

FARM CO-OPERATIVE DIVISION

A MESSAGE TO EVERY MEMBER.

POULTRY

PULLETS ON RANGE NEED AMPLE SHELTER SPACE.

Pullets should not be crowded in the range shelter if they are to obtain maximum growth and health. A range shelter, 10 feet by 12 feet, with a low, even span roof, built of light 2 inch by 2 inch material with wire sides and a wire floor provides the most economical, healthy, and adaptable type of range shelter, believes J. S. Carver, head of the poultry husbandry department at Washington State college.

In constructing the wire floor use 1 inch mesh, hexagonal wire, 16 or 18 inch gauge, supported at intervals of every 3 feet. When a floor of this type is used it is not necessary to clean the litter from the floor of the range shelter.

The wire sides and wire floor provide the birds in the range shelter with ideal ventilation and cool roosting quarters throughout the summer. Houses of this type also afford an excellent shade for pullets during the hot, sunny days of mid-summer and should be used for this purpose.

In building summer range shelters, says Mr. Carver, arrange the roosts so that they are at least 2 feet or more from the floor and spaced 1 foot apart. Build the houses so that they will be light in weight and do not try to house more than 100 to 150 pullets at the maximum in a house of this size.

EGGS SHOULD BE COOKED AT LOW TEMPERATURE.

The white and yolk both will cook far below the boiling point of water (134 degrees F.—180 degrees F.). This is even below the simmering temperature of water, so that in cooking eggs in the shell poaching eggs out of the shell, putting the egg into boiling water and then placing to one side to let the temperature fall slowly will give excellent results.

The least amount of boiling water to use in cooking an egg by this method is one and one-half cups of water to each egg. This rule should be followed both in poaching eggs or boiling eggs in the shell for best results.

Eggs have long been a favorite food and also are of real value in promoting health. Not only do eggs build muscle but they also supply some of the necessary vitamins and valuable minerals which the body needs. For the child, eggs are especially necessary.

RELIEF FOR DAIRYMEN URGED BY WALTER PIERCE.

That the dairy industry of this country must receive the same measure of help other agricultural products have been granted through the Agricultural Adjustment Act to relieve it of the serious competition of foreign oil substitutes and to reduce the increased amount of butter in storage, is the plea of the Interstate Associated Creameries, G. A. Brown, manager. Such a request and information was sent this week to Congressman Walter M. Pierce, with the desire that he urge the secretary of Agriculture to relieve the situation and tax butter substitutes on an equitable basis to relieve the dairy situation.

Heavy storage of butter the past few months have depressed the market to the producer at least three cents a pound, or a reduction of 13% over last year. In terms of present gold values this represents a decrease of about 29%, the statement explains. Butter holdings in storage are now 3,353,000 pounds more than a year ago but butter substitutes sales in the past month increased 42% over a year ago, it is claimed.

"American Dairymen must have the American market, not the South Sea Islander," says Mr. Brown in his letter to Mr. Pierce. "The price of wheat has increased 80%; cotton 108%; and wool 210%, but dairymen are actually receiving 23% less than a year ago. Dairymen must have effective relief now and the Secretary of Agriculture has the power to tax butter substitutes and afford this relief to American dairymen. Will you urgently request that this measure of assistance be given the dairy industry immediately?"

Representative Pierce, who is also democratic leader in Oregon recently expressed himself as heartily in favor of correcting the dairymen's problems in an address at Union, Oregon.

CANNING SCHEDULE.

August 14 to 19.

Day	A.M. 8-11	P.M. 1-3:30	Can
M	Beans	Corn	No. 2 1/2
T	Beans	Corn	No. 2
W	Tomatoes	Corn	No. 2 1/2
T	Chicken	Beans	No. 2 1/2
F	Beans	Corn	No. 2
S	Tomatoes	Corn	No. 2 1/2

Chicken on Thursday must be in by 9:00 o'clock in the morning. Please remember that all canned goods must be removed within two weeks from date of canning. Our store room is filled to capacity now and we are asking that those who have canned goods here to remove them at the very earliest time possible.

O. S. C. SCIENTIST REPORTS PROGRESS TO POULTRYMEN.

Development of six batches of pure culture of the six types of chicken coccidiosis is an accomplishment of Dr. W. T. Johnson, poultry pathologist at Oregon State college, shared only by scientists at Harvard university.

It may sound like only an impractical pastime to isolate what might be considered "certified seed" of these intestinal parasites, but some 200 Oregon poultrymen who attended the tenth annual state convention at Corvallis learned that such an accomplishment is absolutely fundamental to actual development of what is hoped to be a practical method of immunizing chickens against this most universal and destructive poultry disease.

In a rapid-fire report of his progress in this field of research, Dr. Johnson gave his listeners a clear understanding of the immense amount of painstaking scientific work involved in trying to conquer this disease, showed the probability of ultimate results, urged a continuation of sanitary control measures now used by the best poultrymen, and warned against the flood of so-called remedies not founded on fundamental facts.

This was but one of the highlights of a "meaty" educational program at the convention, arranged by the poultry department in conjunction with the Oregon State Poultrymen's association. Visitors learned about the relationship of the national recovery act to the agricultural adjustment act, heard about the importance of maintaining the quality of products in holding eastern markets, and were told of the growing importance of middle-western competition.

The state association will again be headed by Fred H. Cockell of Milwaukie, who was reelected in his absence on a trip to the east. Morris Christensen of McCoy was elected vice-president, and F. L. Knowlton, O.S.C. secretary-treasurer. Two directors are George Leslie, Tigard, and L. E. Cabe, Carlton.

The association passed resolutions urging that poultry products be brought under the benefits of the agricultural adjustment act, protesting against any reduction in federal support to land grant colleges, and urging the state board of higher education to continue the research work in poultry disease control. Bargain membership rates were established for one year and a membership drive launched.

Two Grasses Show Up Well.
ALSEA—Tall Meadow Root grass and Cheving Fescue are the two grasses that show up best this year in mountain pasture grass trials started some years ago in Alsea mountain by the Benton county agent. Part of the area was burned over last year by a forest fire, but the two grasses named survived in good shape and are growing well this year. Rye grass is making a good growth and some timothy is still showing up. Most of the other grasses and burr clover have about disappeared from the trial.

Squirrels Thrive on "Repellant"
EUGENE—Some so-called repellents used with seed corn in an effort to see if they would keep rodents away, proved instead to be more like bait to squirrels on the Lallie Hayes farm near here. Mrs. Hayes tried out four kinds of materials on a small scale. These were carbolicum, carbolic acid, and sweet oil, pine tar and landplaster, and a commercial crop repellent. The chief result noted was that the squirrels left a check plot planted nearby and took special delight in eating the treated seed, especially that treated with the commercial crop repellent. The test was considered a "success" in that it showed what not to do.

THE COOPERATOR

CO-OPERATION OR COMPETITION AS AIM OF SOCIETY.

Whenever we hear someone disputing the wisdom and value of the cooperative marketing of farm products by the producers themselves, we feel like asking "If not cooperation—what?" It seems clear to us that coordination of effort is the sign of the times. What economists are pleased to call a "capitalistic society" has progressed to the point where the folly of unrestricted competition has been made glaringly apparent. So many have been the business casualties under unrestricted competition, that industry and business has just gone through (and is still going through) a great era of the lines everywhere in the effort to eliminate waste.

Nowhere else is the waste of unrestricted competition so harmful to producer, distributor and consumer alike, as it is in the field of food distribution. Sudden fluctuations in "market" price affect the ability of the consumer to satisfy his needs no less than the ability of the producer and distributor to realize a reasonable return from their efforts at production and distribution. When prices are too high, consuming power is seriously crippled and the public simply does not use the goods, and both the producer and consumer lose. When prices are too low the producer cannot stay long in business and the ensuing scarcity when producers fall by the wayside means high prices and more uncertainty.

Co-operatives Are Subject to Human Error.

Co-operative marketing has come to the front as a method of solving the farmers' troubles. The arguments against it have been based mostly upon the assumption that a private business organization making a profit from the distribution of farm products is always better managed than co-operative marketing organization and that, because co-operatives will not pay salaries high enough to attract able management, they are doomed to failure. In addition it is frequently stated that cooperative organizations composed, as they are, of comparatively large numbers of individuals too often make the mistake common to political groups, of rotating office too frequently and thus lose efficiency—whereas private concerns are wise enough to retain the services of able men as long as possible.

Of course, the history of the co-operative movement offers evidence of failures that can be traced to these two causes. So, also, does the history of private enterprise often fails because of business practices that would not be tolerated in any co-operative movement. The main difference is that, where a co-operative fails, the fact is trumpeted to the world as a failure of the whole co-operative movement; where as failures in private business enterprises are so common as almost to go unnoticed.

So it seems to us that the arguments against the co-operative movement amount to nothing more than saying that co-operatives—being made up of human beings—are subject to human error. And, of course the same can be said of private business institutions. But there is the essential difference: Private distributing organizations exist to make a profit from the distribution of merchandise regardless of whether or not the producer of that merchandise is able to make a profit from its production.

Most Producers Lead a Marginal Existence.

In the case of agricultural products, it is notorious that most producers of farm products do not make a profit. Indeed, most of them lead a marginal existence upon the verge of want and desperation. The reason seems to be that organizations for the distribution of farm products are comparatively few, are fairly well organized and have access to a plentiful supply of capital with which to carry on their business operations; whereas individual farmers are many, are scattered, are unorganized and in competition with one another and no individual farmer has access to market information or to weather the storms of varying market conditions.

Cooperative marketing has been offered as the logical solution of this problem. Organizations of farmers have access to more credit facilities than individual farmers. In addition, organizations have the facilities that enable the producer of farm products to realize every cent from the ultimate sale of these commodities above the reasonable cost of distribution with no profit for the man who stands between the producer and the consumer.

(Continued next week.)

LEGION AUXILIARY CONVENTION IN KLAMATH FALLS, AUG. 10-12.

The annual convention of the American Legion Auxiliary will be held in the Fremont school in Klamath Falls, Ore., August 10th, 11th and 12th, with Mrs. Alice George, department president presiding.

Convention plans are complete and the opening ceremonies will be held at the Pelican Theatre at nine o'clock on Thursday morning, August 10th, with the general public invited. At this time there will be an address of welcome by Mayor Mahoney, mayor of Klamath Falls, and addresses by officers of the local Legion and Auxiliary and by State officers. The Auxiliary trio of Salem post, who now hold the national championship will sing, also the National glee club of Rose City post 35 of Portland. The National Champion Drum Corps of Salem will play.

The rest of the three days will be taken up with music contests, dances, midnight matinee, and dancing. Also a tea will be given for all delegates to the convention and alternates and all visitors. This will be the first thing of its kind ever held at a Legion convention.

WANT ADS

1 Cent a Word

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Use the Classified Column. It Brings Results.

be the first thing of its kind ever held at a Legion convention. The Klamath Falls Legionnaires and the Auxiliary ladies are all set for the American Legion 15th Annual State Convention to be held in their city and report that thousands of Legionnaires and visitors from Oregon and California will attend.

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Nash Essex 5.00-20 7.45	Nash Essex 5.00-20 6.70	Ford Chevrolet 4.50-21 4.25
Buick Chevrolet Ford 5.25-18 8.10	Buick Chevrolet Ford 5.25-18 7.30	Ford Chevrolet Plymo '16 4.75-19 4.65
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