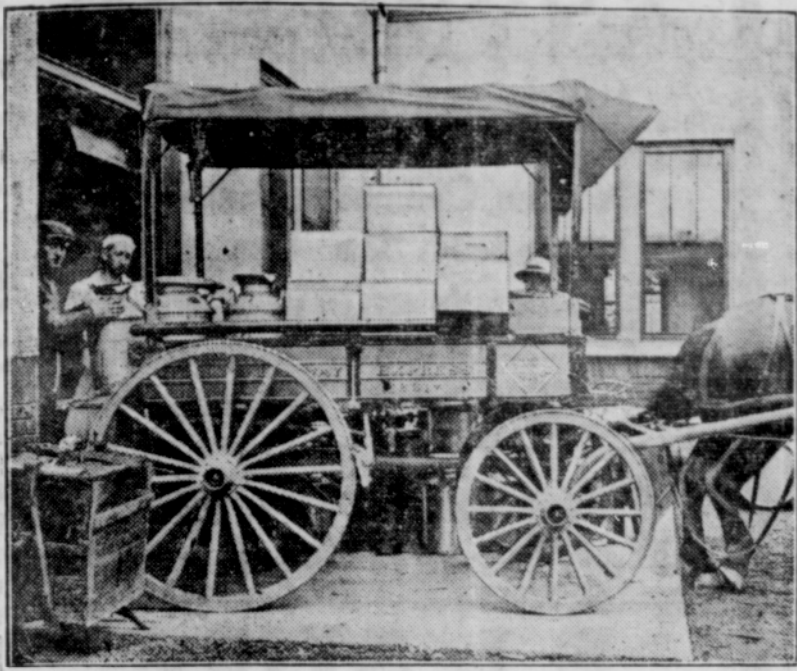


CO-OPERATIVE PRINCIPLES MUST BE FOLLOWED IN ORGANIZATION



A Creamery Which Gathers the Milk or Cream of Many Producers, to Manufacture into Uniform High-Grade Dairy Products, is One of the Best Examples of Successful Co-operation.

Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Specialists in the United States Department of Agriculture urge constantly the establishing of uniform standards for farm products, and declare that if these standards are maintained, once they have been adopted, the confidence of the public will be established, and the success of co-operative marketing more generally assured. Too many organizations are brought into being as a result of enthusiasm created by appeals to prejudice and by misconception. The proper foundation is through a well-recognized need for an organization.

"Co-operative principles," said a co-operative specialist of the bureau of markets, "must be adhered to in the organization and operation of farmers' marketing associations. The farmers themselves cannot be expected to have a vital interest in a marketing organization operated for the profit and controlled by a few persons. Such an organization should be operated, of course, to effect savings and to render service and not to earn profits for distribution as dividends on money invested. A fair rate of interest is granted to the capital invested by the members, and the remainder of any surplus to be distributed should be divided in accordance with patronage, that is, the amount of business transacted with the organization.

Loyalty is Essential.
The membership should be open to producers only who desire to avail themselves of its facilities, and there should be safeguards to prevent the ownership and control of the enterprise from falling into the hands of a few persons. The success of the entire effort depends upon the loyalty of the members and their interest in the organization, the high standards they maintain, and their distinct understanding that as a business association it should be managed by a man or men able to earn a dignified compensation. Disloyalty has caused the failure of more than one co-operative organization, and it is a weakness which can be remedied only by the members themselves.

The manager, of course, is the keystone supporting the business. The salary offered him should attract high-class ability as in any business looking to success, and he should have authority to support his work. An incompetent manager at his head.

A co-operative marketing association may be likened to a typewriter, which is a very efficient machine, but useless until you have some one competent to operate it. The success of co-operative marketing depends almost entirely upon obtaining a sufficient

PLANT PESTS CAUSE BIG LOSS OF WHEAT

Possible to Reduce Toll Much Below Present Figures.

Bureau of Plant Industry Working Out Preventive and Control Measures for Diseases of Different Cereal Crops.

Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.

If all the wheat now destroyed annually by pests could be saved and made into flour the United States Department of Agriculture says it would add approximately 29,463,700 barrels to the yearly output to the nation. The annual production of wheat in this country for the four-year period, 1916 to 1919, inclusive, was 783,849,500 bushels. The annual loss from disease during this period was 147,315,500 bushels.

While it is not possible entirely to eliminate wheat diseases, it is possible to reduce the toll much below what it has been in recent years, says the department. One branch of the work of the office of cereal investigations in the bureau of plant industry is to work out the preventive and control measures for the diseases of all

cient volume of business, observing true co-operative principles, employing capable management, having thoroughly modern business methods, and finally, loyal membership."

Steady Growth Tends to Succeed.
Men who have traveled in every part of the United States observing the work of co-operative organizations of various kinds, believe that the success of widespread co-operative marketing may be endangered through a poorly conceived hope or expectation that a hard and fast organization of producers will make it possible to sell anything and everything at a predetermined price without regard to quality or conditions. This is a dangerous attitude to assume.

Men who have given close attention to the subject declare that there is a widespread feeling that it is possible to revolutionize completely the entire system of marketing and attain success from the outset. This, of course, is impossible because it is necessary to build upon a solid foundation and to work out the many problems involved carefully. Steady, substantial and healthy growth tends to permanency and success.

No one should believe that because he is a member of a certain co-operative association, unusual prices are assured.

TO INSURE HEALTHY CALVES

If Cow Does Not Receive Abundance of Palatable Feed, Weak, Puny Calf Results.

Poorly nourished cows give birth to weak, puny calves which are hard to raise. The feeding of the calf, therefore, begins before it is born. The food elements necessary for the development of the calf are taken into the stomach of the cow, digested, assimilated and transmitted to the calf through the umbilical cord, the connection between the mother and the calf. It is evident that if the cow does not receive food enough to keep herself in thrifty condition and at the same time develop her calf, say specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture, both she and the calf must suffer.

In endeavoring to raise good, thrifty calves many dairymen handicap themselves at the start by not properly feeding the pregnant cows. Such cows should have an abundance of palatable and succulent or juicy feed in order to insure good body flesh and healthy, thrifty condition at calving time. The calves will then be well developed, strong and sturdy, and ready to respond normally to proper feed and care.

cereal crops. Another branch of the work of this office, which is of equal importance in increasing production of cereal crops, is the development and introduction of superior varieties of grain which produce higher yields in localities where they are especially well adapted, or which have disease-resistant qualities. This work is carried on in co-operation with the various state experiment stations, and in many cases has made profitable farming possible in sections in which agriculture was hazardous previous to the introduction of new crops or varieties particularly well suited to local conditions.

BIG VALUE OF COVER CROPS

Especially Valuable to Small Gardeners and Trucksters Who Cannot Obtain Manure.

Cover crops are of especial value to small gardeners and trucksters, who often find it both difficult and expensive to obtain stable manure. They add the humus which is so necessary to maintain a good physical condition of the soil. Wherever there is a vacant place in the garden a few seeds of rye, vetch, clover, etc., may be sown and raked in. If a suitable rotation of crops is followed all parts of the garden may be covered with a green manure crop once every two or three years.

ERADICATION OF BARBERRY PLANT

Campaign Begun as Control Measure Against Loss of Grain by Black-Stem Rust.

BUSHES THRIVE EVERYWHERE

Plants Spread to Woodland, Pastures Stream Banks and Fence Rows by Distribution of Seeds by Different Birds.

Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The job of eradicating the common barberry has proved to be a much more extensive one than was anticipated by the United States Department of Agriculture at the outset of the campaign in April, 1918. This campaign was begun as a control measure against the enormous losses of grain from black-stem rust. In years of moderate rust epidemics, the reduction in the yield of wheat alone has amounted to 50,000,000 bushels, while in 1916, the year of a very severe epidemic, there was a reduction in yield of 180,000,000 bushels in the United States alone.

Bushes Grow Everywhere.
In the grain-growing districts of the upper Mississippi valley, where the campaign has been carried on, it was supposed that barberry bushes existed chiefly as ornamental plants in the towns and cities. This was disproved during the first year of the campaign by the finding of 176,430 bushes on 1,166 rural properties. About 75,000 of these were scattered widely over 127 properties, showing that all country bushes are not confined to the farmsteads, but had been spread to woodland, pastures, stream banks, and fence rows by the distribution of seeds by birds.

With these facts in mind, the campaign was more vigorously pushed in 1919. As soon as the survey of most cities and villages was completed, a farm-to-farm survey of certain definite areas was begun. The results in 1919 were as follows: 335,000 bushes were found on 14,100 city properties, while 1,700,000 bushes were found on 4,900 farms. Of these last, 1,680,000 bushes were ones that had escaped from cultivation on 1,200 properties.

During the calendar year 1920 efforts were concentrated upon the farm-to-farm survey. A resurvey of cities and villages in the counties surveyed was carried on at the same time. In Ohio seven counties along the western



Common Barberry.

border were completed; in Indiana 13 counties; in Michigan five counties; in Illinois three counties; in Wisconsin four; in Iowa 17. In the northwest portion of the state; in Minnesota the equivalent of 15 counties in the southwest portion of the state; in Nebraska the equivalent of 16 in the eastern part of the state; in South Dakota nine along the eastern border; in North Dakota ten in the eastern portion of the state.

Many Bushes Removed.

In the entire campaign of three field seasons a total of 5,444,000 bushes have been found and 4,230,000 removed. Included with these, in so far as estimates were furnished, are hundreds of thousands of bushes removed from commercial nurseries during the early part of the campaign. The larger numbers were about 600,000 for Minnesota, 500,000 for Iowa, 200,000 for Wisconsin, and 75,000 for Ohio. Of the 1,214,000 remaining bushes about 1,000,000 are seedling bushes less than 18 inches in height in a single year in southern Wisconsin. The work for the field season of 1921 is to continue the farm-to-farm survey in as many counties as possible adjacent to those already completed.

POULTRY AND DAIRY PROFITS

One of Very Best Ways Farmer Can Dispose of Surplus Milk is to Feed it to Fowls.

The dairyman (or the farmer who runs a small dairy in connection with his farm) is in an enviable position to make the biggest proportionate profits from a flock of poultry. One reason for this is that the best foods as milk producers are also excellent egg producers. For instance, clover,

alfalfa, middlings, rye, etc., are all palatable and beneficial to cows and chicks alike—and so is an occasional mess of finely choppedilage.

Furthermore, the cows furnish one of the best of foods for laying hens, for milk is a valuable egg food in any form. One of the very best ways any farmer can dispose of surplus milk with profit is to feed it to the hens, or to growing young stock. It furnishes just the materials needed for improving growth of eggs—and does it in a palatable, easily digested form—hence it is an exceedingly valuable product as an adjunct to the grain ration, which often lacks essential elements.

SHELTER TURKEYS IN WINTER

Good Plan to Keep Fowls in Same House They Are Expected to Use in Laying Season.

It is a good plan to house the turkeys during the winter months where they are expected to lay during the laying season. A straw barn makes a very desirable shelter for turkeys during the winter season and, being little used in the spring and early summer, makes a very suitable place for the turkeys to lay and brood in. A little forethought may prevent the turkey hen from stealing her nest away in the spring.

A Belated Moral.
The moral in the story about the prodigal son and fatted calf is that the calf didn't get a square deal. The calf had been very decent, but was killed in honor of the son whose life was a riot.—Acheson Globe.

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A Man for the Ages

A Story of the Builders of Democracy

By Irving Bacheller

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SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I.—Samson and Sarah Traylor, with their two children, Joseph and Beisey, travel by wagon from their home in Vergennes, Vt., to the West, the land of plenty. Their destination is the Country of the Sangamon, in Illinois.

CHAPTER II.—At Niagara Falls they meet a party of immigrants, among them a youth named John McNeil, who also decides to go to the Sangamon country. Lincoln, who has been suffering from fever and ague, Sarah's ministrations save the life of a youth, Harry Needles, in the last stages of fever, and he accompanies the Traylor. They reach New Salem, Illinois, and are welcomed by young "Abe" Lincoln.

CHAPTER III.—Among the Traylor's first acquaintances are Lincoln's friends, Jack Kelso and his pretty daughter, Bim, 18 years of age.

CHAPTER IV.—Samson decides to locate at New Salem, and begins building his house. Led by Jack Armstrong, rowdies attempt to break up the proceedings. Lincoln, who has been suffering from fever and ague, is attacked by Jack Armstrong, who strikes him with a shotgun. John McNeil, the Traylor's Niagara Falls acquaintance, is markedly attentive to Ann Rutledge. Lincoln is in love with Ann, but has never had enough courage to tell her so.

CHAPTER V.—A few days later Harry, alone, is attacked by McNeil and his gang, and would have been badly used had not Bim driven off his assailants with a shotgun. John McNeil, the Traylor's Niagara Falls acquaintance, is markedly attentive to Ann Rutledge. Lincoln is in love with Ann, but has never had enough courage to tell her so.

CHAPTER VI.—Traylor helps two slaves, who had run away from St. Louis, to escape. Eliphaz Biggs, owner of the slaves, following them, attempts to beat up Traylor and in a fight has his arm broken.

CHAPTER VII.—Waiting for his arm to heal, Biggs meets Bim Kelso, with whom Harry Needles has fallen in love. Biggs asks for Bim's hand, but her father refuses his consent. Biggs returns to St. Louis.

CHAPTER VIII.—Bim confesses to Harry that she loves Biggs, and the youth is disconsolate. Lincoln decides to seek a seat in the legislature. He and Harry volunteer for the Black Hawk war, and leave New Salem.

CHAPTER IX.—Biggs comes back to the village and he and Bim elope. Harry learns of it on his way home from the "war." Lincoln's advice and philosophy sustain him in his grief.

CHAPTER X.—Lincoln, defeated in his candidacy for the legislature, forms a partnership with Eliphaz Biggs in the grocery business. Biggs sends a gang to burn Traylor's house, but the New Salem men are warned and the raiders worsted.

CHAPTER XI.—Lincoln, now postmaster, decides to run again for the legislature. Ann Rutledge is openly in love with John McNeil. He leaves for his home in the East, promising to return soon and marry Ann. Lincoln accepts his defeat manfully. No word coming from McNeil, Ann confesses to Abe that his real name is McNamar, and her fears that he will not return. Lincoln in his deep love endeavors to reassure her, though he shares her misgivings. Lincoln wins his seat in the legislature.

CHAPTER XII.—Ann hears from McNamar, but his letter is cold and she is convinced he does not love her. She tells Abe of her doubt, and he confesses his love and asks her to marry him. Ann declares she does not yet love him, but will try to. With that promise Lincoln sets out for Vandalia and his legislative duties.

CHAPTER XIII.—Inspired by Elijah Lovejoy, Traylor arranges on his farm a hiding place for runaway slaves, a station on the "Underground Railroad."

CHAPTER XIV.—Ann agrees to marry Harry, but her health is wrecked. Three runaway slaves seek Traylor's help in escaping. They belong to Biggs and he comes in pursuit of them. Threatened with arrest for meeting the raid on Traylor, he flees. One of the fugitives is Bim in disguise. She has fled from her husband's cruelty.

CHAPTER XV.—Dying, Ann Rutledge calls for Abe, and he bids her farewell as she lies beside him. Following her demise a settled sadness descends on him. He is no longer "Abe," but "Abraham Lincoln."

CHAPTER XVI.—Overcoming his despondency, Lincoln returns to his work. Abolition sentiment is crystallizing and he throws himself into the movement.

CHAPTER XVII.—Traylor sells his farm and moves to Springfield. Lincoln plans to secure a divorce for Bim, and orders that she may marry Harry Needles, whom she has always really loved. McNeil returns to New Salem, too late.

whom she has always really loved. McNeil returns to New Salem, too late.

CHAPTER XVIII.—Traylor and Harry Needles visit the "boom" city of Chicago, where Bim, now the mother of a son, is living with her parents. She has had a divorce. Harry leaves for the Seminoles war. An unscrupulous, rich speculator, Lionel Davis, desires to marry Bim, but she repulses him.

CHAPTER XIX.
Wherein is One of the Many Private Panics Which Followed the Bursting of the Bubble of Speculation.

Samson and Harry saw the bursting of the great bubble of '37. Late that night, Disaster, loathsome and thousand-legged, crept into the little city. It came on a steamer from the East and hastened from home to home, from tavern to tavern. Great banks had suspended payment; New York had suffered a panic; many large business enterprises in the East had failed; certain agents for the bonds of Illinois had absconded with the state's money; in the big cities there had been an ominous closing of doors and turning of locks; a great army of men were out of employment. The little city was in a frenzy of excitement. The streets were filled with a shouting, half-crazed throng. New fortunes had shrunk to nothing and less than nothing in a night. Lots in the city were offered for a tithe of what their market value had been. Davis had known that the storm would arrive with the first steamer and in the slang of business had put on a life-preserver. Samson knew that the time to buy was when every one wanted to sell. He bought two corner lots in the city and two acres on the prairie half a mile from town. They got their deeds and went to the Kelso's to bid them good-by.

After hearty farewells Samson and Harry set out for their home. They were not again to see the gentle face and hear the pleasant talk of Jack Kelso. He had once said, in the presence of Samson, that it is well to remember, always, that things can not go on with us as they are. Changes come—slowly and quite according to our calculations, or so swiftly and unexpectedly that they fill us with confusion. Learned and wise in the weighty problems of humanity he had little prudence in regulating the affairs of his own family.

Kelso had put every dollar he had and some that he hoped to have into land. Bim, who had been teaching in one of the schools, had invested all her savings in a dream city on the shore of an unconstructed canal.

Like many who had no experience with such phenomena they underestimated the seriousness of the panic. They thought that, in a week or so, its effect would pass and that Illinois would then resume its triumphant march toward its high destiny. Not even Samson Traylor had a correct notion of the slowness of Time.

The effect of the panic paralyzed the city. Men whose "red-dog money" was in every one's pocket closed their shops and ran away. The wild adventurers cleared out. Their character may be judged by the words of one of them reported by the editor of the Democrat:

"I failed for a hundred thousand dollars and could have failed for a million, if Jackson had kept his hands off."

Hard times hung like a cloud over the city. Its population suffered some diminishment in the next two years, in spite of its position on the main highway of trade. Dream cities, canals and railroads built without hands became part of the poetry of American commerce.

That autumn, men and women who had come to Mrs. Kinzie's fine in jewels and in purple and blue linen had left or turned their hands to hard labor. The Kelso's suffered real distress, the schools being closed and the head of the house having taken to his bed with illness. Bim went to work as a seamstress, and with the help of Mrs. Kinzie and Mrs. Hubbard was able to keep the family from want. The nursing and the care of the baby soon broke the health of Mrs. Kelso, never a strong woman. Bim came home from her work one evening and found her mother ill.

"Cheer up, my daughter," said Jack. "An old friend of ours has returned to the city. He is a rich man—an oasis in the desert of poverty. He has loaned me a hundred dollars in good coin."

"Who has done this?" Bim asked. "Mr. Lionel Davis."

"We must not take his money," said Bim. "I had a long talk with him," Kelso went on. "He has explained that unfortunate incident of the horse. It was a bit of offhand folly born of an anxious moment."

"But the man wants to marry me," "He said nothing of such a purpose."

"He will be in no hurry about that," said Bim. "He is a shrewd operator. Every one hates him. They say that he knew what was coming when he sold out."

That evening Bim wrote a long letter to Samson Traylor, telling him of the evil days which had come to them. This letter, now in possession of a great grandson of Samson and Sarah Traylor, had a singular history. It reached the man to whom it was addressed in the summer of 1844. It was found with many others that summer in Tazewell county under a barn which its owner was removing. It brought to mind the robbery of the stage from Chicago, south of the sycamore woods, in the autumn of '37, by