

# FARM CO-OPERATIVE DIVISION

A MESSAGE TO EVERY MEMBER.

## THE COOPERATOR

"An exponent of the competitive system stated that no economic system could have withstood the folly of the World War any better than the competitive system.

"Perhaps, but the war was a product of the competitive system. It would never have taken place under a co-operative system."

"Co-operation is the great spiritual factor in man's upward march—it unites men in the promotion of human interest—it fosters peace and good will—it sets human values above all other values and makes capital the servant and not the master of labor—it is a philosophy of life as well as a means of making a livelihood—it aims to bring about the poet's vision—the parliament of man—the federation of the world."

## CO-OPERATION OR COMPETITION AS AIM OF SOCIETY.

(Continued from last week)  
It will be admitted, we think, that some kind of better organization is needed for the farmer. If not co-operation—what? The only other is the surrender of the farmer's own individual freedom of action and of his property to a State syndicate which operates the farms for the benefit of the producer and consumer alike and for which the farmer works as hired man. Russia is trying this Communistic experiment right now on the grandest scale ever attempted in history. In Canada and the U.S.A. we are doing it differently. Groups of farmers have pooled their interests and utilized the tools of capitalism for their own benefit.

## Freedom of Individual Action is a Delusion.

Of course, there will always be producers who stay outside the folds of a co-operative organization upon the theory that independence of action will be more profitable to them. We think they fail to take into account the demoralized condition of the market before the co-operative entered the field and that they are in reality benefiting from the existence of the co-operative although they do not belong to it. Someone has aptly said, "One of the chief benefits of a co-operative organization is the things it saves you from."

It seems to us, too, that the individual farmer who remains outside the co-operative movement upon the assumption that by so doing he is retaining more freedom of individual action, has failed to think clearly upon this whole subject of freedom of action in the economic field. It is, of course, an extremely relative term. Even in the field of politics and of social relations, individual freedom is extremely limited. It is limited by respect for the rights of others and for the common welfare of the community. One has only to remember the restrictions imposed upon individual action during the Great War, to realize how limited a thing is individual freedom.

In the economic field, this much-vaunted freedom of individual action is almost non-existent. The producer is compelled to accept what the market will offer him for what he produces. Of course, he is free to starve to death if he so desires; but after all, this alternative is not ordinarily considered as freedom of action. So even though an individual producer may imagine that he can make a better bargain for his produce through individual effort, he must ultimately come to realize that this is a delusion. The price he receives is fixed by the law of supply and demand, by markets remote from him in distance and in power to control. And some of these markets are too often manipulated by high-powered unscrupulous gentlemen with vastly more accurate knowledge of market conditions than the individual farmer can hope to have available for himself, with access to vastly more capital than the individual farmer can command to make him comparatively independent of daily fluctuations in price and, too often, we must admit, with scruples that take into account the welfare of the market manipulator and not of the producer at all. The producer must learn the lesson of modern business, which is to organize and look after his own interests.

—In The Cow Bell, October, 1932.

## CANNING SCHEDULE.

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

Chickens must be in by 9:00 o'clock.

We are expecting the salmon canning to start soon. We will try to arrange a special schedule for it but it will be necessary for you to make arrangements for your canning. All salmon must be cleaned and scaled before bringing it to the cannery.

## RECENT PRICE TRENDS FOR WHEAT REVIEWED.

In a review of recent wheat market trends just released by the market information division of the Oregon State Extension service, it is shown that the high point in the wheat market of recent months was registered in mid-July, with Chicago futures at \$1.16 for July, September \$1.18, December \$1.21 and May \$1.26. Pacific coast wheat was much lower at the peak, with Portland July wheat only 91 1/2 cents, September 94, and December 98 1/2. These prices were even higher than Liverpool, however, where at the same time wheat futures were 8 or 9 cents under Portland and 22 to 33 cents under Chicago.

The average farm price only got up to 86.9 cents for the whole country at mid-July, with the Oregon average 15 cents less than the general average, says the review.

"These prices looked pretty good at the time, nevertheless, and much publicity was given to the wheat market," says the report. "In fact, some people thought that wheat on the farm was back to or above the pre-war average of 88.4 cents for the United States and 82.2 cents for Oregon. However, the Chicago speculative price schedule failed to hold and the wheat market took a bad tail-spin.

"Chicago September wheat during the first 10 days of August averaged slightly under a dollar, with December slightly over a dollar, or around 20 cents less than the July peak. Portland futures were down not quite so much. Liverpool futures slumped less than half as much as Chicago, but enough to leave United States prices still way above an export basis."

It will be some time yet before the government mid-August farm price for wheat is available, but "on the basis of current market prices which are lower than early in the month, it looks like wheat on the farm will be back to three-fourths of the pre-war 'parity' price or less, with wheat purchasing power somewhat lower owing to the rise in prices being paid by farmers," says the report.

The mid-July average farm price of wheat was 58.7 cents or 66 per cent of the 1910-1914 average. With the index of prices paid by farmers at 103 in June, the purchasing power of wheat was 64 per cent of pre-war parity. The index prices paid rose to 105 in July and, judging from the trend of wholesale prices, will probably be up more for August.

With reference to "parity" prices, the report says that for each point rise in the prices paid index over 100, it is necessary for the farm price of wheat to advance approximately one cent over 88 cents to maintain parity purchasing power. If the August prices paid index turns out to be 107, then the "parity" price of wheat would need to be 88 plus 7, or 95 cents on the farm or nearby, which is a good deal more than indicated by current terminal market quotations when allowance is made for the spread between these and prices received by the producers.

## Oregon Vegetables Far Famed.

CORVALLIS—The fame of Oregon as a vegetable growing center seems to extend far to the east. Recently Yoder Bros., operators of one of the country's largest greenhouse ranges at Barberton, Ohio, wrote to A. G. B. Bouquet, professor of vegetable gardening at Oregon State college, regarding their tomato-growing problems and requested a copy of his bulletin on the subject, published as a graduate thesis by Cornell university. Methods of tomato growing under glass have been developed to a high degree at the experiment station, enabling Oregon truck growers to make this an important enterprise.

# POULTRY

## MORE MAY GO INTO POULTRY BUSINESS

### Was Considered Profitable in Past Year.

Poultry paid in 1932. It was one of the few farm crops that did bring in cash to the extent that it could be considered profitable. Therefore more farmers will go into the poultry business in 1933. Not only farmers but clerks, waiters, tenants, and out-of-job city dwellers will turn to poultry production as a source of livelihood.

"All this may or may not be a favorable sign of progress for the industry," says Roy S. Dearstyne, head of the poultry department at North Carolina State college. "A large percent of those people entering the poultry game make failures of the business due chiefly to a lack of knowledge of fundamentals. Then, too, new development is sometimes out of proportion for the local markets to consume or the existing facilities to move at fair prices. If a person has a dislike for birds, he should by all means stay out of poultry production."

Mr. Dearstyne points out that poultry growing requires long hours of work and study; careful attention to detail and the ability to accept and overcome disappointment.

### Combined Grain and Mash Trough Is Recommended

A new Cornell bulletin tells how to build a combination grain and mash trough for feeding chickens. The combination trough might be termed a double-decker with the mash feeder on top and the grain trough directly under it. The grain trough is held up against the mash feeder by a knotted rope and can be lowered at grain-feeding time; or if no grain is fed, both troughs may be used as mash feeders; this reduces the floor space necessary for feeding.

The bulletin gives a list of materials necessary for building the combination trough and the illustrations are arranged in the proper order of building. If the lumber is bought according to the list, little rip-sawing is necessary, according to the authors. They also suggest that the lumber, which is of regular stock size, should be planed, because planed edges are easier to keep clean.

### Soft-Shelled Eggs

There are several causes for soft-shelled eggs, says the Idaho Farmer. Sometimes when pullets are laying heavily, the yolks and whites are formed more rapidly than the shell-forming material. Another cause is the lack of shell-forming material or the vitamin which makes the mineral available. This vitamin is found in cod liver oil and sometimes the addition of 1 per cent of cod liver oil in the ration or 2 per cent of the mash will help to eliminate this difficulty. I would suggest adding 2 per cent of ground oyster shell flour to the mash temporarily until you overcome the trouble. Occasionally hens that are overfat will lay soft-shelled eggs and persist in doing so regardless of method of feeding. In some cases the shell-forming material is not made available fast enough and the condition rights itself when production naturally slows up.

### Direct Sunlight for Hens

A simple, inexpensive, and effective way to secure direct sunlight for the layers is to fill in eight or ten feet of space at the south side of the hen house with an eight or ten-inch layer of cinders. The space may or may not be enclosed to keep the fowls from contaminating soil. In exposed locations, it may be necessary to provide a windbreak of some kind. Chickens dislike wind and will stay inside to avoid it. Cinders are specially effective. Because of their dark color they absorb heat from the sun, causing any snow or ice to melt with the first appearance of sunshine. This permits the birds to get out on the warm, dry cinders, and back in the direct sunshine while the ground is still wet and cold or covered with snow.

### Poultry Notes

Drafts in henhouses cause roup and other ills.

The 1933 Chicago Coliseum poultry show, the twenty-fifth event of this show, will be held October 10-22, 1933.

Anson county (North Carolina) turkey growers sold over 10,000 pounds of birds at a price of 12 to 17 cents a pound during the recent holiday season.

USE THEM!  
HERALD WANT ADS PAY

## HEAT AND MORE HEAT GIVES MORE SAFETY IN CANNING.

Happy is the home canner whose canned products always keep. The four essentials in the keeping quality of canned goods are adequate heat in processing to kill the bacteria, yeasts and molds; second, an airtight seal that remains airtight; third, fresh sound products to start with and lastly, cleanliness, says Lucy A. Case, extension specialist in foods and nutrition at Oregon State college.

Beans are more likely to keep if they are boiled five minutes before being placed, still hot, in the jars. All of these hot methods of handling help to satisfy the first rule of successful canning, adequate heat, says Miss Case. She gives further directions as follows:

Pour the boiling hot water in which the beans were precooked over the hot beans to one-half inch from top of the jar, add one-half teaspoon salt to each pint and partially seal. Keep the jars standing in hot water until all are ready to process. Then place them in the hot cooker, preferably a pressure cooker, and process at 10 pounds pressure, 35 minutes for pint jars and 40 minutes for quart jars.

The hot water bath is not recommended, but if it must be used, lower the hot jars into boiling hot water which comes one inch over the tops of the jars. Bring the water to a boil again as soon as possible and keep it at a rolling boil for three hours. It may be necessary to add more boiling water to take the place of what boils away. Letting the fire die down will lower the temperature in the jars. At the end of the processing period, remove jars, seal immediately and invert to test for leakage, except with self-sealing jars.

The cause of the spoilage of home canned beets that resulted in three deaths at Dayton, Wn., recently was inadequate heat, as the beets had been boiled only one hour in the jars, reports to Miss Case indicate. These botulinus infected beets were also eaten without boiling after taking them from the can. A safe rule is to boil all home canned meats, fish and non-acid vegetables 15 minutes before tasting after opening the jars.

## WITH FARMERS AROUND THE STATE

### New Barleys in Klamath County.

KLAMATH FALLS—Several new barleys are making considerable progress in Klamath county, particularly in the southern end of the county, reports C. A. Henderson, county agent. Some Atlas barley was planted in 1932 with good results, and the acreage of this variety was expanded to about 2,000 this year. A demonstration of Wisconsin 38 last year resulted in 1800 acres being planted this year. Both of these barleys look very promising particularly because of brewing qualities, Mr. Henderson says, but Hanchen still continues to be the leading barley.

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# WANT ADS

1 Cent a Word

## MISCELLANEOUS

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FOR RENT—3 ROOM HOUSE. Inquire Miss Clara Hall. 51-tfc

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON rental basis. No down payment. Very attractive price for a few days. Inquire at Variety Store. 51-1tc

FOR SALE—FURNITURE, CIRCULATOR enamel range and other articles. Inquire at Variety Store. 51-1tc

FOR SALE—THOR WASHING MACHINE. Alma Hitt. 51-1tc

## Sulphur Helps Alsike in Klamath.

KLAMATH FALLS—The application of sulphur to alsike clover in the Ft. Klamath district will, without doubt, increase the yield of hay from two to three times, says County Agent C. A. Henderson, who has been carrying on trials in cooperation with farmers for several years. One field in particular, which formerly yielded five or six loads of mixed alsike and grass hay, was treated with 100 pounds of sulphur per acre in the spring of 1931, and in 1932 yielded 16 loads of hay of a much better quality. It is estimated it will yield 13 to 14 loads this season. One load of manure mixed with sulphur was distributed on another field, and the alsike on the treated area reached a height of 22 to 24 inches, compared to 5 or 6 inches on the remainder of the field.

## BOND REDEMPTION NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT School District No. 112, Umatilla County, will exercise its option to redeem the following described outstanding bond of said district: Bond No. 9, amount \$500.00, issued March 20, 1919, due March 20, 1934, optional March 20, 1920, bearing interest at the rate of 5% per annum.

The above described bond will be paid on or after September 20, 1933 on presentation at the office of Umatilla County Treasurer, Pendleton, Oregon. Interest will cease on said bond September 20, 1933.

Dated August 20, 1933.  
Bettye F. Dellart,  
Treasurer Umatilla County  
Pendleton, Oregon.

Herald Want Ads Pay. Use them.

## Macaroni

3 Pounds

20c

## Wesson Oil

quart

29c

Bring Container

## Baking Soda

2 Pounds

13c

Pay Less

Pay'n Packit

Pay Less

FARMERS CASH STORE

## Spaghetti

3 Pounds

20c

B & M

Brown Bread

and Beans

2 cans 25c

## Table Salt

2 Pounds 7c

8 Pounds 23c

## Business and Professional Cards

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CHIROPRACTOR  
Office: Two doors west post office  
Office Hours: 8 to 12 - 1:30 to 6  
Phone 481 — Hermiston, Ore.

A. W. Christopherson, M. D.  
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Union Pacific R. R.  
U. S. Veteran's Exam.  
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