

In Co-operation is Rural Salvation

Half of the Population is Organized. Why not the Other Half?

Secretary Jardine and President Coolidge have little sympathy with farm relief measures such as the McNary-Haugen bill, which had the backing of Secretary Wallace. Co-operative marketing will be furthered by Mr. Jardine. Wallace lurtively frowned on it.

The Eugene Register quotes R. H. Kipp, manager of the market department of Portland's chamber of commerce, thus: "Co-operative marketing is more highly developed in Eugene and Lane county than anywhere else in Oregon. Lane county is widely known because of its success with co-operative marketing, and it gets a surprising amount of valuable publicity on that account."

The Register adds: "Co-operative marketing has, as Mr. Kipp says, been highly developed here, and many valuable lessons have been learned in the hard school of experience. Probably the most important of these lessons is: 'Get the right man and keep him.'"

Here are a few paragraphs from recent letters of State Market Agent Spence:

Many complaints have come from shippers of farm products that dealers have not been at all fair with them, and in many cases no remittances have ever been received. Recently the market agent investigated the case of a farmer in southern Oregon who last November shipped his turkeys to a Portland commission house and had never received any remittance. In this case the commission house had been out of business for many weeks, the parties had left the city and nothing could be done.

Market Agent Spence thinks there should be a state law for the protection of the thousands of country shippers who ship their products to the various buyers and commission houses. Any concern can rent a room, advertise in the papers and commence business. And in 30 or 60 days they can be in some far state, with the farmers' money in their pockets.

[In recent numbers of the Enterprise Page & Son of Portland, produce dealers, have advertised for shipments. They are not fly-by-night swindlers, but have four years.]

been in the same business forty. The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator company is fast becoming a powerful factor in Canada. It has 435 elevators in Saskatchewan owned and operated by farmers.

The grape growers of Yakima have a co-operative selling agency that works. Members received 90 per cent of the price paid for the grapes—think that over you farmers who have had from 25 to 75 per cent held out on you. This association marketed a crop valued at \$46,000 and it cost but \$5,700 to market it. And further, 99 per cent of the season's output was marketed without a dollar loss, due to efficient packing, grading and shipping. And another amazing indorsement is that within 30 days from shipment 75 per cent of the money was in the growers' hands and final settlement was made within 60 days. Farmers can do for themselves what big money concerns do for themselves any time they will get together and be determined to run their own business.

One group of the Wisconsin Co-operative Creamery association began shipping butter in carloads March 13, 1924. Between March 13 and January 1, 1925, seventy-six carloads were shipped—2,103,478 pounds. The total saving for the five creameries in this group was \$1,782.87. The rate to market was reduced from 64 cents to 55½ cents per hundred.

G. R. Hyslop, farm crop specialist of the Oregon Agriculture college, writes:

"Sam Culley of Weston, Oregon, with a combine harvester, tractor drawn, harvested 250 acres of federation wheat that went 55 bushels to the acre in five days. This is approximately 2750 bushels a day. The machine was operated with three

men, one the tractor driver, one the separator engineer and header tender and the other the separator tender. The grain was hauled to the elevator direct from the machine with six wagons.

The Pacific Co-operative Poultry Producers of Portland received 100,756 cases of eggs last year and shipped out 53,138 of them, about 105 cars. Sales for the year were \$942,496 and were 14.8 times assets. Total assets January 1 were \$63,611 and fully paid capital stock \$64,890.

Several years of mistakes and failures in co-operative work have taught growers valuable lessons. The co-operative movement is fast spreading over the country and during the past year there have been comparatively few failures.

Protein Mixture for Young Pigs

Supply Must Not Only Be Ample in Amount, but Also of Right Quality.

Pigs grow rapidly and require an abundant supply of protein in their rations to supply building materials for this rapid growth. This protein must not only be ample in amount, but must be of the right quality, advises A. L. DuRant, assistant animal husbandman, at Clemson college, who states that many of our protein feeds, such as wheat middlings, linseed meal, soy-bean meal, peanut feed or germ oil meal, along with corn, do not make an efficient ration for young pigs not on pasture. These proteins are from plant sources and do not make a well-balanced ration with our grains. Good pasture would improve these rations.

Efficient Rations. On the other hand, Mr. DuRant explains, skim milk, buttermilk, whey, tankage and fish meal, proteins from animal sources, make efficient rations, when fed along with the grains. These proteins are well balanced in composition and are rich in the amino acids, which are deficient in the grains. But these feeds are usually scarce or high in price. Mixtures of the proteins from plant source and those from animal sources along with our grains have given good results, even better than animal protein alone.

At Clemson college the pigs on a mixture of half fish meal and half soy-bean meal in sufficient amounts to balance a ration of corn gained 1.89 pounds per pig per day and cost \$8.68 per 100 pounds gain, while those on corn and fish meal gained 1.88 pounds per pig per day and cost \$9.98 per 100 pounds gain.

Economical Mixture. At the Wisconsin station a mixture of half tankage and half linseed meal with corn has proved decidedly more economical than tankage alone for pigs on pasture. That station also found that the addition of 5 per cent of chopped alfalfa improved the ration of corn and tankage for pigs in dry lot.

The Iowa station has found that pigs on pasture made slightly more rapid gains when fed a mixture of 40 to 50 parts of tankage and the balance corn germ meal along with corn, than when fed only tankage and corn.

Nine trials at other stations show that for hogs averaging over 100 pounds, wheat middlings added to corn and tankage increased the gains, but for young pigs it did not make much improvement. By using these mixtures of protein feeds the costs of producing pork can be materially reduced.

Timely Suggestions on Poultry Given by Iowa

The following suggestions are offered by the poultry department of the Iowa State college extension service, at Ames, Iowa.

See that the mash hoppers are well supplied and feeding properly.

See that the birds are supplied with a sufficient amount of clean water.

Feed milk in some form to all birds.

Cull out doubtful hens continually.

Look out for symptoms of disease.

Feed some form of green food when the hens are confined.

For the chickens' sake, don't overcrowd the house.

Don't worry too much over other people's flocks; apply that thought to improve your own.

Top-dress small grains with nitrate of soda.

Plow every day the ground is dry enough.

Order any repair parts needed for farm implements.

High quality in seeds is worth more than it costs.

The Great Outdoors

Where Bread, Meat, Clothing, Health and Vigorous Humanity are Produced

FOR SALE

White Seed Oats

J. S. Niswood

Common Barberry Is Readily Killed

Shrub Is Responsible for Spread of Stem Rust.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.) The common barberry, which is responsible for the spread of the black stem rust disease of small grain, is very difficult to kill by digging but is readily killed by certain chemicals, says the United States Department of Agriculture. Fragments of roots smaller than a lead pencil left in the digging operation frequently have been known to sprout, and even small chips from the crown may do so when conditions are favorable. The use of chemicals does away with this difficulty and is strongly recommended wherever other plants will not be endangered and where a slight sterilization of the soil for a few years will not be objectionable.

The department has tested many chemicals in the effort to find the best means of killing the barberries. Several have been found which are effective, and the use of two of these, common salt and kerosene, is described in Department Circular 332, just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

From 5 to 10 pounds of dry salt is sufficient to kill bushes having a group of shoots at the base of from 6 to 12 inches in diameter. The plants may be cut down or left standing, but the salt should surround all shoots and care should be taken to surround any outlying shoots as well. If there is danger of the salt being disturbed by livestock, it may be covered by dirt or stones or brush, etc. The treatment is successful at any time of the year when the ground is not frozen.

Kerosene is used to kill the bushes by applying at the base in such a manner that it wets the base of every shoot and also the ground for 3 or 4 inches around each shoot. The amount necessary varies from 2 quarts for a bush having a group of shoots 6 inches in diameter to 1 gallon for a bush with a 12-inch base. This treatment is successful if applied at any time during the growing season, but the action of kerosene is slow and immediate results should not be expected. An advantage of kerosene over salt is in the fact that live stock need not be kept away from the treated bushes.

A copy of the circular may be secured free upon request from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The state livestock sanitary board has refused to modify the quarantine against the importation of California cattle, sheep and swine into Oregon.

Coos county's cheese output will probably be standardized this year under the Melowest brand. A session of cheese makers, dairymen and sellers was held recently at Coquille, with this matter in view. The county has a great dairying area, but the trouble in the past has been to organize the individual makers and ranchers so a standard product could be sold and guaranteed.

Clean up around edges of fields and other places where needed.

THE MARKETS

Portland

Wheat—Hard white, \$1.50; hard winter, soft white, northern spring, and western white, \$1.45; western red, \$1.42.

Hay—Alfalfa, \$19@19.50 ton; valley timothy, \$20@21; eastern Oregon timothy, \$22@22.50.

Butterfat—48c delivered Portland.

Eggs—Ranch, 28@28c.

Cheese—Prices f. o. b. Tillamook: Triplets, 27c; loaf, 28c per lb.

Cattle—Steers, good, \$8.25@9.00.

Hogs—Medium to choice, \$12.75@14.00.

Sheep—Lamb, medium to choice \$11@15.50.

Seattle

Wheat—Soft white, western white, hard winter, western red, northern spring, \$1.40; Big Bend, bluestem, \$1.70.

Hay—Alfalfa, \$24; D. C., \$28; timothy, \$28; D. C., \$28; mixed hay, \$24.

Butterfat—48c.

Eggs—Ranch, 27@31c.

Hogs—Top hogs, \$14.50.

Cattle—Choice steers, \$8.25@9.00.

Cheese—Washington cream brick 19c; Washington triplets, 19@20c; Washington Young America, 21@22c.

Spokane

Hogs—Good to choice, \$13.25@13.50.

Cattle—Prime steers, \$8@8.50.

WANTED

Sheep to Shear with a Power Shearing Machine

Phone 12F12 Harrisburg or write Jim Greene, Harrisburg, route 2.

Cause of Paralysis Is Lack of Mineral

Lime and Phosphates Are Needed for Strong Bones.

Many hogs suffer from what is commonly called "rotting down behind." Some scientists have for years been saying that this paralysis of the hind quarters in hogs is due to lack of mineral constituents in the feed. Others have held to the theory that it was due to lack of vitamins in the ration, resulting in a weakening of the nerves. On the other hand, many farmers believe that this trouble is due to kidney worms. Recently, however, the Ohio experiment station has come to a definite conclusion as a result of a number of experiments. This station claims that the immediate cause of posterior paralysis in hogs is lack of mineral matter in the ration.

Whenever a hog does not obtain enough lime and phosphates in its ration to build strong bones or maintain the bony structure already formed, the lumbar vertebrae become so weakened that they cannot sustain the tension of the powerful back muscles. Thus some lumbar vertebrae are crushed or shortened under the strain and bulging downward they cause impingement upon the spinal cord and paralysis of the hind quarters. If taken in time, this condition can be remedied by feeding more mineral matter and by adding a little olive oil to the ration, olive oil being rich in vitamin A. But this remedy will give results only if used immediately after the paralytic condition has been observed.

Those who would avoid paralysis in the hind quarters of hogs should see to it that a good mineral mixture is supplied whenever the ration fed is deficient in mineral constituents. Hogs that are fed farm-raised grains plus all the tankage they care to eat do not stand in as much need of a mineral mixture as those that are not fed tankage, yet in some cases the addition of mineral to a ration containing tankage has given still better results than when no additional minerals were supplied.

Manure Wasted if Left Exposed in Barnyard

Manure spread on the land directly from the stable has given larger crop yields than equal amounts of manure exposed in the open yard for some time before spreading. In the many tests at the Ohio agricultural experiment station.

The average increase of crops in favor of stall manure over yard-exposed manure, both applied at the rate of eight tons, was \$3.40 per acre.

In this experiment extending over a period of 28 years the stall manure is spread on a one-year-old sod in January to be plowed under for corn in early spring. An equal weight of manure is taken from the stalls at the same time and exposed in flat plots until April when it is spread on adjoining plots, after which the treatment of all plots is the same.

Tests at the station show that manure thus exposed in piles lost 35.6 per cent of the original nitrogen, 22.7 per cent of its phosphorus, and 51 per cent of its potassium. This is about one-third of its fertilizing value and readily accounts for the difference in crop yields in favor of direct application.

Owing to the addition of moisture to manure exposed to the weather this loss may be unnoticed.

Another Salem Linen Mill?

More than 4700 inquiries relative to agricultural opportunities in Oregon were received during the 30-day period ending March 30 by the Land Settlement Department of the Portland Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE

Red King Spring Wheat White Oats

Mrs. Nate C. Smith

Greenhouse Tomato Superior in Flavor

Picked Unripe to Save Consumer Undue Loss.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Greenhouse tomatoes ripened on the vine are superior in flavor to those grown outdoors in warm sections, and picked unripe in order to get them to the distant consumer without undue loss, the United States Department of Agriculture finds in its study of greenhouse tomatoes, just issued as Farmers' Bulletin 1413. Tomatoes marketed during the winter and early spring months when prices are high are usually served as a salad or as an ingredient of a salad. Thus a comparatively small quantity is enough for several persons, making the tomato as economical to the housewife as other available salad crops.

The greenhouse owner must make a large investment in houses and equipment, and he must be prepared to spend large sums for the maintenance of conditions suitable for this exacting crop, says the department. On the other hand, a grower 2,000 or more miles from the markets must spend large sums for picking, packing, transportation, and handling before his crop can be realized upon. The products of properly located greenhouse ranges where fuel, labor, and other essentials can be obtained economically are usually able to compete successfully with tomatoes grown at distant points out of doors. The vegetable-forcing industry is increasing in importance, and the tomato is receiving its full share of attention.

Copies of the bulletin can be had free, as long as the supply lasts, by writing to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Mammoth Clover Gives Biggest Yield of Seed

Mammoth clover usually gives a little larger yield of seed than medium or June clover. There is usually very little difference in the price secured per bushel for Medium and Mammoth clover seed.

The first crop of Mammoth clover is harvested for seed. However, it is advisable, in early June, to clip or pasture the field in order that the amount of vegetative growth may be held in check. This practice usually increases seed production.

Mammoth clover is approximately two weeks later than June clover, so that the clipping made in early June will not be large enough for hay. If the season is somewhat backward and the growth produced is short, it is not advisable to clip or pasture. —C. R. Mege, Associate Professor of Farm Crops, Purdue University.

George S. McCord of Baker was appointed a member of the state board of dental examiners to succeed F. W. Hollister of Portland.

The state irrigation securities commission has extended for a period of six months state guarantee of interest on \$550,000 of bonds issued by the Tumalo irrigation district.

The Eugene chamber of commerce has appointed a committee to investigate flax-growing conditions in the Willamette valley and to act in conjunction with a valley committee.

Poultry production will be greatly increased in the Pilot Rock district this year, it is reported. Indications are that 10 or 12 carloads of chickens and turkeys will be shipped this year.

Salem, Or.—The proposal submitted by D. M. Sanson, president of the Dominion Linens, Ltd., for the establishment of a linen mill in Salem to cost approximately \$600,000 was accepted by the Salem chamber of commerce.

News Notes From All Over Oregon

Gleaned by the Western Newspaper Union for Busy People

Building permits during March totaled \$155,430 in Eugene.

The First National bank of Bend was closed for voluntary liquidation.

The state land department in March turned over to the state treasurer \$120,128.34.

Out of the 70 teachers employed in the schools of Bend, all but 14 will return next year.

The state tax on gasoline and distillate collected on sales made during February aggregated \$201,309.25.

During the month of March Jackson county expended \$816 for bounties on \$6 coyotes, \$1 wildcats and one wolf.

Fourteen teachers and 64 pupils have been reported out of school at Bend because of more or less mild cases of influenza.

National guard troops from all sections of Oregon will start for Medford on June 12 where field maneuvers will be in progress for 15 days.

A high school band concert will be held in Corvallis Saturday. Bands from Albany, Medford, Ashland and Salem have served notice that they expect to attend.

The Astoria school board has let a contract to Rohaut & Gearhart for the erection of a new junior high school in the east end of the city, at a cost of \$79,000.

The Home Telephone & Telegraph company, with headquarters in Medford, filed application with the public service commission for permission to increase its rates on an average of 25 per cent.

The tax levy for 1925, based on the valuations of all assessable property in Oregon for 1924, aggregates \$42,660,338.65, according to a statement by Earl Fisher, state tax commissioner.

Nearly 100 representatives from Salem, Silverton, Hubbard and Woodburn G. A. R. posts and Woman's Relief Corps attended a meeting of Marion County Veterans' association at Woodburn.

A woman was killed, a man probably fatally injured and two little girls badly bruised when the horses of the Halfway-Cornucopia stage ran away at a point about 40 miles northeast of Baker.

Station KFDJ, operated by the Oregon Agricultural college, has been dismantled to make way for the new 500-watt class B station, which will be installed and ready for use in the latter part of April.

A hearing will be held in Portland April 6 for the purpose of prescribing freight classifications affecting auto truck owners performing the service of common carriers on the highways of the state.

Unless at least 200 more acres can be produced this spring for sugar beet growing, a beet expert from California will not remain at Klamath Falls for the experimental work, the chamber of commerce officials have announced.

The Coos county court has set the \$770,000 road bond election for May 12. The election has three measures, one for state match money, one for laterals and a third for construction of a bridge across the bay in Marshfield.

The Coos county court has voted an appropriation of \$2000 for advertising the county, which will be used in the construction of a proposed archway at the intersection of the Coos-Douglas state highway and the Pacific highway junction.

The Marion county boundary board authorized an election to determine whether the Gervais union high school district should be dissolved. Petitions asking for the election were signed by six of the seven districts comprising the union high school unit.

All building permit records in the history of Portland were broken during March, according to a report issued by the building inspector's office, which showed that during the month a total of 1580 building permits were issued for a total of \$4,540,105.

L. W. Peare and Arthur Covell were sentenced at Marshfield to hang in the state penitentiary at Salem May 22 by Judge Kendall, who for the second time passed the death penalty upon the two men who were convicted two years ago of first degree murder.

Provisions of the statute revoking the license of a person guilty of driving an automobile while under the influence of liquor are clearly mandatory, and the license can only be restored by issuing a pardon. Attorney-General Van Winkle has advised Governor Pierce.

(Continued on page 3)

For thrifty, healthy chicks feed

FISHER'S CHICK FEED

and

Developing Mash

O. W. FRUM