

# THE BOARDMAN MIRROR

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### LOCAL NEWS ITEMS

Mrs. A. E. Harrison was a Pendleton visitor last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson and Rachel motored to Pendleton last Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Clay Warren and Donald went to Portland Monday.

S. H. Boardman and family were guests at the A. T. Hiram home for dinner Saturday evening.

J. C. Ballenger made a business trip to Portland and Hood River last week.

Mrs. M. K. Flickinger is spending the week-end with her sister, Mrs. Messenger.

An item which was overlooked—Mr. and Mrs. Walter Cohoon returned several weeks ago from Washington, where they were during the summer.

The truck drivers on the highway were ordered to move back to camp, so the Vegas family and Mr. and Mrs. Joe Thorp will move to Castle Rock. Mr. Boss has been transferred to The Dalles.

Open season for beaver began November 1. Trapping is restricted to areas outside of the forest reserves. Two licenses are required.

The beaver season is open in Oregon in all but four counties, Jackson, Josephine, Curry and Coos. It has been several years since open season has been declared, but the last legislature took action on the complaints of the damage done by beavers and announced an open season from Nov. 1, to March 1. Open season on beaver was stopped in the state several years ago because of their scarcity.

There are no restrictions on the manner of selling beaver hides this year.

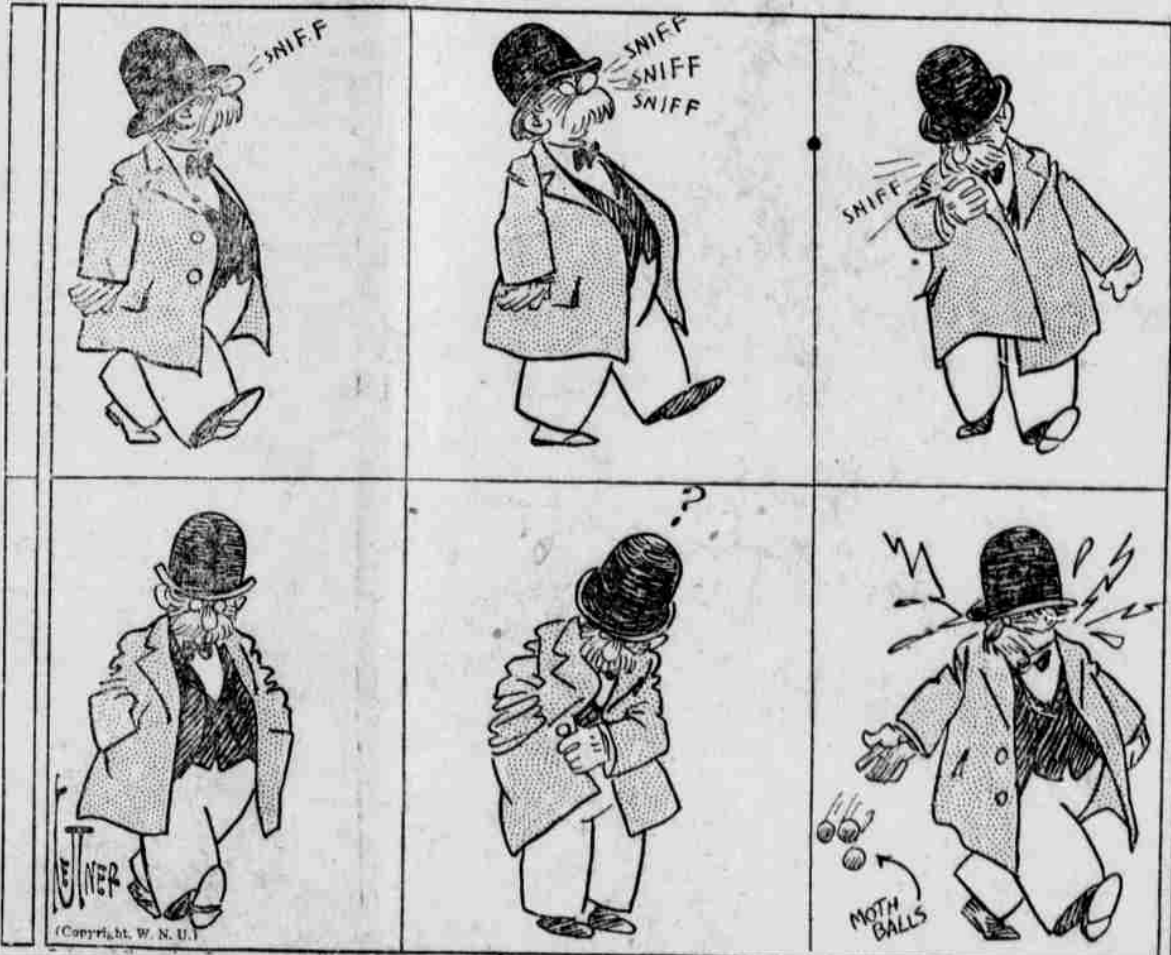
### Oregon Lambs Nearly All Sold

According to reports from the sheep raising counties of the state Oregon lambs have very largely been moved out the state to Idaho, Montana and Colorado feeding points. The government statistician estimates that less than 10,000 lambs will be fed along the line of the Union Pacific in Oregon, and that probably 20,000 lambs will be fed in Western and Southern Oregon, all of which will be marketed in the coast markets.

It is also estimated that a several thousand old ewes will be fed for the coast market.

One of the pleasant affairs of the month was the stork shower given at the home of Mrs. Jenkins, who was joint hostess with Mrs. Royal Rands and Mrs. Packard last Thursday. The party was given for Mrs. Elyce Dillabough and many dainty gifts were received. About 25 guests were present who enjoyed the afternoon and the bounteous lunch served by the hostess.

### Our Pet Peeve



### BUSSES ROUT CARS

Motor Coaches Driving Out Trolley in Some Towns.

Good Roads Throughout the Country May Threaten the Electric Car's Existence.

A town in Vermont has now abandoned its trolley line and is to substitute busses. It is announced that when the change goes into effect the fare will be raised from 8 cents to 10. If the street railway company had put up the price no one would have stood for it, we presume. A street-car fare is one thing, a bus fare another. Such is our unanalytical psychology.

Few opportunities are offered for getting more for your money than a ride on a street car, no matter what the rate charged. Yet trolley companies here and there are being driven to the wall or out of business because people "kick" at a legitimate fare, while they are willing to pay more for perhaps inferior, at least irregular service.

Picture the busses in this Vermont town getting proprietor, clerks and patrons down to the store on Main street on the morning after heavy snowfall. They will be good snow busters if they do it, for they won't have any plowed-out trolley tracks to run in. This promises to be an interesting experiment on this account. Where busses heretofore have been tried either they have not operated where they had to contend with heavy snow or they have run in the tracks of the street railways.

The motor bus is multiplying in New York and in this state would probably have sent the Connecticut company's rails and cars to the junkman had not the public utilities commission intervened.

In the city of London there are no street car lines. Motor busses apparently serve the city and environs dependably. Success of the motor bus in this country will in the end depend on the quality of service rendered. Hereabouts the trolley seems to have certain advantages, in regularity, dependability, cost and upbuilding of suburban territory which it would be a calamity to lose. It was predicted thirty-five years ago, when the trolley was in its infancy, that a superior method of transportation would soon supplant it. The underground cable and various other devices have had their day and disappeared, but the trolley still stops to take us abroad. It has been a faithful servant.

Street improvement, of course, makes the motor bus a possible competitor. Little advantage apparently inheres today in steel rails, as a well surfaced road provides for rubber-tired vehicles good enough traction. Government, state and town appropriation of hundreds of millions yearly for good roads have created a condition that may threaten the trolley's existence. If that time comes there will have to be a lot of new lawmaking.—Hartford (Conn.) Times.

### United States Abounds in Gems.

Practically every known gem is to be found somewhere in the United States. Diamonds are to be found in Arkansas, North Carolina, Kentucky, Georgia, Ohio, Wisconsin, Colorado and California. Montana leads in the production of sapphires and also of rubies, while others of the same family, especially the true emerald, which is often more valuable than diamonds of equal size, is found in North Carolina and New Mexico. While the largest and richest of the blue variety of topaz comes from Russia, Colorado has produced a marvelous reddish-brown stone that cannot be exceeded, while the clear varieties from New England and Utah are as lovely as a diamond. Many lands have given garnets, but the finest are from New Mexico. Nevada's opals have become important in the commercial world. Fresh-water pearls come from the Arkansas, Indiana and Tennessee—Detroit News.

### 17,450 Words on Postcard.

A bank cashier of Nimes, France, believes he has beaten the world's record for postal card correspondence. On the back of an ordinary postcard he has succeeded in writing 203 lines, containing 17,450 words, equivalent to the normal amount of matter on two pages of a newspaper. The previous record, M. Prout believes, has not more than 12,500 words.

So microscopic is M. Prout's writing that few were convinced it was not a photographic reduction of a larger manuscript. Finally all doubts were set at rest when the Institute Pasteur, to which the card was sent, certified, after close examination under a microscope, that the work had actually been done with a pen.—Milwaukee Journal.

Read the home paper.

Let us do that next printing for you.

### FAIRMILK COPIES

From Department of Industrial Journalism, Oregon Agricultural College

The following ration is recommended by the dairy department of the O.A.C. experiment station, assuming that dairy owners have legume hay such as clover, alfalfa or oats and vetch, and corn silage.

All the hay and silage the cows will clean up and a grain ration made of 300 pounds each of barley, oats and mill run, with 100 pounds of high protein concentrate such as linseed oil meal, cottonseed meal or coconut meal, one pound of this feed per day being allowed for each 1 1/2 pounds of milk produced. If kale is available it may be fed in addition to other feeds with excellent results.

Barnyard manure is low in the plant food element phosphorus. Adding superphosphate reinforces the manure with this plant food element. The land plaster in the superphosphate also prevents loss of the plant food element nitrogen from the manure in the form of ammonia.

Results from crop rotation are not very marked at first. In a rotation experiment of the Oregon Agricultural college experiment station farm which has been going for ten years, grain continuously yielded 30 bushels of barley to the acre. On the same soil which had a rotation that include a legume crop the yield of barley this year was 61 bushels to the acre.

### Why We Say Hello

Long, long ago wolves were numerous in all parts of the world, especially in England. Wolf-hunting was a favorite sport with the gentry, and to kill wolves was regarded as sacred duty of all Englishmen. French wolf hunters' cry was 'Au Loup! Au Loup!' (to the wolf). These words heard at a distance sounded like 'a-loo', but the English, who always put 'h' on wherever they possibly can, put it on the words 'a loo', and when wolf hunting shouted 'ha loo'. This form we use when we call hello.

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

To know how good a cigarette really can be made you must try a



### Why Doesn't Farmer Put Implements Under Cover?

Ask a farmer why he doesn't put the farm implements in the shed instead of leaving them just where he hooked. He may answer, "What's the use? The parts that will rust out are covered with oil, and those that aren't covered with oil last longer than the rest of the machine anyhow."

The implement dealer knows that if the machinery is not housed he will sell two machines where he should have sold only one, and that he will also sell more repairs.

With both the farmer and the implement dealer satisfied, why house the farm machinery?

### Must Guard Our Pheasants.

The shots and shells of the World war are even now damaging the game birds of America, indirectly but none the less vitally. Lee S. Crundall, curator of birds of the New York Zoological park, in a report to the American Game Protective association warns that unless the few fortunate possessors of aviary pheasants cherish and increase them during the coming breeding season all species are in danger of becoming virtually extinct.

The industry of collecting and distributing wild birds and animals has been badly demoralized by the war and American breeders can no longer depend upon European importations for supply, he explained. The seed stock of many kinds of game birds and waterfowl has become dangerously reduced and even if it is possible to obtain fresh stock, the newly-imported, wild-caught birds often breed with great reluctance and years must pass before a prolific breeding strain can be developed from them.

### Center of Goldfish Industry.

What makes Philadelphia the center for breeding those rare and wonderful fish one sees in an aquarium? Experts tell me it is the center and regularly produces the largest crop of goldfish of unusual types and other strange kinds of what I may call toy fish. You will find the reason for this odd industry in those despised ditches which crisscross the Neck.

It seems that even a parlor fish thrives best on its natural food. Fish culturists know that and so they go down to the Neck and scoop up from these stagnant water-holes and trenches the larvae which to a fish are as beefsteak and baked potatoes to an athlete.

I have it from a sea captain who has been everywhere that here he finds the largest variety and best specimens of those fish which are meant to please the eye, but not appease the stomach.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

### Over the Phone.

Mr. Brown had had telephonic connection established between his office and house.

"I tell you, Smith," he was saying, "this telephone business is a wonderful thing. I want you to dine with me this evening, and I will notify Mrs. Brown to expect you. (Speaking through the telephone): My friend Smith will dine with us this evening. Now listen and hear how distinctly her reply will come back."

Mrs. Brown's reply came back with startling distinctness: "Ask your friend Smith if he thinks we keep a hotel."

### CATCHING COLDS.

By Frederick D. Stricker, M.D., Collaborating Epidemiologist of the Oregon State Board of Health, in Co-Operation with the United States Public Health Service.

Where did you get that cold?

Winter days are here and with them comes the usual crop of colds—sniffing, coughing, and sneezing. If you wish to be convinced of this just make a visit to any of the churches, schools, theatres, moving picture shows, or any public assembly, and notice how many people are affected with colds. This is not the fault of the season however. Contrary to the popular idea, colds are not caught from draughts, cold air, open windows, or wet feet. Cold air does not cause a cold so long as you are protected with warm clothing and are breathing fresh air. It is a well known fact that Arctic explorers never have colds until they get back to civilization. The engineers and firemen on the railroads are not the ones who catch cold, but the passengers in the train. Colds are a germ disease. Colds are therefore preventable, and are not at all necessary either in summer or winter.

The air passages of a normal individual are generally flooded with germs of all kinds, but these do not thrive unless they are planted on favorable soil. The mucous membranes of the respiratory tracts are provided with natural defenses by which germs are thrown off and destroyed. The dry stuffy air of steam heated apartments and public buildings is especially harmful. The convected heat from steam heated apartments and public buildings is found to be more trying on the mucous membranes than the radiated heat from open fireplaces.

How then can we avoid taking cold? A correct idea of the cause of colds on the part of the laity is necessary in order to avoid them. Never allow your rooms or apartments to become over-heated and stuffy. Avoid all crowded, congested, stuffy, and over-heated places. Children with colds should not be allowed to go to school. Strict observance of the rules of personal hygiene will generally prevent the catching of colds. Persons with infected tonsils or adenoids should have them removed, as they are frequently important factors in predisposing to colds. Cough and sneeze in your handkerchief and do not spread your cold.

One case of diphtheria and four cases of smallpox are reported in Umatilla county.

### To Hunt Fossils in Patagonia.

A five-year hunt for fossils of extinct species of mammals which appeared ages ago, will be begun soon, when Prof. Elmer S. Riggs, associate curator of paleontology of the Field Museum of Natural History, of Chicago, and three assistants will sail for Buenos Aires on the first leg of their expedition. After exploring the Argentine pampas, the party will strike southward along the Atlantic coast as far as the Straits of Magellan. In places the work will be along beaches where the ledges are accessible only a few hours each day. In the extremity of Patagonia, a land of strange legends and folk-story, the party will search for fossil remains of unique and much more ancient animals, which existed in South America in the ages when it was almost as widely separated from North America as Australia is now separated from Asia. This isolation accounts for strange fossils.