

# FARM CO-OPERATIVE DIVISION

A MESSAGE TO EVERY MEMBER.

## ANNUAL MEETING FOR TURKEY GROWERS JULY 8TH.

At a meeting of the board of directors for the Eastern Oregon Turkey Growers' association Tuesday night, Saturday, July 8, was set as the date for the annual meeting. At this time three officers will be selected to fill the vacancies left by the expiration of the terms of Dr. Theodore Beletski, Claud M. McCall, and Leon Cooney.

A discussion of the Oregon co-operative set-up through Portland was held.

The date for the annual turkey tour will be Saturday, August 12.

## 4-H Club Dance Friday.

There will be a 4-H Club dance held in Stanfield Friday, June 2, with popular prices. Ice-cream, cake and coffee will be sold. Everybody come and help the kiddies.

## OREGON DISTRICTS MAPPED UNDER NATIONAL FARM ACT.

A suggested division of Oregon into six districts for purposes of administering the new federal farm act, and recommendations as to possible substitute crops for this state in case acreage reduction of surplus commodities is decided upon, have been submitted to Washington authorities at their request by Paul V. Maris, director of agricultural extension at Oregon State college.

The six natural divisions into which Oregon divides by reason of crop and climatic similarity are the Willamette valley south to the Lane-Douglas line; southern Oregon including Douglas, Josephine and Jackson counties; the coast and lower Columbia, including Curry, Coos, western Lane, Lincoln, Tillamook, Clatsop and Columbia counties; Columbia basin, including Hood River, Wasco, Jefferson, Sherman, Gilliam and Morrow counties; Blue Mountain, including Umatilla, Union, Walla, Baker and Malheur; and central Oregon, including Deschutes, Crook, Wheeler, Grant, Klamath, Lake and Harney counties.

Production studies made by L. R. Breithaupt, extension economist, as regards wheat and dairy products, the two commodities in the farm act of most vital concern to Oregon, show that the Columbia basin district produces 47 per cent of the wheat, the Blue mountain 36 per cent and the Willamette valley 14 per cent. Wheat production in the other districts is negligible.

As to dairy cattle numbers, the Willamette valley leads with 43 per cent, the Coast and lower Columbia has 18 per cent, and the Blue mountain 17 per cent. The other districts range from 6 to 9 per cent.

Specialists in the various agricultural enterprises at the college conferred as to possible substitute crops to be recommended in the event of acreage reduction under the farm act and agreed that the greatest difficulty will be in finding anything to use on such a large scale in the dry-land wheat district of the Columbia basin. Some of this land might ultimately be made into range and farm pastures by planting crested wheat grass or bulbous grass, it was felt, but it would take several years to accumulate a seed supply large enough to go very far.

If found desirable to reduce wheat acreage in the Willamette valley through voluntary agreement with producers, it was recommended by the specialists that much of the land taken out of wheat could well go into a number of substitute crops, particularly alfalfa, clover, vetches and possibly field peas.

No hint as to how the dairy adjustment work is to be handled aside from marketing agreements has been received in Oregon, but even if decrease in dairy cattle numbers is attempted, no reduction in forage acreage this year would be justified in this state, Washington officials have been told, because of the prospective shortage due to adverse weather conditions.

With the completion of the main national administrative setup under the act, appointment of the state councils are expected soon. In charge nationally now are George N. Peek, administrator under the secretary of agriculture; Charles J. Brand, co-administrator in charge of marketing agreements; Chester C. Davis, production administrator in charge of acreage adjustment; and Dr. M. L. Wilson, wheat administrator. Dr. Wilson, of Montana State college, is well known in Oregon. On one of his trips to this state he addressed the Eastern Oregon Wheat league at Heppner.

## SUMMER MOULTING OF LAYING HENS.

By GORDON E. BEARSE  
Western Washington Experiment Station, Puyallup, Washington.

The force moulting of laying hens in the summer is a new and somewhat radical departure from the customary practices involved in commercial egg production. It is not the force moulting which is so different but rather the time of year in which it is done. Forcing birds to moult all at once instead of as they choose is practiced by many poultrymen. By following such a procedure the period of moulting is greatly reduced in length. The moulting bird is not forced to compete with her laying sisters for feed, a battle which often goes against her. Consequently better feed consumption by the moulter results and a quicker return to the desired productive state is made.

The breeder has also made use of force moulting to some extent. It is his aim to give every hen that is a potential breeder a good long rest before the date upon which he starts saving eggs for incubation. Many of his best birds would not take any rest at all before that time if he didn't force them to. By causing them to moult in the fall they are given a much needed vacation, the opportunity to get a new coat of feathers and a chance to build up their bodily reserves which may have been depleted during the long laying year.

What about this summer moulting? That is something that has never been practiced very extensively. Up until last year it was an almost unheard of procedure in Washington. Then W. D. Buchanan, our Extension Poultryman, suggested that a summer moult might solve some of our production problems and result in a profit. With the help of the Poultry Departments at Pullman and Puyallup, and with the aid of a few progressive poultrymen, a plan of procedure was worked out. This plan was tried by a limited number of poultrymen in the state. These poultrymen said to themselves "We will give anything a try in times like these." They worked on the theory that birds ought to make greater profits if made to rest when egg prices are cheap rather than be allowed to rest when they are highest. The plan worked. Nearly everyone who tried it made money.

As a result of the experience of the past year this plan will undoubtedly be changed somewhat for the coming summer, so I am not going to outline it carefully for you but just give you the high points. In the event that you should become seriously interested in the program it would be well for you to contact your county agent's office or the State Extension Service.

The first thing to decide is when are we going to start this force moult. Well, from the price standpoint the spring when egg prices are at their lowest level is the ideal time. But wait a minute—there is more than just price to consider. Remember we are endeavoring by this program to get a good fall production when egg prices are high. Will we get a high fall production or a low one? Experience tells us that the latter will probably be true because birds that moult in the spring generally moult again in the fall. Therefore, we can't expect a lot of eggs in the fall if we moult when eggs are the very cheapest.

The question of just how early can we force moult and get by without a natural fall moult cannot be answered exactly because of the very many management factors that enter into maintaining good production. However, we know of a few flocks that were moulted as early as June last year and went through the high price period laying lots of eggs and not losing any feathers. July was the most popular month, though, while some flocks were moulted in August. All things considered, it would seem that the first of July would be the safest and most satisfactory time to embark on such a program.

I imagine you are saying to yourselves, yes, but that is the time when my birds are generally laying very well and haven't started to go down much. That is true but the period of declining production is not far away and what also is very important particularly to this program, is that the high production flock is the easiest to force into a quick and complete moult.

How do you do this force moulting you are asking? In a few words it is by treating them rough and doing everything different from us-

ual. If possible move them to another house. Take the laying mash away. Give water only for a few hours a day and if necessary be even more severe. Feed about 9 pounds of scratch per 100 birds per day and give them two-thirds of it in the morning and the balance at night. Continue these drastic methods only until the feathers are falling fast and production has stopped. It may take two weeks or even three if they are persistent and were in good body weight with lots of reserve when started on the program.

The next thing to do is put them back on a good laying ration and schedule. This will give them the material to manufacture feathers and build up body weight and reserve. This program is usually also accompanied by the use of all-night lights of a low wattage. They are turned on when the change to the laying schedule is made.

In all there will be a period of around six weeks of unprofitable production after which good production will commence and if you are a good poultryman you will be able to maintain it throughout the fall and into the winter. A cold spell in early winter may cause a slump but not necessarily a moult if good care is given them during the severe weather.

But suppose you have for a neighbor one of those rare poultrymen who can maintain good fall production without force moulting or heavy culling. He is going to laugh at you for letting your birds loaf for six weeks. Just compare egg grade slips or average price per dozen with that man and it will be your turn to laugh. You will be surprised at the smooth egg shells of fine texture and the good interior quality of the eggs from those old birds after they have had the opportunity to rest and build up.

Friends, don't stake your fortune on a force moulting program but give it a try on a pen of your birds and see if it works to advantage for you and fits into your commercial egg production plans. It does seem to have possibilities.

## April Poultry and Egg Markets.

The number of hens in farm flocks on the first day of April, according to reports was about 5% greater than last year and farm production of eggs on the first day of April, according to reports, was 7% greater than last year.

Egg consumption as evidenced by the movement of eggs into consumptive channels of trade in the four important markets, Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Chicago, during the first three weeks in April, was nearly 8% less than last year for the same period. This decrease in egg consumption was due in part to the low buying power of consumers and to the storage of larger stocks of eggs during this period. At the four cities stocks of eggs in cold storage during the first three weeks in April, increased 708,000 cases compared with an increase during the same period last year of 392,000 cases. This is an increase in the four cities of nearly 100% more than last year. At 26 cities from which reports of stocks of eggs in cold storage are received weekly, the increase in storage stocks during the first three weeks in April was 48% heavier than last year.

Hydrated lime or two per cent nicotine dust are two materials advocated by the entomology department at Oregon State college for control of spittle bugs on strawberries. The hydrated lime is the cheap but does not give as complete control as the more expensive nicotine dust. Either power or hand dusters are needed for either material, as carelessly throwing the dust on the plants gives poor results. Further details for preparation of these materials may be had from any county agent.

**WITH FARMERS AROUND THE STATE**  
Dusts Control Spittle Bugs.

OREGON CITY—Caraway and Blue poppy seed to be used by bakers in flavoring breads are being grown by several Clackamas county farmers this year at the request of a Montana seed house, reports J. J. Inskeep, county agent, through whose office the seed has been distributed. Farmers raising these rather novel crops this year are Phil Wiesmantel, Oregon City; Buxton Brothers, Molalla; Willis Dunton, Molalla; Berg Brothers, Barlow, and Henry Dryer, Canby.

# POULTRY

SEE HOW AN EMBRYO GROWS WITHIN EGG

## Students Watch All Stages of Development.

Visitors to the incubation school at the New York State College of Agriculture see how an embryo develops in all of the stages of hatching. This is made possible by a new method developed by Prof. Alexis L. Romanoff of the Cornell university experiment station.

Scientists attempted to study the growth of embryos as early as 1750 when Bequellin observed the germinal disk through a hole in the shell at the side or blunt end of the egg. The opening was covered with a piece of shell from another egg. In 1887 Gerlach was able to study the embryo up to the fifth day and occasionally to the eighth day. Byerly had about the same success in 1926.

At Cornell the development of the embryo has been observed from the fresh egg up to the normal hatching. The egg is first washed in alcohol and a hole is made about an inch in diameter at the blunt end of the egg by removing the shell and membranes. The opened egg is set on an indented glass to hold it upright and is covered with a sterilized beaker and placed in the incubator.

The experimenters found the greatest mortality from the second to the fourth day, when the heart begins to function. Eggs opened after one week of incubation had the least mortality and could be watched throughout the hatching process.

## How Can Poultry Men Stay in the Business?

Now that commercial poultry production is furnishing a source of livelihood for many citizens, new problems are arising in the enterprise and many growers are wondering how they can stay in business.

"Some poultry men are inclined to push their birds to the limit of egg and flesh production. These men are using the facts developed by science to extract the final cent of profit from their birds, and in doing so there is a danger that some of the vitality is being sapped from poultry," says Roy S. Dearstyn, head of the poultry department at North Carolina State college. "Now, alert poultry men are seeing their flocks become more susceptible to troubles not heretofore a menace to the industry. All of this means that poultry men must give greater care to their feeding, breeding and other factors which will help to build up the stamina of the individual flocks."

In planning work for the new poultry year, Mr. Dearstyn believes it imperative to pay more attention to breeding.

## Run Full Capacity

If opinion of state poultry workers and investigators is a safe guide there should be no hesitation about raising as many chicks as your equipment permits in 1933.

The outlook is favorable for reasonable profits at present and probable prices. As a general proposition, year after year, poultry raising is a profitable business under careful management. When market prices are comparatively low one must practice greater economy in management and be satisfied with smaller profits than in the years of high prices. Those who really make money on poultry are those who stick to it year after year with an eye always on all the factors that contribute to loss and gain.—Nebraska Farmer.

## Feather-Eating Habit Cure

Feather plucking is a bad habit among fowls and often a difficult one to cure. In most cases it is due to the bird being kept in a small space and not having sufficient exercise, but can often be traced to lack of proper green food. Scattering the grain in litter will give the hens exercise and placing cabbage or other vegetable leaves upon the end of a string about 30 inches from the ground, so that the birds will have to jump for it, will help take their minds off the bad habit of feather eating.

## Poultry Cleanings

The high moisture content of vegetable greens is a big factor in their value to poultry.

Egg prices and feed prices, when compared, remind poultrymen that only the best ration is profitable.

Egg production in commercial poultry flocks in Massachusetts has increased 35 per cent in the last 20 years.

Eggs generally weigh from 23 to 25 ounces in the dozen, but may vary from 18 to 32 ounces.

A pullet can withstand a range in temperature from nearly zero to about 100 degrees Fahrenheit.

Blindness in chickens, whether old or young, may be due to an accident; it may be due to a severe case of roup in the flock; it may be due to an infestation of worms; or it may be due to a case of paralysis.

# WANT ADS

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## MISCELLANEOUS

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HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for hogs, cattle, veal, and sheep. L. J. Huston, 910 F. Street, The Dalles, Ore. June 29-p.

Beginning Thursday, June 1, library hours for the summer will be 3:00 to 5:00 P. M. daily except Sunday. —Adv.

## IRRIGON NEWS

By Mrs. W. C. Isom  
A group of citizens met last Friday night and organized a Commercial Club which will affiliate with Boardman, Umatilla, Hermiston, Stanfield and Echo.

Mrs. Roscoe Williams went to Walla Walla Monday to visit relatives. James Warner has been ill the past ten days with intestinal flu. Wayne Caldwell left for Brewster Wn., Monday where he is being employed by the Northern Pacific Co. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Smith visited friends in Stanfield Saturday evening. Miss Kathryn Olday returned with them for a few days visit.

J. A. Graybell is suffering with some form of rheumatism and is confined to his home.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Isom and son Don were shopping in Pendleton Saturday.

R. V. Jones was a Pendleton visitor Saturday.

Dr. Condon of Heppner gave an address at the Community church Sunday.

Rev. Grace of Idaho, a singing evangelist, will speak at the church next Thursday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Isom left for Imbler, Ore., Saturday where they will visit relatives over Decoration day.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Houghten and son Don motored to Heppner Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jordan and family from Roseburg, Ore., visited old friends here Saturday and Sunday. They were enroute to Nyssa, Idaho, where they will make their future home.

Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Ball are the proud parents of a baby girl born at the Heppner hospital last Monday. Mr. Ball visited his wife Monday of this week.

Mrs. Barnes is quite seriously ill with high blood pressure.

Frank Leicht purchased a new Ford V-8 from the Rohrman Motor Co. at Hermiston last Monday.

The ball game played here Sunday between Irrigon and Boardman resulted in a score of 13 to 11 in Irrigon's favor.

R. V. Jones was a Heppner visitor Monday.

Mr. Piper of Alpine was visiting farmers in this vicinity Friday in the interests of the much talked of project at Irrigon.

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Markham visited the Markhams and McCoy's Sunday.

Snow McCoy and Earl Leach visited Mrs. Berry at Umatilla Friday.

Doc. McCoy from Imbler is visiting his brother and family, Mr. and Mrs. Emmett McCoy.

Miss Florence Brace has been visited relatives over Memorial day, committed to a hospital at The Dalles for medical treatment.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Strader of Cascade Locks are visiting relatives over Decoration day.

Auth Edward and Francis Markham are visiting relatives at La Grande.

Pasture Grass Survives Winter. COQUILLE—The recent severe winter furnished a good hardness test of the pasture grass nursery established four years ago on the Gilbert Bogard farm on the Fat Elk road. An examination of the nursery was made recently by County Agent Jenkins showing that rye grass and burr clover were seriously damaged, while Cheving Fescue, timothy, Reed Canary grass and Red Top looked especially good. Subterranean, white and ladino clover also stood the winter well. The nursery plots have been grazed regularly since being established.

Feed Change Injures Lambs. DALLAS—Attention was called to the danger of a change in feed during the active growing period of lambs recently when a farmer in this district found his two months old lambs dying at an alarming rate. An affected lamb was selected from the flock by the county agent and taken to the veterinary department at the state college, where Dr. E. N. Shaw reported that this was a typical case where feed was changed during the active growing period.

### The Basic Law

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