he thus instructed and admonished his people:

"And now, if the Lamb of God, he being holy, should have need to be baptized by water, to fulfill all righteousness, O then, how much more need have we, being unholy, to be baptized, yea, even by water.

"And now, I would ask of you, my beloved brethren, wherein the Lamb of God did fulfill all righteousness in being baptized by water?

"Know ye not that he was holy? But notwithstanding he being holy, he sheweth unto the children of men, that according to the flesh, he humbly himself before the Father, and witnesseth unto the Father that he would be obedient unto him in keeping his commandments.

"Wherefore, after he was baptized with water, the Holy Ghost descended upon him in the form of a dove.

"And again: It sheweth unto the children of men the straightness of the path, and the narrowness of the gate, by which they should enter, he having set the example before them.

"And he said unto the children of men: Follow thou me. Wherefore, my beloved brethren, can we follow Jesus, save we shall be willing to keep the commandments of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, and can speak with a new tongue, yea, even with the tongue of angels, and after this should deny me, it would have been better for you, that ye had not known me.

"And I heard a voice from the Father, saying: Yea, the words of my Beloved Son are true and faithful, and that according to the end, the same shall be saved. And now, my beloved brethren, I know by this, that unless a man shall endure to the end, in following the example of the Son of the living God, he cannot be saved.

"And the Father said, Repent ye, repent ye, and be baptized in the name of my beloved Son. And also, the voice of the Son came unto me, saying: He that is baptized in my name, to him will the Father give the Holy Ghost, which is one God, without end. Amen." (Book of Mormon, 3 Nephi 24).

"But, behold, my beloved brethren, thus came the voice of the Son unto me, saying: After ye have repented of your sins, and witnessed unto the Father that ye are willing to keep my commandments, by the baptism of water, and have received the baptism of fire and of the Holy Ghost, and can speak with a new tongue, yea, even with the tongue of angels, and after this should deny me, it would have been better for you, that ye had not known me.

"And I heard a voice from the Father, saying: Yea, the words of my Beloved Son are true and faithful, and that according to the end, the same shall be saved. And now, my beloved brethren, I know by this, that unless a man shall endure to the end, in following the example of the Son of the living God, he cannot be saved.

"And now, behold, my beloved brethren, this is the way; and there is none other way nor name given under heaven, whereby man can be saved in the kingdom of God. And now, behold, this is the doctrine of Christ, and the only and true doctrine of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, which is one God, without end. Amen." (Book of Mormon, 3 Nephi 24).

For price list of Book of Mormon and other publications, including "The Vitality of Mormonism," which comprises 104 of these articles, apply to Northwestern States Mission, 810 East Madison St., Portland, Ore.