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STATE MARKET AGENT DEPARTMENT

What ails the nation's agriculture is too low prices to the farmer and too high to the family table.

Too low prices to the raisers result in farmers quitting the land and going to the cities for jobs. Too high prices to the consumers result in less consumption and less demand.

If there could be a normal ratio between the producing and selling prices the whole country would be vastly benefited, and it would seem that an aroused people could work out one.

We have two great classes on the welfare of our country—producers and consumers. The only condition that will really make an Oregon farm a real home, and one that will hold the boys and girls, is a condition under which the owner or renter feels certain that he can sell his products at a margin of which the working class outside of the farms will be contented when they are able to buy the necessary food products of the farm at a fair profit margin over the price the farmer receives, and be able to save a little from the wages or salary.

There are two dollars added to every one the farmer receives from products when they reach the consumer. There can't be good business conditions under such a system. It is certain to tip itself over—it is already doing it.

Statistics are tedious, but they are very significant these days. In 1900 sixty of every one hundred people lived on the farms, contented and happy. Today sixty of every hundred live in the cities and both the sixty and forty per cent are dissatisfied and rebellious.

In New England, New York and Pennsylvania there are today 57,000 unoccupied farms, four and one-half millions of formerly cultivated land abandoned.

In the middle Atlantic states there are 2,775,000 less acres of improved lands than there were in 1910. In the east north central states there are 16,000 less farms today than there were in 1910. In Indiana there are 10,000 less, in Illinois 14,000 less and 10,000 less in Michigan. These figures are from the government census, they are facts.

In Oregon, thousands of ranchers have left their farms during the past four years and thousands more will leave the coming year, unless conditions speedily change. A Portland banker stated at the recent wheat meeting before the Portland Chamber of Commerce that 200 banks had recently failed in the Pacific northwest on account of falling farmers and cattlemen.

There are a comparatively few middle handling agencies that are taking the profits that should go to the producers and the lower prices that should go to the consumers. These middle agencies, not only in agriculture but in manufacturing industries, are holding up national prosperity to a large extent by their profit tolls.

From both producer and consumer should come organization to control production from the farm to the retailer. It would not be a formidable undertaking if they would act together and, enough of them act. With production, transportation and marketing controlled, these many large middle profits and expenses could be eliminated, or retained by the producers and consumers in cooperation. And if they were so retained and divided, there would be prosperity in agriculture and contentment in labor. Two dollars' profit added to one dollar's worth of goods is what ails this country.

UMATILLA PROJECT AIDED BY CHAMBER

An appropriation of \$1000 to aid the promotion of the so-called Umatilla Rapids Irrigation project, on the Columbia river below Pendleton, was authorized yesterday by the directors of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, according to the Morning Oregonian of February 28. The allocation of funds was made at the request of the Umatilla Rapids association, headed by J. N. Teal, of Portland.

At the last congress an appropriation of \$50,000 was made for the initial survey to determine the feasibility of the projected dam site and the amount of land which could be included in the project. This work has about been completed and a report is expected within the coming few months. The association was recently formed to continue the efforts to obtain the construction of the project.

About 300,000 acres are tributary to this section, according to Mr. Teal, and the dam would provide the necessary power for pumping. In addition it was declared that the dam would aid slack-water navigation on the upper river.

Let's all get married.

TRICHINIASIS

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.

WARNING! It is dangerous to eat raw or underdone pork. Pork, ham, bacon and sausage may be infected with trichina.

Trichiniasis or trichinosis is a specific infection with the thread worm, Trichinella spiralis, and results from eating meat infected with the living encysted larvae of the parasite. The life history of the parasite occurs in three stages, the adult, the embryo, and the encysted larvae. The larvae are usually found in carnivorous and omnivorous animals, such as rats and mice, dogs, cats, hogs and man. So far as infection in man is concerned, the only animal of practical importance in the spread of the disease is the hog. The rat is of importance because hogs will devour dead rats.

When the encysted larvae enter the digestive tract of an animal capable of becoming the host of the worm, the digestive juices dissolve the capsule wall. The adult parasite develops from the larvae in two or three days and goes through the procreation process mainly in the small intestines. The males die, while the females penetrate the intestinal mucous membrane and lodge between the epithelium and connecting tissue.

The embryos are discharged fully formed from the female about eight days after impregnation and penetrate the lymphatic and are carried to the mesenteric node and thoracic duct, then to the general capillaries. They may wander into various regions as the lungs, heart, brain, and serous cavities. The majority reach the voluntary muscles; those which survive become encysted larvae if the host does not succumb to the infection. The main symptoms and signs of the disease are associated with the period of wanderings and lodgement of the embryo.

The mortality from trichiniasis in the United States is about half that for typhoid fever. There is a resemblance to typhoid fever with edema of eyelids and face, and muscular pain and tenderness. In a disease of this nature prevention is much better than cure, for it is obvious that once the embryo are in the general circulation it is too late. The farmer who raises hogs should be educated regarding the danger of feeding the uncooked offal or rats. Piggeries should be as rat-proof as possible, so that pigs themselves cannot kill and eat rodents.

The public should be taught not to eat uncooked or undercooked pork or pork products. Forty-two per cent of the farmers feel that their financial difficulties are due to low prices of farm products, the United States Department of Agriculture says. Seventeen per cent attribute their condition to high taxes; 11 per cent to high costs for farm labor; 10 per cent to high freight rates; 10 per cent to high interest rates; 6 per cent to reckless expenditures during the boom period; and 4 per cent to too much credit.

Early spring vegetable plantings will include spinach, radish, lettuce, turnip, peas, and onion sets. Early transplanting of vegetable seedlings grown under glass will include cabbage, lettuce and a few other small plants. These early phases of work tend toward early production, choice vegetables and high prices.

INCOME TAX IN NUTSHELL

WHO? Single persons who had net income of \$1,000 or more or gross income of \$5,000 or more, and married couples who had net income of \$2,500 or more or gross income of \$5,000 or more must file returns.

WHEN? The filing period is from January 1 to March 15, 1924.

WHERE? Collector of internal revenue for the district in which the person lives or has his principal place of business.

HOW? Instructions on Form 1040A and Form 1040; also the law and regulations.

WHAT? Four per cent normal tax on the first \$5,000 of net income in excess of the personal exemption and credit for dependents. Eight per cent normal tax on balance of net income. Surtax from 1 per cent to 50 per cent on net incomes over \$5,000 for the year 1923.

"It is very apparent that any proposed reduction by congress affecting the federal tax on 1923 incomes cannot be enacted into law and made effective prior to March 15 which is the final day for filing these returns under the present law," announces Clyde G. Huntly, collector of internal revenue.

"In view of this fact, taxpayers must file their returns not later than midnight, Saturday, March 15, otherwise they will be fined for delinquency. Taxpayers should not longer defer filing their returns and paying at least one-fourth of the amount of the tax. In event congress finally reduces the rate of tax on individual incomes, those who paid their tax in full will promptly and automatically receive a refund of the excess tax paid. Those paying only a portion of their tax will receive a credit on their unpaid balance. But I wish to emphasize the fact that it is imperative for taxpayers to file returns on or before March 15 and pay at least one-fourth of the amount of the tax due."

Sickness or absence from the state according to Collector Huntly, are the only excuses under which a taxpayer will be permitted to file his federal income tax statement later than Saturday, March 15, and not be penalized for his delinquency. Even then the taxpayer must apply to Collector Huntly for an extension in time of 30 days to complete and file his return, assigning one of the two reasons as an excuse. Such extensions will be granted only when in the judgment of the collector further time is actually required for making an accurate return. Application for any extension in time must be made prior to March 15.

A measuring instrument for attaching to an automobile by which the linear measurement of fields in various crops bordering on highways can be easily and quickly made has been devised by the United States Department of Agriculture. Successful experiments have been made with the instrument, which will be used in a number of states during the current year.

The air in the incubator is no better than the air in the room. Special means should be provided in the incubator house to care for the heavy gases. Large pipes placed near the floor level and opening outside, will help the situation. The lighter gases will escape through the windows.

CALVES FROM PUREBRED BULLS WEIGH MORE AND BRING MORE

The purchase of a good herd bull is the first step forward in producing better calves at a less cost per pound. In common or grade herds calves sired by good purebred beef bulls weigh on the average about 125 pounds a head more when one year old than calves of the same age sired by the general run of scrub bulls, says the United States Department of Agriculture, and they sell for about 2 cents a pound more as stockers and feeders. Two-year-old steers sired by good purebred bulls weigh on an average about 200 pounds a head more than steers of the same age sired by scrub bulls, and sell for from 2 to 4 cents a pound more as stockers and feeders.

In the case of yearlings, scrubs weigh about 300 pounds, and when they sell for about 4 cents a pound as stockers and feeders they bring \$12 a head, while grades at the same age weigh about 425 pounds, and sell for about 2 cents more, or 5 cents a pound, bringing \$25.50. Two-year-old scrubs weigh about 525 pounds a head, and, assuming that they sell for 8 cents a pound, will bring \$42 a head, while grades of equal age weigh about 725 pounds, and at 2 cents more a pound (10 cents) as stockers and feeders, bring \$72.50.

There is practically no difference in the cost of feed for the two classes of calves up to the yearling age, but from that time on grades develop more capacity and require more feed than scrubs. The difference in the cost of feed, however, is a very small item when the offspring of the good bulls are worth practically twice as much as those of scrub bulls.

REINDEER TO BE CROSSED WITH WILD ALASKAN CARIBOU

There are probably about 250,000 reindeers in Alaska, and it is expected that the reindeer herds will become the basis of an important future industry of the Territory. The Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture has undertaken to encourage the industry by studying the diseases of the reindeer, food and range problems, methods of handling, and particularly, the improvement of the herds in size, vigor, and meat producing qualities. To this end a special worker from the Biological Survey, Olaus J. Murie, has spent the past three years investigating the caribou herds in northern Alaska, with a view to locating the large-sized caribou in order to capture bulls for crossing with the reindeer. As reindeer are, in fact, domesticated caribou, it is expected that herds can be greatly strengthened in this way.

In addition to studies of the Caribou, Mr. Murie has made an investigation of wild game conditions and of conditions pertaining to land furnishing animals. He has made trips through inland, covering country through which few white men have been, often accompanied by only one assistant. He is preparing a report on the result of his investigations, which will be of interest to those connected with the growing reindeer industry.

ANYONE WANTING TO TRADE irrigated lands for Kliciklat county, Washington, timber lands kindly write to H. M. Cox, Arlington, Oregon, describing the property offered.

"Wheat or Weeds"—New Movie

How the spring-wheat grower can overcome losses from dockage, by eliminating wild oats, pigeon grass, cockle, smut, and other foreign matter at the thresher, is told in a new United States Department of Agriculture motion picture, "Wheat or Weeds."

This new film is a contribution from the grain investigations division of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. It tells the story of the average spring wheat grower losing heavily on every bushel of wheat he sells because of dockage, and it prescribes the remedy—clean wheat!

Scenes include the actual operation of the aspirator and disk cleaners at the thresher, showing the separation of wild oats and small weed seeds from the grain. Animated drawing visualizes minutely the actual workings of the disk cleaner. "Wheat or Weeds" will be circulated through the educational film service of the department and the cooperating state institutions. Copies may be borrowed for short periods or may be purchased at the laboratory charge.

Debate By Radio

Tonight, Friday, will witness the first inter-collegiate debate ever known. Debaters from the University of Oregon and University of California will broadcast their arguments over 700 miles of space and radio listeners will be the judges. The California men will broadcast from station KGW, Portland.

The debate will begin at 8 o'clock, station KIX will make a corresponding announcement of four minutes. California will introduce the first affirmative speaker, Harold Chertus. Each speaker may talk for 15 minutes with six minutes for rebuttal.

The question for debate is: "Resolved, that the Bok Peace Plan Should be Adopted." Each listener will have one vote as a judge of the debate. Those north of California are asked to send their votes to the Oregonian at Portland not later than midnight, March 7.

Plan to have trees, shrubs and berries ready to plant just as soon as the ground can be worked. Pack dirt firmly around the roots. Plantings should be made just as early as the ground will permit without consequent baking. Winter planting is desirable only when the ground is dry enough to handle without baking.

Good Breeding Affects Meat Supply

At the eighty-first annual meeting of the British Farmers' club, held recently, one of the principal speakers discussed livestock improvement work being done in the United States and other countries. After referring to a circular issued by the United States Department of Agriculture on the utility value of purebred livestock, the speaker asserted that the influence of purebred sires, in improving native breeds of cattle and sheep in all parts of the world, had revolutionized the British meat supply, and had made those countries formidable competitors in the great race for supremacy.

After referring to the better quality of meat from well-bred livestock, the speaker pointed out that good breeding usually resulted also in earlier maturity, which enabled the farmer to get a quicker turnover and thus carry more stock. A report of the discussions was furnished the Department of Agriculture by Leslie E. Reed, the American consul in charge in London. The report is regarded by department officials as an accurate reference to improved livestock in the United States.

G. A. Bleakman of Hardman has announced his candidacy for County Judge. Mr. Bleakman has had four years experience on the County Court and the work will not be new to him. He feels sure he can get our taxes lowered if elected on account of his previous experience on the board.

March 8 the Legion and Auxiliary will put on a comedy entitled "Let's All Get Married." The title is a catchy one and the cast is good. We can expect a fine entertainment on this night. The play is a benefit for disabled soldiers.

A Harold Lloyd picture Saturday night, benefit Cemetery association.

COMMUNITY CHURCH SERVICE

Every Sunday
Sunday School 10:30 a. m.
Church Service 11:40 a. m.
Christian Endeavor 7:30 p. m.
All are welcome.
REV. B. S. HUGHES, Pastor.

WANTED—Fresh eggs and chickens. French Cafe, Pendleton. au311f

Let's all get married.

GRIMM ALFALFA IS BEST FOR ALL EASTERN OREGON

Variety is good yielder and long-lived; recommended by county agents who find good seed.

More than 45,000 pounds of Grimm alfalfa seed was planted in Baker, Crook, Deschutes, Josephine, Klamath, Lake, Union, Umatilla, and Wasco counties last year, report county agricultural agents. This variety has been found by the college experiment stations to out-yield common alfalfa virtually without exception and is advocated as the standard in eastern Oregon alfalfa districts.

The first experiment station field of Grimm was sowed on the Union station many years ago. It is even now productive, but common alfalfa, sowed at the same time, has long since been frozen out. On the Burns station, Grimm has demonstrated its superiority over other varieties in yield and ability to withstand cold weather.

Of the 333,000 acres of alfalfa in Baker county, only the crops of 19 farmers were known to be Grimm prior to 1923. In that year 40 growers bought 6,251 pounds of Grimm seed from local dealers. In Klamath county 10,000 pounds of Grimm was purchased last year to 1800 pounds of common. Crook county farmers used 9231 pounds of Grimm last year as against 710 pounds of common.

On the farm of Fred Zaugg, Union county, a seven-year-old field of Grimm is still in a thrifty condition while common alfalfa alongside of it and of the same age is weedy and thin. In Wasco county, Grimm out-yields common about a half-ton to the acre on the average.

In Josephine and Lake counties, from 50 to 100 per cent of Peruvian alfalfa killed out by freezing in from one to four years, but Grimm stood firm under the same conditions.

Sources of pure Grimm seed have been located by county agents who advocate purchases by samples that have been tested for purity and germination at the experiment station seed laboratory.

Old Oregon Trail Monument

An interesting notice appeared in the Oregonian of February 19, telling of an elaborate marker, which is to be placed at the end of the Old Oregon Trail below Astoria.

Mrs. R. E. Barrett, city manager of Warrenton, Oregon, has been in the east and in Washington, D. C., for several weeks in the interest of her town and of Oregon. Her addresses before different clubs and organizations so impressed W. Clarke Noble, noted sculptor, that he announced that he intended to present Mrs. Barrett with a bust of herself. Mrs. Barrett replied that she would much prefer to have his assistance in designing a marker for the end of the Old Oregon Trail giving him some of her ideas as to the character of such a monument.

The general design will be copied from Darling's cartoon, published at the time of Theodore Roosevelt's death, entitled "At the End of the Trail." At the base of the monument in bronze relief will be the figures of John Jacob Astor, Lewis and Clark and Sacajawea, and also the Old Covered Wagon.

Potatoes in some storage places, are beginning to sprout. They need to be well aired out to keep them from heading and from getting worse. Where they are to be held for a long time it may be advisable to spread them out in shallow layers, either in light or dark places and if cool enough, little sprouting will occur.

Because of the short cold snap in the middle of the winter, some corn which was not properly dried out or protected may have the germination injured. Tests should be made to determine its ability to germinate before planting to insure a stand.

NEW BIG PACKAGE

111

Cigarettes

24 for 15¢



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