

## THE GRANGE

Conducted by  
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Review

### UNITING FORCES.

Instances of Successful Co-operative Enterprises.

**One Dairyman's Association Does a Million Dollar Business**—A Grange Store and Grist Mill handles a \$100,000 business—Farm Insurance Company carries \$300 Policies and insures \$13,224,000 Worth of Property.

There are hundreds of successful co-operative farmers' organizations throughout the country. In the west they are operated on a larger scale than in the east.

The Summer Fruit Growers' association of Puyallup, Wash., has 700 members, who shipped last year 62,000 crates of red raspberries and about 29,000 crates of blueberries. Its own canning plant using besides 20,000 crates of the former and 41,000 of the latter. The total sales were over 200,000 crates of all fruits. This association was organized with a capital of \$2,000 in 200 shares. In Olathe, Kan., is a farmers' co-operative bank, where stock is held at \$200 per share. It pays a dividend of 20 per cent per annum. A farmers' fire and tornado insurance company in the same place carries \$10,000,000 in risks, and the cost of insurance is \$2 per \$1,000. In Upland, Kan., three mutual companies have headquarters—a mercantile corporation, a telephone company and an insurance organization. The company has 3,500 members. The store is so profitable that shares are quoted at \$150. The telephone company serves 4,000 persons, mostly farmers. A large warehouse has been erected at Ravenna, O., at a cost of \$10,000. The owner is to get 4 per cent for the use of the building, and he pays the taxes. The membership of the corporation has been limited to 400 actual farmers, each one of whom owns \$50 worth of stock, which entitles him to one vote. He may own more shares, but he cannot have but one vote. He may sell his share to another farmer, but only on the majority vote of the company. The concern pays no dividends. There are no salaries or commissions except the storekeeper, manager and helper, who draw small pay. The executive committee is also board of auditors and meets each week. All goods are supplied members at actual cost, and all sales made return to the farmer the full amount. It is the way stockholders get their dividends, buying at reduced cost and selling at full market prices. The produce of the farmers is marketed without cost or expense save the overhead charges.

In the east there are many co-operative enterprises, and they are mostly among the Granges. Massachusetts Patrons organized a co-operative association, with a capital stock of \$25,000. In less than a year they handled 100 carloads of grain, 15 carloads of flour, 800 tons of fertilizer, for which they paid altogether over \$100,000, and in so doing saved over \$10,000 on the purchases. At Turner Center, Me., is a co-operative dairymen's association. Here are some figures of its operations for thirteen months: Total receipts from sale of butter, cream, milk, etc., \$1,435,225.62. Eggs, trade and miscellaneous brought up the total to \$1,520,434.61. The total expenditures were \$1,645,625.25. The creamery paid farmers for cream delivered in the month of December, 1910, \$70,915.90. The assets of the company are \$303,873.72. In Boulton, Me., the grange store and grist mill did a business of \$100,856.80 in a year. The cost of operating the plant was \$4,352.31. The three grange insurance companies of the state carry \$20,000,000 in policies on farm buildings. The Dutchess and Columbia Patrons' Fire Relief association in New York state carries 2,753 policies, all on farm property, the total risks being \$6,842,050. It cost \$1,056.74 to run this organization in 1910 apart from the losses paid. The average annual assessment for twelve years past has been \$1.00 per \$1,000. The secret of the success of this kind of farm insurance is the slight expense for operating the business. Other similar insurance companies in New York are those in Wayne county, carrying \$8,705,827 in insurance; the Herkimer County association, \$4,173,429, and Steuben and Livingston Patrons' Fire Relief association, \$4,035,000. The Jefferson and Lewis Patrons' Relief association is the greatest grange co-operative fire insurance company in the United States. It carries over 6,800 policies, covering insurance to the amount of \$15,254,730, and has over \$20,000 in its treasury. It has written nearly 26,000 policies and insured over \$53,380,000 of farm property.

**Stands for the Best Things.**  
Professor Alfred Vivian, dean of the Ohio State university, says: "The grange has always stood for the best things in rural life. It already has a membership running into hundreds of thousands, and it is steadily growing. It is not too much to prophesy that it will continue to increase as an influential force in rural advancement. It is not hard to believe that the ambition of the grange to take its place beside the school and the church as one of a trinity of forces that shall mold the life of the farmer on the broadest possible basis, will fair to be fulfilled."

### THE CREAM SEPARATOR.

Aside from saving practically all of the butter fat contained in the milk, the centrifugal hand cream separator has other advantages over other methods of separating. Some of these are:  
It gives better and more uniform quality of cream.

The richness of cream can easily be regulated as desired.

It saves labor in washing and handling utensils.

The skim milk is in the best possible condition for feeding purposes.

Regarding the value of centrifugal hand separator skim milk see feeding Professor G. L. McCarty, Faculty of Ames college, Ia., in bulletin says:

"No invention of recent years has benefited the dairy farmer so much as the little hand separator. By its use a saving of at least 25 cents per hundred is made over the whole milk delivery or gravity skimming system."

### MUD IN THE HOG TROUGH.

Contamination of Feed Responsible For Unthrifty Hogs.

Under the best of conditions the hog gets too much silt into his system. Many a man has been at a loss to know why his hogs lacked thrift, why they breathed hard and finally thumped themselves to death when, as a matter of fact, a deranged digestive system could be made to account for all the symptoms displayed and for the final issuance of the death warrant.

We are not so much interested in the hogs that are now being finished up for market as we are in the youngsters that are to be, says Iowa Homestead. Assuming that good feeding methods have been employed during the production period, it can be stated without any fear of contradiction that the constitutional soundness of a pig is determined before it is four months old, and the big factor in determining this is cleanliness in the food supply.

Hog troughs are ordinarily placed so that there is a tremendous amount of contamination during bad weather, and as a result the little fellows consume an enormous amount of mud, even between the time they begin to eat and the weaning period. At this stage of their career they are usually big eaters for their weight, and they are not very fastidious in their tastes. With them everything goes, and where the feeding ground is filthy it requires special precautions to keep the feed clean, if



The Dutch-Jersey breed of swine is noted for early maturity and excellence of pork produced. The sows are good milkers and mothers and are very prolific. They are among the best grazers of any swine and are strong and active, ranging over large areas. In color they should be cherry red, the back should be broad, straight or slightly arching, carrying even breadth to the hips; the face should be slightly dished and broad between the eyes; shoulders broad, smooth and nearly level on top, and the hams large, full, well rounded, extending to the hock joint.

there are any disease germs around the premises they are sure to be propagated by the so called mud culture. There they have the best possible chance of gaining access first to the trough and then into the digestive system of the growing pigs.

Because of this we believe that it pays every man to construct his troughs so as to absolutely prevent either the pigs or the older hogs from getting their front feet either into the slop or dry grain mixture. The man who does not have ingenuity enough about him to design and construct troughs of this character will not attain marked success as a hog raiser. It is true that certain designs have been patented, but even outside of these patented troughs there is ample room for the exercise of mechanical skill. The main thing after all is to get the idea thoroughly indicated that it is necessary to use troughs designed in such a way as to keep the pigs from mixing mud with their meals. After that idea has taken possession of a man he will have little difficulty in working out a system that will.

It goes without saying that a good feeding floor goes a long way toward solving the problem, but silt will collect even there, and the matter must be carried farther by making special provision to keep contaminating material out of the feeding troughs.

### Save the Heifer Calves.

The ability of some cows to produce more milk than others from the same quantity of feed is not disputed. Watch the producing ability of the cow and keep for the dairy the heifer calves from those cows which give you the most for their feed.

### The Good Dairy Cow.

The milk cow should produce at least one pound of butter fat per day during her milking period, which should extend over at least ten months of the year. This is not too much to ask of her.

## FEEDING GRAIN TO YOUNG CALVES

As soon as the calf is licker dry it usually gets up and begins to suck. Some farmers do not allow it to suck at all, but it is better to allow the calf to stay with the cow for a few days. If the cow's udder is at all inflamed or edged the rubbing by the calf seems to help to soften it and reduce the inflammation, but two or three days ought to be sufficient. At all events, the calf should be fed the colostrum or first milk of the mother.

Just after weaning the calf should not be fed more than ten pounds of milk per day, divided into three feedings. This should be given at blood temperature, about 100 degrees. The amount of milk then can be increased gradually to twelve pounds at the end of two weeks. Do not feed to the satisfaction to feed more, because over-feeding is the chief cause of scour. From five to seven weeks the ration may be increased from fourteen to fifteen pounds daily, while eighteen to twenty pounds may be given to a calf three to four months old.

After two or three weeks skim milk may be substituted for a part of the whole milk, but the change should be



The Aryshire cow is said to be the most economical producer of milk and butter of any of the so called dairy breeds, giving the largest quantity for the feed consumed and yielding the largest net profit. The Aryshire has a strong, healthy body, with plenty of vitality and vigor. It rarely sickens and almost never has any disease of udder or teats. The Aryshire cattle are of medium size, weighing at maturity about 1,000 pounds. In color they are red and white, the relative proportions of the two colors being greatly varied. The Aryshire cow is tough and hardy, with a voracious appetite.

made gradually, not faster than one to two pounds per day. A little grain may be fed after three to four weeks, preferably placed in a box after the milk is eaten. One-half to three-fourths of a pound of ground corn or oats daily makes a good feed. The starches of these feeds must be acted upon by the saliva of the mouth in order to digest, and therefore the grain should not be given in the milk, as it would be swallowed without chewing.

Calves will begin to nibble on hay at about four weeks of age and can be fed what good, clean hay they will eat. Alfalfa is perhaps too luxuriant to be fed to young calves, but may be given after three to four months. All changes in feed should be gradual. Calves should not be turned out to pasture unless they have had a little green feed before, as it is liable to cause scour. Give all the fresh, clean water the calf will drink.—R. C. Jones, Montana Agricultural College.

### Rations That Make Thrifty Pigs.

There is a fine bunch of hogs at the University of Wisconsin. The house that they live in is one that could be used by any farmer. The feed that is used, however, is really what brings the excellent results. For little pigs the ration is made up as follows: Thirty-five pounds of oats ground fine, thirty-five pounds of middlings, twenty pounds of cornmeal, nine pounds of oilmeal and a pound of salt. This makes a hundred pounds, which is mixed carefully and fed in a slop.

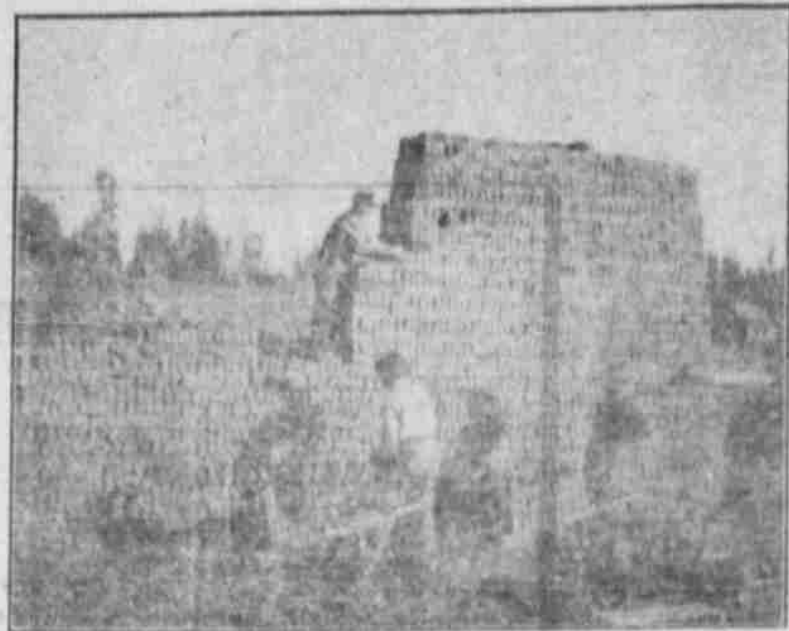
The brood sows are fed a ration about like the following: Twenty-three pounds of cornmeal, twenty-three pounds of ground oats, twenty-four pounds of bran, twenty-three pounds of middlings, six pounds of oilmeal and a pound of salt. This is also fed in a slop.

In feeding alfalfa the hay is cut fine and mixed with grain as follows: Fifteen pounds of alfalfa, thirty pounds of ground oats, thirty pounds of middlings, fifteen pounds of cornmeal, nine pounds of oilmeal and a pound of salt. This makes a hundred pounds of the mixture.

The following ration is designated as a ration for growing swine: Thirty pounds of cornmeal, thirty pounds of ground oats, thirty pounds of middlings, nine pounds of oilmeal and a pound of salt. When the hogs are to be fattened corn is added to this mixture.

### Doping Horses' Hoofs.

Notions ruin more horses than any other one thing. A notion most pernicious is that the hoofs should be greased or jarred when shod once a month. An all-wise Creator provided hoof material in the form of minute pipes massed in lumps that are harder on the outside than within, and these take up water, in this manner keeping the hoof elastic, so that it withstands concussion, opens and closes with each step and is a vibrating, happy piece of mechanism worthy a great inventor. Grease and tar clog these pipes, keep out moisture and make the hoof a stony, unresponsive, shriveled box which jars the horse with every step, forces an unnatural strain upon the cartilages which protect the articulation of the joints and contracts the delicate laminae so they cannot perform their office within the hoof.—Farm Journal.



PIILING THE FIRST KILN OF BRICK FOR BURNING, TWO MILES WEST OF BEND,

# Why You Should Build of Brick

## ECONOMY---

1. Lumber is high and going higher, Brick prices remaining about the same.
2. Brick buildings require less insurance---at lower rates.
3. Brick Walls require no paint.
4. A brick house is less expensive to maintain.
5. Saves furring, lath nails, carpenter work, and lumber.
6. You can build on your lot line with brick---with wood you cannot.
7. In most cases, the brick house or building lined with hollow brick, or built with a two inch hollow wall space, is as cheap as frame.

## ADVANTAGES---

8. Bricks are fire proof.
9. They are cool in summer, and warm in winter.
10. The bank will advance a larger loan on brick.
11. Houses built of brick are more saleable and do not decay.
12. Eliminates the play-ground of rats, mice and vermin, so common in frame dwellings.
13. Adds to sanitary condition of building.
14. Deadens sound.
15. Plastering is firmer on brick than on lath.
16. The hollow brick for the inside course of the walls makes a dry, warm building.
17. Hollow brick can be used for partitions.
18. Adapted for the cheapest dwelling or for the heaviest class of building.

## APPEARANCE---

19. Brick buildings look, and are more substantial.
20. A brick house gives an impression of value.

## FACTS---

21. Brick was the only building material which stood the test of fire at Baltimore, Chicago and San Francisco.
22. They have been made and used over six thousand years.

And there is still another reason---

## We Make Brick in Bend---

Money spent with us remains in town.

# BEND BRICK AND LUMBER CO.