

# FARM CO-OPERATIVE DIVISION

A MESSAGE TO EVERY MEMBER.

## FARM BUREAU MEETING MARCH 2

A meeting of the Umatilla Project Farm Bureau will be held at the Union church Tuesday, March 2nd, at 8:00 p. m. This will be in the nature of a farewell for Mr. Sawyer who will be here for a few days from his duties as county agent of Harney county.

Also we expect our new assistant county agent, Mr. Pierson, to be with us. The latter is due here about February 25th. An interesting program is being arranged, and we would like to see a capacity house.

Visitors are always welcome.

C. M. JACKSON, Secretary.

## FARMERS BENEFIT FROM PROGRAM

Farmers who have not signed work sheets previously may do so Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week, February 22, 23 and 24, at the office of Assistant County Agent W. A. Sawyer, Earl Thompson, a member of the county committee, will be present to assist in the sign-up and only farmers who have not signed work sheets will be interviewed at this time.

According to a report just received from the county agent's office in Pendleton, approximately 600 farmers in the west end of this county did not sign work sheets in 1936. Of this number there are 300 in the Hermiston district; 63 at Stanfield; 83 at Echo; and 34 at Umatilla.

All farmers who expect to receive benefits from the Soil Conservation Administration will be required to sign work sheets by March 1st. A representative from the county committee will be here at the assistant county agent's office the coming week, and notices will be sent out giving the date, and two or three days are promised for this work. Those who signed work sheets last year need not renew as the old work sheets will be used in such instances. Full explanation of the possibilities under the act will be given.

As understood now, ten dollars will be allowed for planting forest trees and four dollars for maintaining them for next year, and until 1940 or 1941. These trees may be planted for windbreaks and wood lots.

Six dollars per acre will be allowed for disking in old alfalfa and the same amount for seeding new alfalfa. Allowances will be made for pastures according to the carrying capacity of the land. The general basis of allowances is based on an average productivity of wheat which will give alfalfa from 50 to 60 percent, according to yield of each tract on the basis of wheat yield.

An average 40 acre tract here may receive from 100 to 150 and other acreage in proportion. Tracts from one acre up will be eligible to benefits.

The important part just now is to complete the work sheets and after this is done the planting of crops may be arranged. The county committee urges everyone to be prompt in completing the work sheets which are expected to give full information of each farm as to acreage, crops, yield, uses, leases and ownership.

## PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED.

### CUSTOM GRINDING & MIXING

DOE BY FARM BUREAU--1936

Below is a partial list of the purchases by the Farm Bureau Co-operative of Hermiston for 1936. Also the poundage for mixing, grinding, cracking and cleaning production for the year. In the purchases, are not shown miscellaneous items such as sacks, twine, sprays, poultry remedies, fertilizers and the like.

Products Manufactured	Poundage
Starter Mash	192,876.75
Developing Mash	854,842.00
Egg Mash	1,184,134.50
Fat Mash	222,000.00
Special Mash	
for Stock Use	14,561.00
Scratch Feeds	372,875.00
Cow Feeds	652,551.00
Calf Meal & Baby Beef	36,510.00
<b>TOTAL MIXING</b>	
for Stock Use	3,530,350.25
<b>SPECIAL MIXES</b>	
for Customers	642,568.00
<b>TOTAL MIXING</b>	
for 1936	4,172,918.25

	For Stock	For Customers
Grinding	2,707,300.00	421,629.00
Cleaning	2,102,615.00	72,135.00
Cracking	941,160.00	47,030.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,751,075.00</b>	<b>540,794.00</b>

Miscellaneous Purchases	
Mill Feeds, lbs.	1,421,040
Grains, lbs.	6,893,214
Concentrates, lbs.	1,692,884
Seeds, lbs.	334,620
Salt, lbs.	224,398
Flour, barrels	968
Cereals, bales	116

## Irrigon Grange Party.

A community party will be given by the Irrigon Grange Saturday night, February 20th, and a special invitation is extended to newcomers on the project. Dancing, cards and games will be forms of entertainment and a pot luck supper will be served.

## Auxiliary Will Meet.

Members of the Farm Bureau Auxiliary will again try to meet after having to postpone meetings because of the cold weather. The meeting date is set for Friday, February 19th, with Mrs. Harry Connor, Mrs. F. M. Guiwits, Mrs. H. J. Ott and Mrs. Otis Buell on the committee to arrange entertainment. All members are requested to be present to again start the year's work.

## ASSOCIATION WILL SHIP LIVESTOCK

The Livestock Shippers' association will make a stock shipment to Portland Sunday, February 21st. Stock for shipment may be listed at the Assistant County Agent's office, at the Umatilla Co-operative Creamery or the Hermiston Mercantile Co-operative store.

## WHO SHOULD BUY SEXED CHICKS?

By H. L. SHRADER,  
U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

The following article on the advantages and disadvantages of sexed chicks is taken from the Poultry Journal:

"Well, Mother," remarked Ned Brown to his good wife one shut-in winter day, "what do you say we try some sexed chicks this spring?" That was the beginning of much friendly discussion as to the relative merits of sexed and straight-run chicks. Both of them had been reading up on the subject. Mother Brown had talked to several different hatcherymen, some enthusiastic and some lukewarm to the practice. Many hatchery operators are watching very closely and are planning to gauge their activities on the attitude of their customers, such as the Browns.

When chick sexing first appeared on the horizon of the baby chick industry, to many hatcherymen it appeared as a big dark cloud filled with mysterious geni that might swoop down and envelope them. To others, it was a silver cloud that was going to bring in all the chick orders they could possibly fill. One cannot blame them for the mysterious atmosphere surrounding this movement. Since 1917, when chicks were first admitted to the mails, hundreds of millions of chicks have been hatched, yet nobody knew which chicks were pullets and which were cockerels. Then a trained chick sexer came along, quickly examined each chick and like a magician separated them into pullets and cockerels. Curiosity created the first demand for the sexing practice. Sound economic principles will decide its continuation. If sexed chicks fit into the customer's scheme of poultry farming, then the sale of them will be increased.

Let us go back to the Brown farmstead and hear some of the pro and con arguments. Mr. Brown thinks brooding only pullets would be less work, possibly he could put them all under the hover, but Mrs. Brown says he cannot crowd them like he did the chicks last year. Pullets need elbow room and here is a fine chance to put only 250 chicks under one stove and see just how uniform they will look when they have feathered out. Pullets growing up by themselves should get along better without the bold, quick-maturing cockerels to chase them away from the feed hoppers or crowd them away from the most favored roosting spot.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Brown have read the price lists and know that Leghorn pullets usually cost twice the price of straight-run chicks, plus a sexing charge. Pullets of the heavy breeds frequently are figured on a little lower scale, because there is more demand for heavy breed cockerels.

The question of chick mortality gave them some concern. In past years they have brooded certain lots of chicks with less than 5 per cent mortality; frequently the loss was higher. If pullet chicks died at the rate of 5 per cent, that would be the same loss in money as a 10 per

cent loss of straight-run chicks. The figures from the Utah demonstration flocks for the 1936 season showed a higher mortality for pullet chicks than for straight-run chicks. On the other hand, the poultrymen at the National Research Center, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Beltsville, Md., reported no greater loss with sexed chicks. Mr. Brown was sure he would take extra care of this brood of pullets and thus keep down the death loss.

Then there was the subject of feed cost and the sale of the cockerels for broilers. Mr. Brown knew about the amount of feed it would take because he had kept records (and he always knew what it cost when he paid the feed bill), but he did not know what broilers would be worth when selling time came. Mrs. Brown started talking about how good fried chicken tasted (especially for company dinner) and if he bought baby pullets where would they get birds to eat? Brown pointed out that sexers usually make two or three mistakes out of every hundred chicks, and then there were always a few pullets that make better table birds than they did laying birds. A survey in the state of Washington showed that the cockerels sales did not always balance the feed bill. The pullets from sexed chicks cost from 5 cents to 16 cents more when placed in the laying house; but Brown knew that if they were better pullets and laid more eggs they soon would pay that much back. The feed cost angle depended on the broiler outlook. If they could be sure of a good sale for their broilers, it is doubtful if it would pay them to invest the extra money in sexed chicks.

Crowding the range was another point and they both agreed that if they used the small pasture there was room for only the pullets. If they used the big orchard or the clean land down by the corn field, there was plenty of room to raise both pullets and cockerels.

One point bothered Mrs. Brown. Should she order straight-run chicks from the hatchery that also sold pullet chicks? Would she be sure of getting chicks just as they came from the incubator and not be robbed of a few of her precious pullets? Mr. Brown pointed out that a hatchery could not stay in business long if it followed dishonest practices and tampered with straight-run chicks.

In searching through various catalogs, Mrs. Brown found a breeder who was offering cockerel chicks from his trapped Record of Performance pens. The price seemed high, but they both agreed that here was an economical way to secure some high production blood lines. By ordering these to be delivered about the same time as their pullet chicks, they could raise a few high-class breeding birds with very little trouble. This particular breeder stated he liked to sell his cockerel chicks so he could devote his attention to the pullets and raise a large number for progeny testing.

As we leave the Brown family to decide this question about purchasing sexed or straight-run chicks, let us look at the extent to which chick sexing is carried on in the United States. On the Pacific Coast, we find the practice has become well established. There the White Leghorn breed predominates and fully 75 per cent or more of the chicks are sold as sexed chicks. So rapidly has the practice grown that there is little or no sale for half of the Leghorn cockerels.

In the middle west, where the bulk of the hatchery industry is located, about 10 to 15 per cent of the 1936 chick output were sold as sexed chicks. Very few, if any, cockerels were destroyed in this area. Most of the orders were for White Leghorn chicks, although there was an increased demand for sexed chicks of the heavy breeds.

In the southern and eastern sections, only a comparatively small number of chicks were sexed. Many of the sexed chicks raised in these areas were purchased in the Middle West.

Whether chick sexing will increase or decline depends entirely on the reaction of the chick buying public. Chick buyers like the Brown family will determine the extent of the practice. Hatchery operators have trained efficient workers who can separate the chicks. We can be justly proud of the skill acquired by our American sexers in so short a time. The selling and merchandising programs of many hatcheries have been set up to care for this business, but the chick buyers themselves will decide the question for the industry.

## WANT ADS

150 WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS for sale. P. F. Haberlein, 1 1/2 mi. west of Irrigon, Ore. 26-3tp

FOR SALE—OVERSHOT STACKER, hay buck, corn planters, household goods, other farm machinery; good Jersey cow; Guernsey heifer; tools, and other articles. G. J. Casper, Prindle place west of Hermiston. 26-3tp

LOST—SPARE TIRE, BETWEEN Hermiston and Columbia district. Goodrich 8:00x21. Reward. S. E. Walls, Rt. 1, Hermiston. 26-1tp

FOR RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE-keeping apartments. Mrs. Joe Dyer, Phone 78-R. 24-tfc

ALFALFA HAY IN STACK — Between 12 and 15 tons; Glen Mackan, 2 mi. N. E. Hermiston. 24-3tp

FOR RENT OR SALE—60 ACRE dairy ranch, 1 mi. east of Hermiston. Write N. Neadeau, care county court house, Pendleton, Ore. 26-3tc

KEYTAINER WITH FIVE KEYS found at Rohrman Garage this week. Inquire at Herald office. 23-tfc

FOR SALE — TEAM, HARNESS, plow and harrow. H. C. Shanks, Hermiston. 26-1tp

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—CHOICE 80 acre farm in the Westland district. Under irrigation and well improved. Complete with live stock and equipment, including 22 head Jersey cows and helpers. No encumbrance. Must have some cash. Balance on reasonable terms. Floyd Laird, owner. 24-3tp

## Land Sale Notice.

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 11th day of February, 1937, will, on the 13th day of March, 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 \$30.00 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:

Lot One, out of SE 1/4 of NE 1/4 Sec. 9, Township 5, North, Range 28, E.W.M., Umatilla County, Oregon.

Dated at Pendleton, Oregon, this the 11th day of February, 1937.

R. E. GOAD, Sheriff  
of Umatilla County.  
(Feb. 18—March 18)

## 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 13th day of January, 1937, will, on the 6th day of March, 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 \$120.00 therefor, to be paid in cash, at the time of sale, the following described parcels of land, heretofore by Umatilla County, Oregon, acquired for delinquent taxes, to-wit:

Lots 2, 3, 10 and 11, Block 6, Newport's Addition to the City of Hermiston, Umatilla County, Oregon.

R. E. GOAD, Sheriff  
of Umatilla County.  
(Feb. 4 - March 4)

FARMERS AUTOMOBILE Inter-INSURANCE Exchange  
C. A. JACKMAN, Local Agent  
All Kinds of Auto and Truck Insurance  
Hermiston - Oregon

## FALSE TEETH



**CLEAN, WHITEN  
DEODORIZE  
without Brushing**

**50c**



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## DENTUREX

2 Regular 50c  
**PEPSODENT  
ANTISEPTIC**

BOTH FOR **51c**

**3 oz. 50c**

**Holds Fast  
Jexall  
DENTURE ADHESIVE  
POWDER**

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HOUSEHOLD  
NEEDS AT  
DEEP-CUT  
PRICES!

25c MERCURACHROME **9c**

100 ASPIRIN TABLETS **19c**

50c CAMPHORATED OIL **19c**

THESE PRICES Feb. 19-26

**REG. 35c  
TUBE 19c**

**Jexall  
SHAVING CREAM**

LIMITED OFFER

---

**25c 50c**

**BISMA-REX  
50c**

GUARANTEED FOR  
STOMACH TROUBLE!

You must be Satisfied or  
we pay the bill.

**100's 60c**

**Puretest Brewers'  
YEAST TABLETS**

Twice as Rich in Vitamin B

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**39c**

**Puretest  
SODIUM PERBORATE**

FLAVORED

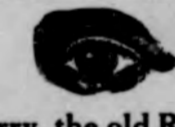
**For Teeth and Gums**

**Puretest**

**Thompson's Drug Store**

**THE Jexall DRUG STORE**

## COMING AGAIN



**Dr. Curry, the old Reliable  
Optometrist of Seattle**  
who has made professional visits to Hermiston for 25 years, will again be at the

**Hotel Hermiston**

**Thurs., Feb. 25**

for one day

Eyes Examined—  
—Glasses Ground and Fitted.

**RELIEVE EYE STRAIN  
AND HEADACHE.**  
CHARGES REASONABLE

**WATCH — CLOCK  
REPAIRING**

**A. W. BEHRMAN**  
WATCHMAKER  
HERMISTON OREGON

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TWO DOORS EAST OF  
LEGION HALL - EAST MAIN

**DR. A. E. MARBLE**  
CHIROPRACTOR

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Office Hours: 8 to 12 - 1:30 to 4  
Phone 481 — Hermiston, Ore.

**Hermiston Post No. 37**

Meets first and third  
Thursday. Legion Auxil-  
iary meets second and  
fourth Thursday.  
Legion Hall.

**V. R. "Bob" RUNNION**  
AUCTIONEER

FARM SALES AND LIVE STOCK  
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**W. J. WARNER**  
Attorney-at-Law  
Hermiston - Oregon

## Community Spirit!!

WE HEAR MUCH ABOUT IT.  
PROVE YOUR COMMUNITY  
SPIRIT BY TRADING AT THE  
STORE THAT IS OWNED BY  
THE PEOPLE OF THE COMMUNITY

**Hermiston Mercantile Co-op**

THE FRIENDLY STORE

— HONEST AND COMPETITIVE PRICES —