

HOOTS! WHO-O!



O. W. L.

(On With Laughter)

Howdy Chums!

A perfect husband is one who knows how to apologize gracefully when his wife is at fault.

The first mortgage is supposed to have been issued about 2100 B. C. but we didn't know they manufactured automobiles that early.

"Of course, Henry, I know I'm in the wrong—but I do think you might agree with me."

Rather unusual for a woman to end it all in Niagara Falls. That's where most people go to begin it all.

Cheerfulness is an excellent wearing quality. It has been called the bright weather of the heart.

If sleeveless dresses do come in wrist watches must go up. There is no other way to hide a vaccination.

Rough Stuff in Hot Springs.

William Bird returned yesterday from his summer with the How circus; he and Mrs. Bird are being quartered in their new home of South Central avenue.—The Ho Springs (Ark.) Sentinel-Record.

A failure is merely an ordinary man who thinks the big ones get because of luck.

A dainty little miss,
A love, fond and true;
Four lips stuck together—
An ad for Carter's glue.

It isn't what others think about you that brings the worry wrinkles. It's what you know of yourself.

Darkness, That's All!

I'm through with girls.
I was at a dance and late in the evening I took a walk outside to get some air—likewise a smoke. There was no moon—no stars—just blackness. I bumped into something in the dark.

"Her voice was soft as softest wool,
Her words just thrilled me thru."

We walked about. It was dark. Nothing in sight, but darkness. I whispered sweet words of love and she responded in sweet words of love. I proposed and she accepted. I was dark—nothing in sight but darkness. She bid me return alone while she mused upon what had been said.

Next morning I was told that the cross-eyed, knocked-kneed, 40 year old chaperon wished to see me. I wondered if she knew—but when remembered the inky darkness of the night before—she couldn't know. But she did know.

I'm through with girls. I'm leaving for Europe tonight. If I don't I'll have to marry—the chaperon.

Whodathunket?

Whene'er I kiss her satin throat
She trembles with delight,
And in her half-closed eyes
gleams
A radiance soft and bright.

I hold her in my arms—I know
She loves to nestle there,
I watch the firelight flickering
Upon her dusky hair.

You ask, "Is she your only love?"
How can I answer that?
Perhaps 'twere best to tell the truth
She is—my Persian cat.

Sunday Emerald Takes N. Y. Style

At the beginning of the spring term, the staff of the Sunday Emerald, the Sunday edition of the Oregon Daily Emerald, undergraduate daily, made radical changes in both the make-up and content of the paper. Formerly the Sunday Emerald was made up in the usual newspaper style, although stories and articles were of a feature and literary style and composition. The new make-up is modelled after the New York Times literary supplement.

Some Forest Facts

The forests of the United States yield \$1,500,000,000 worth of products to American citizens annually. Quantities of lumber are being hauled 2,000 to 3,000 miles from the sawmill to its consumer. The average charge on lumber today amounts to more than the lumber itself cost 30 years ago.

In the usual ration of the dairy cow, clover or alfalfa hay is worth more than twice that of timothy hay. Legumes are not only the best milk-producers among the hays, but are very valuable as soil builders.

CLIMATE IS NOT CHANGING SAYS U. S. WEATHER BUREAU

The fact that the past two years have been unusually mild in most parts of the United States has led to considerable discussion as to whether this portion of the earth is undergoing a general change of climate. The weather bureau, United States department of agriculture, says, however, that records can be furnished which disprove this idea. Periods have occurred in the past and will occur again, when for a few years, the weather has seemed or will seem to be noticeably warmer or colder than the average.

While there are well-recognized alternations in climatic conditions, as of wet and dry, hot and cold, etc., little is known with regard to definite laws of sequence of weather conditions over extended periods of years. Within ordinary historic times there is practically no evidence that there has been a definite and progressive change in the climate in one direction or the other, but rather that the same sort of alternations are now succeeding each other in sequence, as in earlier historic times. It is also believed that the amount of change, if any, is too small and the extent of territory involved too indefinite to be of economic interest. Until definite knowledge is available concerning the law of sequence of weather conditions and possible periodic cycles affecting the weather are quantitatively determined, scientific long-range forecasting is impracticable.

Planting Trees Along the Highways

The states of Pennsylvania and Minnesota this year plan to encourage the planting of shade trees along newly paved highways in unprecedented fashion. Thirty thousand trees, it is declared, will be used for this purpose in Minnesota alone. One objection heretofore to shade trees along the roadside has been that the roads did not dry out readily after rains, but that mudholes lingered. Since road building, according to more modern methods, has been generally adopted, this argument is no longer good.

Thousands of miles of asphalt pavement have been laid in states between Florida and Nebraska and at first, objection was made to planting along such roads on the ground that the tree roots would uplift or crack the surface. As this rarely happens in city streets, the good reason is evident why it should be different along the country roads and, in fact, those who have experienced it say if the trees are not far enough back no ill result whatever follows. Much would depend, of course, on the character of the tree, whether or not it had a tap root or spreading surface roots. An intelligent person would hardly recommend the planting of a beech tree near any pavement.

It has been realized that paved roads radiate a heat on summer days and that dirt and gravel roads do not and that wayside trees, always welcome to summer travelers not only for their cooling shade but for their softening of highway glare, are especially desirable with the new pavements. Trees grow slowly and the progress of planting will keep pace only with the public sentiment in its favor, so that at best it will be many years before our transcontinental and state roads will be shaded thoroughly. The time will doubtless arrive, however, when American country roads will level in beauty city streets that are lined with trees.

Iron Ore Used in Louisiana Roads

Iron ore, found in northwestern Louisiana, has proved of great value in road building in that state and, in some localities where it has been used, it has effected a saving of \$2,000 to \$3,000 a mile in the cost of construction. Highway engineers in Louisiana have been using the ore as a binder instead of sand and have found it far superior to that material in many instances. During 1922 the Louisiana State Highway Department completed 350 miles of new roads. Most of this mileage consists of gravel. The remainder consists of roads built of shells, sheet asphalt or bitulithic. The 1923 program includes a larger amount of asphaltic construction.

Iron ore was first used in De Soto Parish, La., in 1917. Then a large deposit was found northwest of Arcadia. Ore from this deposit is being used as a base course on the new Homer-Monden Highway, the Arcadia-Natchitoches Highway, the Ruston-Arkansas Highway and the Perching Highway. The state pays about ten cents a yard in royalties for this material against \$1 a yard on sand and gravel. The saving effected amounts to about \$1.50 a yard.

Washington is cutting more of its timber per year than any other state in the Union. The present annual cut is conservatively estimated to be 5 billion board feet. Oregon is second in the list of states in total annual cut, with a little over 3 billion board feet. The Pacific Coast contains practically one-half of the remaining standing saw timber of the United States. Oregon leads all the states with a total stand of 493 billion board feet, and California third with 313 billion.

It is conservatively estimated that the standing timber of Oregon and Washington is worth one billion dollars, and when converted into lumber will be worth 15 billion dollars.

Four million acres of timberland in Oregon and one-third of Washington's original timber area have already been destroyed by fire, and will therefore never aid in the upbuilding of these states; about 30 per cent of the original Douglas fir area of Oregon and Washington has been destroyed by forest fires.

FARM TOPICS

(Farm Notes from O. A. C. Experiment Station.)

PRODUCTION BIG FACTOR IN MARKETING PROBLEMS

High Quality with Standardization of Produce in Salable Amounts Will Help Situation.

In a conference of production and marketing specialists recently held at the Oregon Agricultural college all college forces—extension, expert station and instructional—were brought to bear in determining the relation of production to the marketing problems. Following the analyses of the information brought out, conclusions setting forth the facts as ascertained will be drawn and presented to leading farmers and leaders of farm organizations interested in marketing throughout the state.

The conclusions will cover the production and marketing of wheat, potatoes, fruits and livestock. Improved quality and standardized grades will be stressed along with the need for increasing volume of production with available markets.

Agriculture has reached a stage here it needs to be carefully balanced with available markets," said V. Maris, director of college extension and in charge of the conference. It will be an advantage, Maris thinks, to have the entire agricultural problem of the state analyzed to show the important field of activities of all of the agencies interested. Requests for aid in organizing or reorganizing cooperative marketing associations are received almost daily, and answered as readily as those seeking production help. Some recent requests are: Fruit—Grape growers of Grant; cherries at Maupin; loganberries in several counties; prune and apple growers at Milton and Freeport; prune and apple men at Orario; Oregon Growers Cooperative association assists at several places, particularly at Roseburg.

Dairy—Columbia, Clatsop and Union counties, also Hudson Bay Cooperative Creamery association at Umatilla county.

Poultry—Grants Pass, Klamath Falls, assistance Poultry Producers' association in various forms.

Crops—Grain Growers organization Umatilla county. Hay growers at Hermiston and surrounding territory.

Potatoes—Bend, Columbia and Clackamas counties.

EVEN BUSY BEE NEEDS MORE THAN JUST CHANCE TO WORK!

The keeping of bees is an ancient branch of agriculture, yet modern beekeeping is a new thing. Many persons still erroneously think that bees work for nothing and hoard themselves, and that to keep bees is simply gets some bees and allow them to roam where they will, say the United States department of agriculture. The present day beekeeping controls the development of the colony population so as to have full force of gathering bees at the right time, and then prevents a division of this force by swarming. B. home and other methods he greatly increases the amount of honey gathered. The modern skilled beekeeper finds bees far more productive than did his predecessors because of his ability to change conditions and adapt them to the natural habits of the bees.

While not all parts of the clover region are equally good for beekeeping, there are few places where it is not possible to keep bees with profit under proper management, says the department. Opportunities for beekeeping in this region, however, are not utilized as completely as in some other parts of the country. Vast areas of the clover region are not adequately covered by bees, and in many places the methods of beekeeping practiced fail to produce the best crops possible.

Beekeeping to be profitable in the clover region must be conducted with great skill, and there are not sufficient beekeepers with the right amount of skill to cover this territory. A drawback to the adequate development of the clover region lies in the fact that there are thousands of persons owning a few colonies of bees who give them little or no attention and who get practically no honey, and these bees serve to occupy territory, while if they were in the hands of good beekeepers they might be adding to the nation's honey supply. The spread of the brood diseases is serving to change this condition, for the number of persons owning bees in the clover region is decreasing.

TIMBER CASH FARM CROP SAY EXTENSION WORKERS

That farm wood lot extension work should be undertaken at once was the opinion expressed at a recent meeting of state specialists in forestry and state foresters from 11 northeastern states and representatives of the United States department of agriculture in New Haven.

Timber is coming to have an important place as a cash crop for the farmer and wood lot owner, it was pointed out, and the department workers urge that plans to assist the farmer with advice as to the starting and tending of his wood crops be made a part of their program.

CUT WORMS HUNGRY MORE READILY POISONED

Poison Bran Mash Put on Field Before Crop Is Planted with Great Results.

"Cut worms which seriously attack garden crops may be killed off before they have opportunity to injure the plants, by application of a poison bran mash," says A. L. Lovett, in charge of entomological research at the Oregon Agricultural college experiment station. "The mash should be scattered over the garden after soil is prepared for planting and before any green vegetation appears in the field."

A formula which will make enough poison bait to treat one acre is bran molasses or a cheap syrup 2 quarts, 15 pounds, lead-arsenate 1 pound (alt 4 ounces, and enough water to make a coarse crumbly mash. This mash may be broadcast over the field to be treated. Late afternoon is the best time of day for scattering the material. The worms devour the poison mash greedily.

A thimbleful of the mash placed near newly set tomato and cabbage plants will protect them from cut worm attacks. The mash will injure the plants if allowed to come in contact with the stems.

Most cut worms pass the winter in the soil as partly grown caterpillars. They are of grayish dull color with faint spots and lines and without hairy covering. When fully grown, they average one inch to one and one-half inches long.

Lack of green vegetation following preparation of the soil for planting in the spring, forces the worms to eat. They rapidly develop a keen appetite and become seriously destructive to newly set plants, unless controlled.

PROMISING PARASITE FOUND FOR MEXICAN BEAN BEETLE

Efforts of the bureau of entomology of the United States department of agriculture to find a way to control the Mexican bean beetle, which is rapidly spreading in the south-western and South central states, have been rewarded by the discovery of a very promising parasite. A representative of the bureau discovered in Mexico a tachinid fly parasite that preys upon at least two species of the genus to which the bean beetle belongs and seems to restrict itself to that genus. It was responsible for a very high fatality among the larvae or young of the beetle in the valley of Mexico and at Cuernavaca. In the neighborhood of 1000 living puparia of this fly were sent to the Birmingham, Ala., laboratory, and from this material, the entomologist in charge of the laboratory has succeeded in rearing one generation from native bean-beetle larvae. A considerable number of puparia are now being held in hibernation for the coming spring.

In addition there were found in Mexico two varieties of bees which show promise of resistance to the serious attack of the bean beetle. One of them is a native edible white bee, known as "mucote," which is cultivated on a fairly large scale in brown bean of the genus Phaseolus. The latter grows very abundantly along streams in southern Mexico, climbing bushes and other vegetation, and the rather leathery foliage which is produced is seldom attacked by the bean beetle, so that there is a possibility of this bean proving of value for hybridizing with cultivated varieties to breed a resistant stock.

HOME POINTERS

(From O. A. C. Home Demonstration Department.)

A nutrition class held in Umatilla started about one year ago, but due to lack of scales has not been kept very regularly at work. Miss Hoffman now has portable scales which she is using, and is visiting the class every two months, weighing and measuring the children and giving suggestions as to health and diet. The last visit was Thursday, April 19.

The school nutrition class at Umatilla was recently visited by Miss Edith Hoffman, home demonstration agent. All but one of the underweight children are gaining in weight. The chief trouble seems to be lack of milk and fresh vegetables in the diet. Miss Hoffman expects to visit the class once more before school closes, and in the meantime the children are being weighed regularly and are very enthusiastic about reaching normal weight.

A regular nutrition class has not been formed in Hermiston, although the children have been weighed and measured and many of them found to be underweight. Many of the mothers have written to Miss Hoffman for her article "How Can I Gain in Weight?" and are interested in doing all possible to bring their children up to normal weight. Any mother in the county may receive a copy of these weight suggestions. Have you written for yours?

Any community in the county may have the help of Miss Hoffman, with a nutrition class. All you have to do is to ask for it.

How many potatoes should we plant this spring? The past year of heavy production and low prices has been particularly hard on the western growers who are a long distance from markets. Usually a low price is followed by about two years of depressed production. Seed is cheap. There is little evidence of sudden wealth acquired by farmers who "plunge." Those who make money are the ones who play the game steadily. The only certain winners this spring, however, will be those who produce efficiently—that is at a low cost per bushel.—O. A. C.

The outlook for the sheep industry, especially wool, from an economic point, appears favorable for a year or two at least. The number of sheep on farms, January 1, 1923, was only 37 million as compared to 55 million for the 10-year average. Wool consumption is more than twice as great as production. In 1922 more than 390 million pounds were imported.—O. A. C.

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