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YOUR MILK SUPPLY—IS IT SAFE?

The recent outbreak of typhoid fever in Portland, traced to an infected milk supply and causing two deaths, brings sharply to public attention the necessity for eternal vigilance over milk supplies. Any community which has a sense of decency and of civic pride will endeavor to protect its milk supply so that its citizens may be assured of wholesome and sanitary milk. Is your milk supply safeguarded? Does your town or city have a milk ordinance? Is it enforced? These are questions of the greatest importance to you, health and to the health of your family.

The importance of milk both as a food and as a conveyor of disease cannot be too greatly stressed. Milk is the only standard article of diet obtained from animal sources consumed in its raw state. It contains furthermore, all the essential elements of a well-balanced diet both for children and for adults. Yet everyone knows how easily it spoils, how readily it decomposes, and how difficult it is to obtain and deliver it in a clean, fresh and satisfactory condition. A striking characteristic of an infected milk is the absence of any signs whereby infection may be recognized. The milk may be perfectly normal in appearance and taste, yet be full of typhoid or diphtheria germs.

Milk usually becomes infected from human sources. Contamination may occur at any point on the route from the farm to the consumer, but it most frequently takes place at the dairy. This is particularly true of typhoid fever. Investigation of many milk-borne epidemics of typhoid fever has shown the source of the infection to be typhoid carriers. A carrier is a person who, without himself, harbors the disease germs and may transmit the disease to others. Laboratory tests alone can detect carriers. All persons therefore, engaged in the handling of milk or milk products, should be tested for carriers. This test should be made compulsory.

From 1900 to 1920 there were reported in the United States 151 milk-borne typhoid epidemics; of these, 111 were reported between 1900 and 1907. It is significant that in the period from 1907-1910, during which pasteurization was widely adopted by the milk industry, there was a most decided drop in the number of epidemics of typhoid fever, scarlet fever, and diphtheria from milk, and also a great reduction in the infant mortality in cities where pasteurization was established. Pasteurization, properly performed, means subjecting the milk to a temperature not lower than 142 degrees Fahrenheit for not less than 30 minutes, and unless bottles should be promptly cooled to 50 degrees or lower. Improper pasteurization leads to a false sense of security, and may be equally dangerous, if not more so than raw milk.

Insist on a safe milk supply. This can be readily obtained if the following essentials are adhered to:

1. Healthy stock.
2. Healthy and careful milkers.
3. Only covered or hooded milking pails should be used.
4. Sterile containers only should be used.
5. The milk should be properly refrigerated.
6. If pasteurized, the milk should be held at 142 degrees Fahrenheit for not less than thirty minutes and then be promptly cooled.

ENFORCE OLD LAWS—NO NEED FOR ANY MORE

Some one has suggested that what this country needs is a new religion. This might be true, but before we try a new one, how would it do to try the one we have now? On the ballot this fall will be a bill measure or proposed law to prohibit anyone to sell, handle or use cigarettes. Its sponsors claim that they want to place the "cotton" bill beyond the reach of the young. Before we try this new proposed law, why not try the one we already have? The present Oregon law on cigarettes is a very stringent one. Minors can be arrested for smoking cigarettes. The proprietor of any public place or house is liable for fine if a minor is caught smoking on his premises. It is a law not only with teeth but it has tusks. It is as rigid as a law can be made, and it is ignored entirely; therefore what reason has even the most sanguine to believe that the total prohibition of the cigarette will be any more effective? We have law sufficient already and it should be enforced before any new experiment is attempted. We are opposed to any more law at all. We have enough law. We have too much law, and we would suggest a campaign of no more law. Oregon could set a very commendable pace with her sister states in refusing to enact any more laws. Our legislature should meet, take care of necessary appropriation bills and then adjourn without the passage of a single law. This action would win the plaudits of the voters and would be followed by like action with other states. Let's have no more law, until we get used to the multiplicity of laws that we have and know so little of.—Blue Mountain Eagle.

COURSE DISCLOSES GOOD TRAIT

McNary's Decision to Stay on the Job Is Admired

PENDLETON, Or. April 7.—(To the Editor.)—The Oregonian's political article announcing that Senator Charles L. McNary will remain at his post in Washington, declining to return home for participation in the current campaign, discloses a factor in the personality of the senator which should attract to him thousands of votes, both in the primary and in the general election. A man who is big enough and patriotic enough to forget self at a juncture like this in our national affairs is entitled to the support of every lover of his country.

Mr. McNary may not be a mental giant. He may not possess the brilliancy of Johnson or the scholarship of Pepper, but he has made a record at Washington which, in the judgment of the writer, entitles him to re-nomination and re-election. He has been faithful to his trust. He has performed every public duty courageously, honorably, capably and efficiently. He ranks high in the councils of his party, and possesses the respect of his associates. He is not parochial in his vision, but grasps the fact that the functions of a United States senator demand that he shall seek and support that legislation which is best for the nation—not a single state or a group of states.

It is somewhat difficult to understand why your political editor insists that the friends of McNary are alarmed at the outlook. Thus far there has not been advanced in any quarter a single substantial argument why the senator should be replaced by either of his opponents. Assuredly the most devoted admirers of either of the ambitious gentlemen who seek the toga which he wears will not claim that either of them excels him either in ability, integrity, intelligent industry, patriotic devotion, mental poise, personal grace or statesmanship. The only argument offered which has any basis worthy of consideration, if indeed that is worth notice, is the broadbare claim that the Oregon delegation has failed to secure sufficient public funds for expenditure in his state. We heard that long before Mr. McNary was a member of the delegation.

The truth is that the state has been well and liberally treated in federal legislation, and in the departmental activities. If Idaho and California have dipped deeper into the treasury than we have, it is because of more favorable natural conditions rather than otherwise. I suppose that the gentlemen who want the senatorial job are entitled to renew the exploited claims, but methinks the voters will not give them much consideration.

The writer is unequivocally for McNary, and thus far has seen no good reason for the candidacy of either of his opponents in the republican primaries. In the interests of the state and the nation it is time that sentiment crystallized upon a sane above provincialism and political schismatism.

STEPHEN A. LOWELL.

EXPERIMENT STATION NOTES

On the Newlands project, where their problem is that of profitable hay disposal as ours, they have gone into dairying in earnest. They found through their cow testing association last year that the average production per cow was 263 pounds of butterfat valued at \$132.96 and skim milk valued at \$16.88 making a total of \$149.84 for the year. Hay was valued at \$10 per ton. The cows were charged with an amount of hay equivalent to their own weight per month which amounted to \$61.45 per year. A ton of hay produced on the average 42.7 pounds of butterfat at an average cost of 17.4 cents per pound. The average return for a dollar's worth of feed was \$2.46. The net return per cow was \$89.07 per year above feed costs. This amount should be charged against labor, interest and depreciation.

FARM POINTERS

Blossom blight of cherries and prunes due to Monilia can best be controlled by the use of Bordeaux 4-50 or lime-sulfur solution 1 to 50 just before the blossoms burst. If conditions have prevented spraying a time some benefit will be derived by spraying after the blossoms have started to open or as the blooming period is passing. Experiment station circular described the disease and its control.

W. B. BARRATT FOR REPRESENTATIVE

After continued urging by political friends and citizens generally in both counties, W. B. Barratt, former state highway commissioner, has consented to stand for the nomination for representative from the third district comprising Morrow and Umatilla counties. His formal announcement appears in this issue.

Perhaps no man in the district is better qualified for the position of representative than is Mr. Barratt because of his experience in highway matters and his close study of that subject while on the commission. He is a careful business man with progressive ideas to fit modern conditions.



President Calvin Coolidge is now practically assured of the nomination at the National Convention (Cleveland, Ohio, in June).

CROWDING OF CHICKS BAD CONDITION IN BROODING

One of the most disastrous conditions, according to the officials of the United States Department of Agriculture, that can occur in the brooding of chicks is to allow them to crowd together. Crowding is caused either through the chicks becoming overheated or chilled, usually the latter. Crowding may not only cause loss through death of many chicks, but many others may suffer to such an extent as never to regain normal health. Crowding is an indication of improper methods of brooding, and the normal development of the chicks is interrupted.

In order to prevent chicks from crowding employ the following suggestions given by the department:

Be sure to have good ventilation in the brooder, but avoid drafts. If there is danger from overheating, bank the fires in the coal brooder stoves or burn a lower flame in the oil-burning brooder. Open the windows slightly, but be very sure to avoid a draft over the chicks or they will catch cold. On the other hand, if the chicks are chilled they are bound to crowd. When they are first put in the brooders the temperature should be about 98 degrees Fahrenheit, and it should be maintained fairly constantly for a week or so, depending upon weather conditions. As the chicks get older the temperature should be lowered gradually; the cooler the weather the less the temperature is lowered. If the chicks start to crowd, it is fairly certain that they are too cool and more heat should be supplied. Watch the brooder room carefully and try to keep the chicks comfortable.

FOR BIGGEST YIELD OF OATS EARLY SEEDING IS ADVISED

Early seeding of oats is the first essential, says the United States Department of Agriculture, for maximum yields. In most sections oats should be sown as early as it is possible to get on the land to prepare a seed bed. This crop develops best in cool weather and frequently is injured by a few hot days during the growing period. For this reason early seeding is practically always advisable.

The date of seeding largely depends on the locality and the season. In the Corn Belt the best time usually is during the latter part of March or early April. In the more northern out sections seeding usually is not possible until late April. In backward and unfavorable seasons the seeding may have to be delayed until early May.

Where oats follow corn, potatoes, or other cultivated crops, the land should not be plowed as a rule, but should be disked and harrowed sufficiently to make a loose, friable seed bed about three inches deep. Spring plowing usually results in a less satisfactory seed bed, as there is not sufficient time for the soil to become well settled before seeding. Further, spring plowing is more expensive, and thus adds to the cost of production.

HUNTING ELEPHANTS IS DANGEROUS SPORT

Writer Tells How Herd of Animals Were Captured.

Capturing wild elephants requires steady nerves, continual alertness and a great deal of experience. Moreover, it is easy to imagine from the following account by Mr. Charles Mayer in Asia, the disaster that may follow if the tame elephants on which the hunters ride are not handled skillfully. Mr. Mayer's task was to obtain a herd for the Sultan of Trengganu.

When our fifty men had surrounded the wild creatures, he writes, I gave the signal, and we started forward. Our eight tame elephants were spread out nearly ten feet apart, pretty much in a straight line, and we presented a front of some eighty feet. In that formation we came upon the herd; I counted twelve full-grown elephants and five young ones, a suckling among them.

As we advanced an old bull faced us. The rest of the herd stood perfectly still, waiting for him to make the first move; there was no sound either from him or from them. Slowly we pushed in among them. The drivers had their instructions to work first toward the females and the young, for in nine cases out of ten it is the young that start a stampede.

I motioned the driver next me to close up on the old bull, which now stood with head up and ears cocked, grumbling hoarsely. He was enraged. His head began to move from side to side. He rapped his trunk sharply on the ground and trumpeted shrilly. We worked our way through the rest of the herd. I spoke distinctly, giving orders in a low tone to the driver of the elephant that was to work with the one I was on. Gradually we managed to get on either side of the bull. I gave a low call to the drivers who were nearest us: "Jaga; dia mau berprang! (Take care; he wants to fight!)"

As we closed in on the old bull he turned suddenly and tried to jab his tusks into the elephant on my left, but quick as a flash the tame elephant met him with a smashing blow from his trunk. Instantly the elephant I was riding jabbed him in the fore quarter. I called to the other driver to bring his elephant's head round and to have him butt and prod.

The old bull, enraged and fearful, was now venting his hoarse growl and shrill trumpet cry at the same time. The two tame beasts butted and jabbed without stopping. Realizing that he was now too much excited to notice what took place on the ground, I said to the men behind me, "Quick, get down; tie his two feet; tie tight to the trees."

The two tame elephants with their heads pressed against his neck held him one on either side while the men got down and slipped a noose on each hind leg and fastened each rope to a separate tree—dangerous work, but a matter of a few minutes only. First one and then the other called, "Habis, tum!" (Finished, master!)

The tame elephants gave the bull a last squeeze and then drew away. As they did so he lunged forward and went to his knees, bellowing with rage and terror and straining at the ropes.

I could give a thought then to the rest of the herd. The bull was the only one that had shown fight. The others had huddled together in complete bewilderment, and it had been easy to capture them. The drivers and tie-up men had done their work well and quickly. Our bag consisted of three males and nine females fully grown, one baby, one five-year-old and two somewhat younger. The females were seven and a half feet in height on the average. The big bull was the prize; his tusks were about four feet long.

Ambiguous

"It's such a heavenly night out! Let's go outside between dances," she proposed.

"But it's so cold out there," he protested.

"Don't let that worry you," she scoffed. "Come on!"

The winter moon was indeed fascinating. She snuggled up close to keep warm. He was bewitched.

"May I kiss you?" he asked.

"Well, not much!" she replied.

And later that evening he reflected:

"Not much! I might have misunderstood, at that!"

One in the Box Office

Mother was taking Willie to see the pantomime, "The Forty Thieves."

When she arrived at the box office, she found that the only seats available were eight-and-six-penny stalls. Very reluctantly she handed over the necessary cash.

"Hurry up," said Willie, who had overheard the transaction, "or we shall be too late to see the other thirty-nine."

Norman—"That girl is very fast."

Ray—"Fast?"

Norman—"Yes, she has a run in her stocking and a dash in her eye."

NEW MODERN BUILDINGS FOR ALBANY COLLEGE

Rapid Progress Being Made Through the State in Campaign to Raise Funds for Expansion Purposes.

Albany student self-help college, located at Albany, Ore., is to have at least three modern new buildings in which to house its many departments of education, when the campaign now on throughout the state is finished and \$500,000 is raised for expansion purposes. Rapid progress is being made in organization work, according to J. Henry Lang, director, at headquarters in the Multnomah hotel, Portland.

At Albany college, every student entered must earn all or part of their way by some of the various methods of work employed, it being the policy of the school thus to inculcate habits of the students carrying their own load, the college lending them a helping hand while doing it. It is believed by the faculty and trustees that this better fits a student for life work, hence it is made obligatory.

Friends of Christian education are being enlisted in the campaign and the response to the call for service has been splendid. Because of the excellent record of the college and the splendid field of opportunity in the northwest, it is believed that a like response will be forthcoming when funds are asked for to put the school on a thoroughly standardized basis as to buildings and productive endowment. Albany college already has \$212,000 productive endowment, but to enlarge its scope and to provide more self-help facilities, it is necessary to have the additional \$500,000, \$100,000 of which has already been subscribed in Albany and vicinity.

Cash Prizes in Albany College Campaign

Through the instrumentality of the Woman's Albany college league, ten prizes, ranging from \$100 cash or a scholarship in Albany college to a number of \$5 cash prizes will be awarded for the ten best essays on Albany student self-help college, located at Albany, Ore., and for which a campaign to raise \$500,000 is now in process throughout the state. Prizes are \$100, \$75, \$50, \$25, \$20, \$10 and four of \$5 each. Any high school student in Oregon is eligible to enter. State headquarters are in the Multnomah hotel, Portland, with J. Henry Lang in charge as director.

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