

# FARM CO-OPERATIVE DIVISION

A MESSAGE TO EVERY MEMBER.

## COOPERATIVE CREAMERY ISSUE

### UMATILLA CO-OPERATIVE CREAMERY REPORT.

The following is a report for the month of April of the Co-operative Creamery and Cold Storage Plant:

- Creamery**
- Total number of members bringing or sending cream ..... 320
  - Number of members with all cream produced in last two weeks of April grading "Extra" .... 196
  - Number of members with all cream produced in last two weeks of April grading "Standard" .... 3
  - Pounds of Butter Sold:  
Pounds of cube butter ... 36,323  
Pounds of print butter ... 8,194  
Total ..... 44,517
  - Percent of butter grading 92 score or above ..... 62.5%
  - Numbers of Stock Certificates taken up during the month:  
Series F1 Numbers 61 to 91 inclusive.
  - Announcements, Statements of Improvements, etc.:  
A well was dug during the month of March, and now provides a plentiful supply of water for cooling cream and condensing ammonia. This new supply of water replaces two cooling towers, formerly a source of trouble in both winter and summer.

### Cold Storage.

- Lockers:  
Number of lockers in use ..... 390  
Number of lockers not in use ... 8  
Total ..... 398
- Pounds of meat cut and wrapped ..... 8,846
- Pounds of meat ground ..... 829
- Announcements, Statement of Improvements, etc.:  
An electric bone saw has been installed in the meat cutting department, and has already proved its worth as a means of giving locker renters better and prompt service. This saw is expected to relieve the congested condition of the chilling room during the season when the most meat is butchered.

### QUACK POULTRY REMEDIES

Turkey growers and poultrymen in this area should be somewhat interested in the following quotation from the April issue of the bulletin put out by the State Department of Agriculture:

"An itinerant poultry medicine vendor by the name of (Doc) Ray, who has been operating throughout the states of Washington and Oregon for some time, came to grief at Albany when he sold a package of his worm exterminator and egg producer and 'what not' to Mr. Roy Larsen. Gasoline Cowboy operative of this department. This slick remedy peddler has been fleecing credulous, small hard working farmers out of their much needed money. Sufficient proper nutritious feed is what most of the poor laying poultry flocks need, and not some poorly compounded cure-all remedy. Rascals such as these deserve no protection.

This party, after he lays out his fine, may set up shop and attempt to sell his worthless products elsewhere. Veterinarians, county agents, and stockmen and poultrymen should report medicine vendors such as these to the Department of Agriculture. If stock remedy peddlers are selling a product without a label or without the ingredients, brand and net weight of the package, they are violating the Medical Stock Food Law and if they are diagnosing ailments and prescribing or helping administer these products they are violating the Veterinary Medical Practice Laws."

The poultry remedies referred to in the above quotation were sold to a number of poultrymen and turkey growers in this vicinity.

Poultry and livestock men should be rather careful about purchasing patent remedies without first investigating as to the actual value of these remedies. Thousands of dollars each year are wasted on patent medicines which have little or no value. Most of the livestock and poultry medicines which are needed may be purchased from reliable, well known dealers, whose products are known to be of good quality.

### Westland Grange Dance.

There will be a Westland Grange dance Saturday, May 23rd, at the Westland school house. The public is invited to attend and enjoy the usual good time.

### CO-OPERATIVE CREAMERIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

"Approximately 36 per cent of the entire creamery butter production in the United States is manufactured by co-operative creameries. Although the beginning of the development of cooperative creameries goes back to about the middle of the nineteenth century, the wide-spread growth of the movement did not take place until toward the close of the century. The period of most rapid growth was from 1900 to 1910. In 1934 there were 1,388 co-operatives manufacturing butter, according to reports received by the Cooperative Division. These associations manufactured approximately 600,000,000 pounds of butter in 1934, having a total value of nearly \$170,000,000.

"Cooperative creameries are distributed throughout all the states where dairy farming is an important enterprise. The largest number, however, have been formed in Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin. The 1,079 cooperatives operating in these three states produced more than 407,511,000 pounds of butter in 1934, or 68 per cent of the butter produced and sold by cooperatives in the United States. The total value of this butter exceeded \$100,000,000.

"Methods of making payments to producers differ among creameries. Some of them operate on a pooling basis and return to their patrons a price for their cream or butterfat based upon sales value minus cost of operation. Other cooperative creameries have determined through experience that they can pay a certain price in relation to central market wholesale butter prices and still retain for the cooperative an operating margin. These returns to the patrons may be supplemented periodically by patronage dividends based on the volume of product delivered to the creamery.

"Cooperative creamery associations have taken an important part in the development of the higher scoring commercial grades of creamery butter and now manufacture a substantial portion of the high quality butter on the market. They have joined in selling through overhead organizations which have developed sales outlets for large quantities of standardized high-quality products, marketed under special cooperative brands. The results of such selling activities have been reflected in improved prices to producers for cream that is properly cared for and delivered to the creamery at frequent intervals. The successful experiences of local cooperative creameries in general may be attributed largely to the high standards of the products manufactured.

The above rather well sets out the growth and importance of the cooperative creamery movement in the United States, and is quoted from a bulletin entitled "Co-operative Marketing of Agricultural Products" by Ward W. Fretow, of the Co-operative Division of the Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D. C.

In addition to the 1388 cooperative butter manufacturing plants, there are 912 organizations manufacturing cheese and marketing fluid milk.

The dairy cooperatives of the United States had a membership of 750,000 in 1935, and did a business of approximately \$440,000,000.

### KNOW YOUR OWN BUSINESS.

The cooperatives of Hermiston did over one-half million dollars worth of business last year. There are about 600 different farm families who are members of one or more of the seven co-operative associations operating here. This means that the average member is doing not far from \$1000 worth of business through his cooperatives. Is it important that the member know something of the business his organizations are doing? Answer the above by asking, "Is it important that we know what is going on on our farms?" The answer to both is the same.

Some of the following articles on this page should go a short way toward helping us to become familiar with our co-operative creamery, and with the general co-operative creamery set-up in the United States.

Green apples are more than twice as rich in pectin, the basis of fruit jellies, as ripe apples.

### CANNING SCHEDULE.

May 25th to 29th Inclusive.  
8:30 to 3:30 P. M.

MONDAY—Asparagus.  
TUESDAY—Asparagus.  
WEDNESDAY—Asparagus.  
THURSDAY—No Canning.  
FRIDAY—Asparagus.  
SATURDAY—No Canning.

Both the cannery and laundry will be closed all day Saturday, May 30th, which is Memorial Day.  
HERMISTON CO-OP. CANNERY

### COOPERATIVE COUNCIL WILL DRAW UP BY-LAWS

A meeting of all the members of the board of directors and the managers of the cooperatives here at Hermiston is being called for Saturday evening, May 23rd, in the basement of the Hermiston city library. The purpose of this meeting is to complete the organization of the cooperative council which has been discussed and thought of by members of the cooperatives for some time. The purpose of this meeting is to draw up the by-laws of the organization, and outline the work and purposes of the same.

An organization of this kind will tend to co-ordinate the cooperative activities of the community, and should do much toward furthering cooperative work.

### Laundry Notice.

We are installing another washing machine and will now have openings for those who have been wanting a wash period at the laundry. We are extending our invitation to all new comers on the project to make use of this service, both in the laundry and cannery, also to all who have not been making use of it. See us at once if you want to get a period on this new machine.

HERMISTON CO-OPERATIVE LAUNDRY & CANNERY.  
O. L. Barlow, Manager.

### Blue Ribbon Calf Club Meets.

The Blue Ribbon Calf club met at the J. H. Reid farm May 12th, where the second judging contest among the members was held. Assistant County Agent W. A. Sawyer acted as official judge during the contest. The club will sponsor a pop corn sale in Hermiston Friday evening, May 22.

### Flower Sale Sponsored.

The Farm Bureau Auxiliary is sponsoring a cooked food and flower sale for Memorial day, Friday, May 29th, at the Safeway store. This sale is to raise money to send a 4-H sewing club member to Oregon State college to 4-H club summer school.

### OSC UNMASKS HABITS OF STRAWBERRY ROOT PESTS

Strawberry root weevils, those insidious pests of one of Oregon's most valuable berry crops, have long been the subject of intensive research by the entomologists of the Oregon State college experiment station. After hunting down the weevils in their hiding places, cataloging the six species found to be active in Oregon, and learning all about their life habits, the entomologists have now published the results of their research in the form of two bulletins just off the press.

The chief current interest to Oregon growers is a brief illustrated bulletin designed as Station Circular 115, "Strawberry Root-Weevil Control in Oregon," by Dr. Don C. Mote. It explains the method of mixing and applying the poison baits which have been found most practical in the control of these pests.

The time of application for the most common species in most parts of Oregon is about the middle of the harvest season, the exact time depending on local conditions. In some sections two applications are necessary for the control of the common weevils—the first one coming about the middle of May or when the berries are in full bloom.

Bait for the native species, which include the decorated, Lacombe and western strawberry root weevils, is applied earlier, usually about April 1 when the adults are actively feeding on foliage.

The comprehensive results of the research have been published in the form of a 110-page station bulletin No. 330, entitled, "The Root-Weevils Injurious to Strawberries in Oregon," by J. Wilcox, Don C. Mote and Leroy Childs. This is believed to be the most complete report on the subject now in print, and contains, in addition to the reports on

## WANT ADS

BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS—C. E. Baker, Hermiston. 38-1tc

FOR SALE—GOOD LAND CLOSE in at Hermiston. Easy terms. Will take part work. Mrs. R. E. Osborn. 39-1tp

FOR SALE—FURNITURE, PIANO, stove, etc.; Also a practically new Home Comfort Range. Osborn Apartments. 39-1tp

WANTED—TEAM WORK, AND A well digger. Mrs. R. E. Osborn. 39-1tp

USED WATCHES—ELGINS AND Walthams, \$5.00 to \$10.00. A. W. Behrman, Jeweler, Hermiston, Ore. July 1.

FOR SALE OR WILL TRADE FOR cows, heifers or chickens—1 filley, 3 yrs.; Large type Polan China Boar, 1 yr.; 1 iron wheeled wagon; 2 sets harness; 2 sect. harrow; 1 hand washing machine; 1 sewing machine; 2 bedsteads, springs; 1 mattress; 1 gal. ice cream freezer; Oil stove with oven; Home Comfort Range; 1 small range; 60 lbs. alfalfa seed; 1 cot and pad; 5 weaner pig; Ford coupe in good condition. H. C. SHANKS, Opposite Tilden Fox Farm, Hermiston. 37-3tc

ORDER JUNE BABY TURKS NOW. Prices reduced. "Vigorbilt" Chicks in May and June are profit makers. "Vigorbilt" Hatchery, Hermiston, Oregon, Phone 661. 34-1tc

the extensive research carried on in Oregon, a bibliography of 225 references to other published material on these pests.

Cultural practices have been an important aid in the control of the pests, although in recent years the use of poison baits of two types, one using apple waste and the other bran as a base, have become the standard method of control.

### Notice!

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 304 of the Banking Act of 1935, notice is hereby given by The First National Bank of Hermiston, in the city of Hermiston, State of Oregon, that the liability imposed upon the holders of shares of its common stock by the provisions of Section 5151, U. S. Revised Statutes, as amended, and Section 23 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, shall cease on July 1, 1937.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. H. NORTON, Cashier.

### Preventing Coccidiosis

Coccidiosis should be prevented by the observance of the needed sanitary precautions in early life, the organisms of this disease being kept away from the chicks by keeping the latter from "old ground" or other sources of contamination. The organisms responsible for coccidiosis are so universally present where poultry has long been kept that it is sometimes necessary to raise chicks upon wire mesh floors if they are to be saved from infection. Prevention, not cure, must be the aim of the poultryman who would save his flocks from this scourge of the poultry yard, warns an expert in the Rural New-Yorker.

### Size of Eggs Important

Size of eggs is one of the important factors in determining the gross income of a pullet flock. And while it is recognized that pullets produce small eggs for a period of time after they start production, this period will not extend over many months if the birds have been properly bred and reared. Late hatched and poorly grown birds will produce small eggs, even though they may be well-bred stock.

## POULTRY

### CAN REDUCE COST OF POULTRY FEED

#### May Replace Costly Rations With Soybean Meal.

By R. E. Cray, Poultry Department, Ohio State University—WNU Service.

Poultrymen can reduce the costs of rations for chicks and for the laying flock by substituting pressure-cured soybean meal for part of the high priced ingredients that are used to furnish the birds protein.

Dried milk and meat scraps, two common materials used to furnish protein in poultry rations, cost more than the soybean meal; and the cost of the ration for laying hens is very important at this season of declining egg prices. The soybean meal can be used to replace at least one-half of the meat scrap and to reduce the amount of dried milk to 2 per cent of the laying ration. From 3 to 5 per cent of dried milk should be kept in chick rations.

Ground soybeans containing the natural oil cannot be used successfully as poultry feed, but the meal produced at mills where the oil is extracted is satisfactory except that a mineral mixture should be added. The mineral mixture can be made of 40 pounds bone meal, 20 pounds limestone, and 20 pounds salt. This mixture should be used at the rate of one pound to every five pounds of soybean meal.

At present market prices, dried milk is selling for five times as much as soybean meal and meat scraps are nearly twice as expensive. Decreasing the amount of milk in the ration will lower the vitamin G content but this can be supplied by feeding green grass, good legume hay, or alfalfa meal.

### Early Care Basis for Future Flock Profits

The future success of the poultry flock depends a great deal upon the care and management of growing chicks in the spring. Give them proper care and they will grow into strong, vigorous, profitable birds.

Some of the fundamentals to observe while the chicks are young were pointed out as follows:

Do not overcrowd. See that there are not more than two chicks for each square foot of floor space in the brooder house.

Provide two half-gallon drinking fountains for each 100 chicks. One five-foot mash hopper will be enough for each 100 chicks during the first three weeks.

From the age of three weeks until they reach broiler size, each 100 chicks should have two mash hoppers four inches high, six inches wide, and five feet long.

Inadequate feeding and drinking facilities is one of the worst faults in poultry raising.

Have adequately controlled ventilation. More chicks are killed or weakened by overheating than by chilling.

Keep the feed hoppers filled with a well balanced mash.

Alm to have the chicks consuming about equal parts of mash and scratch feed at the sixth week.

Maintain rigid sanitation.

Call all slow developing chicks. These seldom "come through" and prove profitable.

When the weather permits, get the chicks out on the ground. A great deal of benefit is gained from sunshine, green feed, and fresh air.

### Use Clean Dry Litter

Straw is not the best litter there is for baby chicks. Oat hulls, peat moss, finely ground corn cobs, shavings, etc., are said to be better. If merely the "best" litter were the only consideration not much would be left to say on the subject. The facts are farmers have to get by as cheaply as possible and at the same time strive for

good results. It is true that wheat and oat straw becomes damp quickly and if not chopped up fine is too coarse for small chicks, yet on most farms it is by far the cheapest litter available, is grown on the farm and requires no outlay of cash. That good results can be had by using it is indisputable. The important thing about it is to use plenty—change it often.

### Poultry Notes

A good lighting system in the poultry house increases the annual production of the birds.

Eggs from yearling hens are best for hatching, as breeding stock must be fully matured to obtain strong, healthy chicks.

The poultry industry is a sizable business, worthy of best efforts whether in research, teaching, production or marketing.

Hens should be kept housed in winter, but should have straw to scratch in, so they may exercise.

The upkeep of a flock of bantams, large or small, is about half the cost of a like amount of regular size poultry. They eat little more than a pigeon.

Ten per cent or more of the pullets can be culled from the flock at the end of the first laying season without materially affecting the number of eggs produced.

### Scan Market Situation

#### Before Selling Broilers

Despite the fact that chickens gain weight most economically during the first two weeks of their lives, a poultryman may find more profit in holding the birds until they have reached the weight which brings the highest price, observes L. M. Black, extension poultryman at the New Jersey College of Agriculture, Rutgers university. Generally, the highest prices are paid for heavy, young birds, he says.

If feed costs were the only item to be considered in producing poultry meat, there would be no question as to the most profitable time to dispose of the birds, Mr. Black says, but broiler producers must be alert to seasonal price variations and temporary fluctuations caused by supply and demand.

A two-pound broiler may be produced easily on approximately seven pounds of feed. A roasting bird of four and a half pounds will require between 25 and 30 pounds of feed to reach such size, while only three and a half pounds of feed is required to produce a pound of broiler. A pound of gain during the first two weeks of a chick's life may be obtained on slightly more than a pound and a half of feed.

**SYLVANUS SMITH, JR.**  
Attorney-At-Law  
Stanfield - Oregon

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Hermiston - Oregon

## Farmers' Co-operative Specials!

MAY 22nd, 23rd and 25th.

<b>PEANUT BUTTER</b>	HOODY'S	2 LBS.	25c
<b>SARDINES</b>	LARGE OVAL CANS	3 CANS	25c
<b>BACON SQUARES</b>		Lb.	25c
<b>BEANS</b>	RED or WHITE	10 LBS.	35c
<b>FIG BARS</b>		2 LBS.	25c
<b>COCONUT</b>		½ LB.	12c
<b>MACARONI</b>		4 LBS.	25c
<b>COCOA</b>		2 LB. CAN	19c
<b>KOOL-ADE</b>		3 PKGS.	14c
<b>GELATIN Powder</b>	HOLLYWOOD	6 PKGS.	25c
<b>NAPKINS</b>		PKG.	9c
<b>MATCHES</b>	FAMOUS	CARTON	19c

**Hermiston Mercantile Co-operative**