

# FARM CO-OPERATIVE DIVISION

A MESSAGE TO EVERY MEMBER.

## WORN SEPARATORS CAUSE LOSSES

A tester for a dairy herd improvement association recently reported that one of the members had experienced a loss of 72.4 pounds of butterfat in a single month because of a faulty cream separator. This fat was worth \$26.79 and would be equivalent to the production of two fairly good cows for the month. Inasmuch as the cream separator of each cow-testing association member is checked monthly, there must be proportionately greater losses on many thousands of farms, not protected by this monthly audit, which still use antiquated and worn-out equipment.

With the production of butterfat running under that of a year ago and prices higher it is more important than ever for a dairyman to have his equipment checked carefully to determine whether he is obtaining new-separator efficiency. Even with the high prices for hogs, most farmers cannot afford to feed butterfat that is worth around \$700 per ton. They certainly cannot feel justified in feeding high-priced roughage and grain and employ their labor in feeding and milking cows, when a substantial part of their return may be lost by a separator bowl that is out of balance or worn out through years of use.

Unfortunately, on many farms the least attention is given to the care of the separator during the winter months. It has been found that the loss in skimming may be three times greater where the separator is not washed between each milking, yet during cold weather many make a practice of washing only every other day. Minimum losses and more uniform tests are also assured where the milk is separated before it becomes too cold. Flushing with cold water also results in greater losses than where lukewarm water is used.

The washing of the cream separator is not a burden if it is done immediately after the machine is used and if warm water and washing powder are available. If a standardized cream is being supplied it is important that an effort also be made to keep to a given test without serious variation. Change in temperature of the milk, variation in speed of turning the crank or careless flushing, all may result in a difference in test. Where power is available, either from an electric or gasoline motor, constant and uniform speed is not only assured but much of the drudgery is removed from the job of separating.

Those who are selling cream at the present time may be inclined to desire a share in the highly competitive whole milk market, but should not forget the increased value of skim milk for feeding growing livestock or poultry which present prices on other feeds. If grain is cheap and tankage around \$40 a ton, the skim milk has only an average replacement value of but around 22 cents per hundred pounds. However, with grain and protein supplements high, skim milk for growing pigs is worth on the average approximately 48 cents per hundred pounds.

There is no feed which promotes more economical and thrifty growth than clean fresh milk and for young calves or foals it may be worth even more depending upon the quality of the stock to which it is fed. Prof. K. L. Turk, Cornell University, has found from a study of dairy herd improvement association records that an early increase in weight of 100 pounds on a dairy heifer, resulting in greater feeding capacity, may mean an annual increase in milk production of as much as 1000 pounds.

An abundance of skim milk together with the use of suitable pasture and supplementary feed may make possible having three farrowing periods during the year. One dairyman, at least obtains profitable results by having his older brood sows farrow in March and then again in September, while his gilts from the previous summer come in with a profitable June crop. This gives him three marketing periods within a year with spring pigs selling in April or early May; while the extra June litters provide a substantial check during February.

A thrifty and progressive dairyman once said that were it not for his skim milk he would have at least \$1000 less livestock to sell during the year. Not that all of this was profit but he figured that he would have that much less to sell if

he had disposed of his whole milk.

A good cow, producing 8000 lbs. of 3.5 per cent milk, or equivalent, will furnish enough skim milk to feed one growing calf, one growing hog, thirty hens and in addition provide 280 pounds of butterfat to sell.

On cold winter days there is no better stimulant to heavy egg production than a warm, crumbly mash, moistened with skim milk. When liquid skim milk, instead of water, can be given to laying hens and good alfalfa meal is kept before the layers at all times, then barley, wheat and oats will serve to complete the ration provided cod liver oil is given when the flock is kept indoors, and some form of grit is supplied at all times.

Most of the best future cows, many of the earliest and consequently most profitable pigs and the most prolific hens are being better fed because of the farm cream separator.

## NOTICE TO CREAMERY MEMBERS

Cream trucks will not gather cream on Christmas day. Only the Boardman and Columbia routes will be effected. The Boardman route will be made on Sunday, after Christmas day. The routes will come on the regular days after Sunday the 27th of December.

Umatilla Co-op. Creamery,  
M. G. Hedwall, Mgr.  
(Dec. 17-24)

## JOINT INSTALLATION EXPECTED DEC. 21

Irrigon Grange elected officers at a recent meeting and has received an invitation from Greenfield Grange at Boardman to hold joint installation on Monday, December 21st, followed by a dance. The following officers were elected to the Irrigon Grange: F. C. Fredericksen, master; R. Minnick, overseer; Minnie McFarland, lecturer; Wm. Graybeal, steward; Fred Markham, assistant steward; Maude Swearingen, chaplain; F. D. Brace, treasurer; Marguerite Houghton, secretary; Wm. Kik, gatekeeper; Pearl Minnick, Ceres; Alice Kik, Flora; Effie Bullock, Pomona; Ida Brace, lady assistant.

## Westland Grange Program.

The Westland Grange will hold a party for all members and their families on the evening of Wednesday, December 23rd, in the hall. Every person attending is asked to bring a gift to be placed on the tree. A short program has been arranged for entertainment.

## TRUE COOPERATIVES.

Considerable misapprehension as to the functions and financial set-up of agricultural cooperatives seems to exist in the public mind.

There is a feeling, for example, that a co-op is financed by government, and babied along with the aid of public largesse.

There may be cooperatives of which this is true—but they are not the true farm cooperatives that represent the collective production and marketing efforts of the producers of an area. These agricultural producers put up their money to establish their organizations. They hire their managers and they take all the risks.

Thus, if the cooperative management is capable, the members receive the economic benefits. If it is incompetent, the members take the loss. There is no financial Santa Claus to help them.

Such producer cooperatives are business-like in set-up and in operation. They apply proven business principles to the problems of agriculture.

## CERTIFICATES OF EQUITY BEING PAID

On and after December 15, 1936, certificates of equity Nos. 84 to 294, inclusive, issue of 1926, will be paid at the office of the Farm Bureau Co-operative of Hermiston.

Certificates must be presented at time of payment, properly endorsed.

HENRY M. SOMMERER,  
Secretary.

Christmas seals fight for homes and children. They provide funds to help save everyone from tuberculosis, the disease which kills more persons between 15 and 45 than any other.

# POULTRY

ROTATING RUNS IS BEST FOR TURKEYS

Limited Summer Range, More Green Feed.

By E. M. Funk, of the Missouri College of Agriculture.—WNU Service.

The summer range for turkeys should be limited in area, with temporary fences used in rotating the runs. An acre of good alfalfa or clover will be a sufficient area on which to raise 100 to 125 10-week-old turkeys to market age.

It is advisable to divide this one acre into four sections of approximately the same size, and rotate the runs, using each about two weeks before moving the temporary fence to another section. By rotating the runs every two weeks, more green feed will be provided, and this is regarded as a more sanitary practice. A five or six-foot fence is usually high enough to keep the turkeys confined, especially when they are provided with plenty of feed. Should they give too much trouble in flying, their primary wing feathers can be clipped.

Unless natural shade is available, artificial shade should be provided during the summer and early fall months. Protection from the sun may be provided by an arbor of straw or brush. During hot weather, a large consumption of feed can be secured if water containers and both grain and mash hoppers are kept in the shade.

Throughout the feeding period of both young and old stock, every sanitary precaution should be taken against disease and parasites.

## Offer High Quality Eggs on the Roadside Market

Poultrymen who sell eggs at roadside markets should offer only the highest quality product, says J. C. Taylor, associate extension poultryman at the New Jersey College of Agriculture, Rutgers University.

Roadside stand patrons will pay fair prices for good quality, Taylor reminds poultrymen, and many producers have built up a year-round market through a reputation for being reliable.

His suggestions to poultrymen operating roadside markets follow: Sell only fertile eggs. This means that no male birds should be with the laying flock.

Collect eggs twice a day and store them in a cool, clean cellar away from strong odors. Exposing eggs to extreme fluctuations of temperature causes rapid evaporation of their contents.

Sell all eggs in cartons—not in paper bags. The carton provides a means of advertising, reduces breakage, and makes handling easier.

## Machine to Aid Poultrymen

Five thousand laying hens can be cared for by one person if they are housed in a new hen battery equipped with an electric cleaning device. The apparatus plugs into the nearest socket and the motor operates a small shovel scraper over the pans beneath the cages. In four minutes of use, the pan is scraped clean and the cleaner empties into containers at the end of each row of cages. Removing and emptying these containers is the only manual labor involved. Attached to each cage is a box large enough to contain food for several days. The bottom of the cage has an incline down which the egg rolls into a receiving cup.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

## Poultry Items

All poultry is 11,000,000 pounds short of last year.

Chile's Araucana chickens lay blue-colored eggs.

Canadians are said to be the greatest egg eaters in the world.

Dark combs may indicate enteritis, blackhead, ptomaine poisoning or congestion of the lungs; also liver disease.

Paralysis is still a mystery. There is no general agreement as to cause.

A permanent pasture for turkeys saves money for the poultryman and benefits the turkeys.

On an average, about 40 per cent of the hens stop laying before September 1. If the culls are removed during this period rather than after October 1, about one and one-half tons of feed will be saved on a flock of 1,000 birds.

Size of the egg depends on the hen's breeding; size runs in the blood.

# FORD

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The 60-horsepower V-8 engine was originally developed for use in England and France, where fuel costs are high. It has been proven there for two years with brilliant success. Now, brought to America, it

creates an entirely new standard of modern motoring economy!

The "60" engine, available in five body types, is built in exactly the same body size and wheelbase — to the same advanced design — with the same comfort and convenience as the "85." And it delivers V-8 smoothness at speeds up to 70 miles an hour.

Two engine sizes—but only one car and one purpose—to give you more miles and more satisfaction for your money in 1937.



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**APPEARANCE**—Distinctive design. Headlamps in fender aprons. Modern lid-type hood. Larger luggage space. New interiors. Slanting V-type windshield.

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FORD MOTOR COMPANY

## Christmas Seal Sale.

Only one of the seven leading causes of death in the United States showed a decline in 1934 from 1933. It was tuberculosis. Christmas seals finance 1981 affiliated organizations whose job it is to fight tuberculosis the year around.

For the tenth time in thirty years, the jovial face of Santa Claus appears on the Christmas seal. What could be more appropriate? The greatest gift anyone can receive is health. Christmas seals help maintain and retain health.

## WANT ADS

LOST—SADDLE STIRRUP TAP BETWEEN Hermiston and Conley flume. Neil Bleakney, Boardman, Ore. 17-3tp

WANTED TO TRADE—160 ACRES located on the new road to Tollgate, 10 mi. from Milton, for small ranch and stock near Hermiston. Write Hulet March, Freewater, Ore. 17-3tp

FOR RENT — MODERN HOUSE, 4 rooms and bath, reasonable. Call 39W. 16-tfc

PAIR OF SMALL MULES FOR SALE or trade for cow. Also 12 acres sub-irrigated land with good buildings for sale. Albert Harper, three miles southwest of Stanfield. Address Echo, Oregon. 16-1tp

ONE LEONARD ELECTRIC REFRIGERATOR—1926 model. \$75.00; used two months. Inquire Walker's Service Station, Hermiston. 15-3tp

10 ACRES NEAR PORTLAND TO trade for stock and implements and lease near Stanfield. Must be 80 acres or more under irrigation. Adolph Schnell, 1520 West Burnside, Portland. 15-3tc

SERVICE STATION, STORE AND small stock, two acres with house located on Pacific highway between Vancouver and Longview. Price \$3500, mortgage \$1200, payable \$15 per month. Will trade for farm at Hermiston, or vicinity. J. M. Biggs, 222 S. W. 4th Ave., Portland, Oregon. 15-2tp

## Notice of Land Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the undersigned, Sheriff of Umatilla County, Oregon, by virtue of an order duly made and entered herein by the County Court of Umatilla County, Oregon, on the 19th day of October, 1936, will, on the 9th day of January, 1937, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, sell to the highest bidder for cash in hand, at the front door of the Umatilla County Court House, Pendleton, Oregon, subject to a minimum price of \$17.00 therefor, to be paid in cash, at the time of sale, the following described parcel of land, heretofore by Umatilla County, Oregon, acquired for delinquent taxes, to-wit:

3 1/2 of SW 1/4 (East of O. W. R., less Right of Way) in Sec. 15, Twp. 4 N. R. 28, EWM, Umatilla County, Oregon, containing 17 acres, more or less.

Dated at Pendleton, Oregon, this the 8th day of December, 1936.

R. E. GOAD, Sheriff of Umatilla County. (Dec. 10-Jan. 7)

Get Your Lumber, Cement and Nails at Wholesale Prices by Ordering from J. C. HOSKINS, Stanfield, Ore. Phone 28F4

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

**Hermiston Post No. 37** Meets first and third Thursday. Legion Auxiliary meets second and fourth Thursday. Legion Hall.

**W. L. Morgan, D. M. D.** General Dentistry X-Ray and Diagnostics Bank Bldg. Phone 9-J Residence Phone 26-J Sunday and Evenings by Appointment

**Dr. A. C. Willcutt** OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON OSBORN APARTMENTS

**PETERSON & PETERSON** ATTORNEYS AT LAW U. S. National Bank Building Practice in State & Federal Courts Pendleton, Ore.

**DR. F. B. BELT** PHYSICIAN & SURGEON Office Hours: Other 10:30 to 12:30 A.M. Hours by 2 to 5 P.M. Appointment Res. 712 — PHONE — Office 733

**W. J. WARNER** Attorney-at-Law Hermiston - Oregon