

THE BOARDMAN MIRROR

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MARKET AGENT SAYS WHEAT CROP SHORT

The United States Department of Agriculture in its official publication gives a good illustration of what organization is doing for the farmers in handling potatoes in Nebraska.

It states that last year the growers in south-central part of the state were unorganized and five or six brokerage and shipping agencies operated and the results to the growers were very unsatisfactory. This year the growers organized and almost 90 per cent of the crop in that locality is under contract to be sold through a central selling agency, under standard grades. The federal publication states that the result is that cash buyers are on the ground and they take all the potatoes offered every day and that "the present season is much more satisfactory to dealers and growers alike."

The growers are running their own

NEW BIG PACKAGE

111

Cigarettes

24 for 15¢

At Grade Crossings He Who Hesitates Is Safe



Self-preservation would seem to be nature's last law

For in the last five years, 9,101 persons (almost twice the number killed at the Battle of Gettysburg) have sacrificed their lives at highway grade crossings in the United States thru failure to stop, look and listen.

Train operation is safe because railway employees are carefully trained. Except in a few states, automobile drivers are turned loose without even an examination.

Trains and street cars stop before crossing another railroad where there is no interlocking device. If it be necessary for them, how much more necessary for the auto driver! For most automobiles carry loved ones and friends of the driver.

Yet, eight out of ten automobile drivers race across railroad tracks without stopping and looking in either direction. Many motorists disregard the watchman's stop signal. Running thru and breaking crossing gates is a common occurrence. One-fifth of all train accidents involving automobiles are caused by the automobile running into the side of the train.

The railroads maintain warning signs and require engineers to whistle and ring the bell for every crossing. Highways are being relocated to eliminate crossings. But railroads are powerless to prevent injury to occupants of automobiles who fail to exercise care for their own safety.

It has been suggested that all grade crossings be removed. There are 250,000 in the United States at \$50,000 each it would cost \$12,500,000,000—and take at least thirty years—to remove them. This expense is about two-thirds of the value of all railroads of the country, as tentatively found by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and neither the railroads nor the municipalities have the money. The "Stop, Look and Listen" rule can be followed now without cost. It takes a train but a few seconds to pass over a crossing. Surely no one would sacrifice his life and his loved ones to save a few seconds!

Lives of rail passengers are imperiled by grade crossing accidents. Recently several trains on eastern roads have been derailed by striking motor vehicles, and engineers and passengers have been killed.

Grade crossing accidents would absolutely cease if every automobile driver would stop, look and listen at every grade crossing.

Won't you do it?

C. R. GRAY,
President.

Omaha, Nebraska,
October 1, 1923.

UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM

business. They are putting up a standard pack. Buyers know what they are getting. By controlling the output the farmers are not fighting each other for markets. It is a business proposition of marketing a commodity. It is a system that must be generally adopted.

There is some opposition to the new potato grading and inspection law in this state. There always is at first with any such law of regulation. But if those who are dissatisfied will see what grading, standardization and inspection have done to the fruit industry of California, they will welcome this law and heartily cooperate with it.

The state cooperative poultry association is asking its members if they will sign new membership contracts, the present contracts expiring December of this year. The new contract will have a clause under which any member may withdraw at stated times if he is not satisfied with the association. The association, under its present management, has had a very satisfactory year, members generally have been very much pleased with results, and there will no doubt be hearty backing of the new contracts by producers. This association has been thru the mill, made the usual mistakes, corrected them, and is now in position to control the egg production of the state to the advantage of poultrymen, if they will get behind the association and sustain it.

The Department of Agriculture of the state of Washington in its official News Letter states that the combined wheat crop of Canada and the United States is 37,000,000 bushels less than last year, and that the bottom of the fake about a tremendous surplus should have fallen out by this time. It says the millers are quietly taking all the hard wheat offered a substantial premium over Board of Trade quotations, leaving nothing but soft wheat for the ele-



The Annual Fall Nightmare

vators. The publication states that when the exporters come into the market to get the wheat that Europe must have "they will have to pay for it." The "great surplus of wheat" was a newspaper-created surplus in the interests of the grain buyers and at the expense of the American farmers. When the wheat growers control their wheat and run their own business, newspaper propaganda will not be able to put such fakes over on a nation.

On Tuesday afternoon Mrs. W. O. King was hostess at a pleasant afternoon party honoring her mother, who leaves this week for her home, after a three-weeks' visit here. The afternoon passed rapidly with bits of needlework and visiting. The guests who enjoyed this delightful occasion were the East End women: Mesdames Glen Hadley, P. J. Hadley, N. Christlanson, Larsen, Miller, Earl Cramer, Mead, Ray Brown, Garrett, Richardson, Howell, E. K. Mulkey, Williamson, Herefin, and Miss Gorer.

Mrs. J. T. Healey left for Portland last week for a few days' visit with relatives.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Oregon, September 27, 1923.

NOTICE is hereby given that Solomon C. Cummins, of Hermiston, Oregon, who, on June 22, 1920, made Homestead entry, No. 019749, for SE 1/4, Section 26, Township 32 N., Range 26 E., Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before C. G. Blyden, United States Commissioner, at Boardman, Oregon, on the 13th day of November, 1923. Claimant names as witnesses:

Henry J. Tafel, Oliver Lee Graham, John Puller, Sherman Nelson, all of Echo, Oregon.

J. W. DONNELLY,
Register.

fresh
FROM THE FACTORY

Fluxed
TOBACCO

Now 15¢

ROLL YOUR OWN WITH REZ LA CROIX PAPERS ATTACHED

The Ladies Aid play is coming nicely. Wahnona Rands has charge of it and is directing the cast. It is humorous and full of funny situations depicting human nature as seen in the Union station, and will be well worth the price of admission. It was found impossible to get this ready by Oct. 5 as planned so date will be announced next week. Watch for it.

Mr. Pattee had a closing out sale at his ranch on the East End last Wednesday. He sold all his implements and stock. Mr. H. H. Weston cried "sale."

Geo. Van Noster of Bickleton, Wash., visited a few days at the Beck and Bailey's families. He left Thursday for his home.

Stanley Wain, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. W. O. King was christened at the Community church Sunday.

How to grow 16 pounds of tomatoes on a single plant under glass is shown at the station exhibit. Use of pure strains of Bonny Best, vigorous disease-free plants, and frequent regular pollination of flowers turned the trick.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Beeks of Sundale, Wash., came Tuesday for a few days with the Beck and Bailey families. Mrs. Beeks is a niece of Mrs. Bailey.

E. K. Mulkey's entertained Mr. and Mrs. Tagg and W. O. King and family for dinner on Sunday.

The Nineteenth Hole.
A merchant and a parson played golf together, and the parson, nearly always beaten, was growing gloomy. "Never mind, father," comforted the merchant, "one of these days you'll be preaching my funeral sermon and then you can take your revenge."
"And at that it will be your hole!" came the retort merse.—Wayside Tales.

FOR SALE—Majestic range. Nearly new. W. P. Trumbull, Stanfield, Oregon. 05-31p

ITALIAN PRUNES. Ready about Sept. 1st. A large crop of fine quality. Please bring your own containers as usual. Ten-acre orchard, 2 1/2 miles north of Hermiston, Ore. E. I. DAVIS

WANTED—Fresh eggs and chickens. French Cafe, Pendleton. aullif

ANY GIRL in trouble may communicate with Ensign Lee of the Salvation Army at the White Shield Home, 565 Mayfair Ave., Portland, Oregon. sel4

Hotel Dorion, Pendleton, is still the house of welcome.

Let us do that next printing for you.

Farmers' Opinions on Stock Feeding

Obtaining Feed Economically Is Most Troublesome Problem of Breeders.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Producing or otherwise obtaining their feed economically is the most troublesome feeding problem of farmers who keep live stock. This was brought out emphatically through a questionnaire sent out by the United States Department of Agriculture which was answered by nearly 500 farmers scattered over the country. The replies showed that general economy of rations, the cost of grain, and the cost of protein represent about 52 per cent of the difficulties in feeding.

These men classed balancing of rations next in importance. Other problems, such as labor, increasing production, difficulties in wintering stock, short pastures, and variety and palatability of feeds apparently were thought of only in connection with the principal difficulties. That these opinions are worth considering is borne out by the fact that all of the men questioned were progressive farmers and breeders, and the average period of their experience was 20 years.

Adopt Balanced Rations.

During the two decades these stock raisers have been working to get ahead, many changes have taken place in the ways of feeding animals. The outstanding progressive step taken has been the wide adopting of the balanced ration. Other improvements in the order given by most of the five hundred farmers are more liberal feeding, feeding more legumes, better water supply, providing minerals, feeding according to production, feeding more protein, and more regular feeding. At the same time they list the common errors in feeding which are responsible for poor results, poor combinations of feeds being the one most frequently mentioned, followed by underfeeding as the next most effective reducer of profits. Following these in regular order, based on the number of times mentioned in the answers, come lack of protein, lack of water, lack of legumes, sudden changes of feed, poor housing parasites, lack of salt, waste of feed, poor equipment, and overfeeding. Practically all of these troubles are easily preventable.

Almost all of these 500 farmers had raised at one time or another scrubs, grades, and pure breeds, and almost to a man they joined in a paean of praise of the pure bred. Only 1 per cent of them reported that they had failed with improved stock. Most replies contained specific estimates showing the superiority of well-bred over random-bred animals, and when averaged it was brought out that these men consider that pure breeds make about 40 per cent better returns on feed used than common stock. It is interesting to note here that another questionnaire sent out by the department a year ago and answered by several hundred farmers showed that in their opinion pure breeds have a general utility value a little more than 40 per cent greater than common stock.

Many Use Self-Feeders.

The report prepared by the department on the results of this feeding investigation contains many more interesting sidelights on feeding and corroborates a number of tendencies that good observers must have suspected. For instance, of 400 who answered questions regarding the use of self-feeders, 41.5 per cent had used this method of feeding, leaving about three-fifths yet to take up this economy. At present the self-feeder seems to be used mostly in hog raising districts and for poultry. In the Middle West more than half the farmers reporting used it. The general sentiment seems to be that this piece of equipment is especially suited to hogs and chickens, but a few farmers used it for feeding calves and sheep.

Nearly all of those who replied made comment on the feeding of silage, and practically 50 per cent of them use this feed. In the north-eastern states, where dairying is very generally followed, two-thirds of the farmers in the list have silos. Although, most of the silage is fed to dairy cows, the list of animals to which it is fed, according to the questionnaire, includes also steers, breeding ewes, and brood sows. A few men reported feeding it in limited quantities to hogs, pigs, and lambs.

It is worth while to note that more than 22 per cent of these farmers who answered the government questions credited farm papers as the principal source of their knowledge of feeding problems. Other important sources mentioned were: Experience on home farm, general observation, bulletins, and books and records.

"Mother, what are these?"
"Well, can't you see? These things were grown by farmers who are behind the times. Over there is the way to fix things up to sell 'em."

That mother got the point of the extension service exhibit at the state fair. On the one hand were shown field and orchard run products—poorly packed, dirty, ungraded, unstandardized, not backed by concerted advertising—just as many farmers have been accustomed to put their produce on the market. Opposed to them were shown eggs, berries, apples, prunes, and cheese that were well graded, attractively labeled, standardized, advertised—the work of cooperative growers' associations.

That every container of potatoes offered for sale in Oregon must be labeled and may be inspected if asked by either grower, dealer, or consumer, was shown in grading demonstration at the station exhibit. All shipments in lots of 10 tons or more must be inspected. This does not mean that lots stored or sold locally must be inspected. The grades are fancy, No. 1, No. 2 small potatoes, and culls. No. 1 is the most important and essential to successful marketing.

"Oregon's Marketing Round Table" in the foreground of the extension service exhibit at the stat fair included Oregon's potato, egg, berry, nut, apple, and prune growers gathered to discuss the problems confronting them in the profitable marketing of their products, with a representative of the extension service sitting with them in an effort "to throw some light on the situation." This miniature table, with chairs to match and figures of men made of the product each represented was terested fair visitors.

IRRIGON NEWS

Shotwell Construction company of Hermiston is getting ready for a lot of highway work. A car of lumber has been received and crusher is being installed a mile and a half east of Irrigon, just north of Mr. Riels' place. The state highway department also expects to put in a lot of work by day labor hauling mud from pit near N. D. Beaver's place for blinder for the crushed rock work. In addition to this, the district expects to build a mile or more of side roads.

W. B. Howard has purchased the blacksmith shop from Chas. Powell and is putting in hree days' work a week, namely, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays. Other days can be arranged in advance if job justifies such additional time. This again fills the needs of Irrigon district. Since B. B. Lane left more or less inconvenience had to be gone thru to get blacksmith work done.