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## THE CALL OF THE HOME

By Miles Cannon

Director of Farm Economics, U. S. Bureau of Reclamation.

In a former article we mentioned the poultry industry and discussed the fact that the consuming public was willing and anxious to purchase spring frys every day in the year, even at prices, served on the table, ranging from seventy-five cents to a dollar and a half per half-chicken and, it would seem, the higher the price the smaller the chicken.

It has been suggested heretofore that eggs should be fresh and standardized and in this connection we here reproduce the observations of Mr. R. E. Shephard, of Jerome, Ida., the very efficient general manager of the North Side Twin Falls project.

"Having found that the egg crop of Idaho for 1922 exceeded in market value the wheat crop of the same year, even at the then prevailing prices for eggs, I began to study somewhat into the poultry situation. It seems no trick at all to stir up the animals and elect people to congress over wheat, but I never heard anybody getting very excited over hen's eggs, and yet when it comes to dollars and cents they are of more importance.

"On a given day, several weeks back, eggs were selling in Jerome for 13c a dozen. That is what the farmer got for good fresh eggs. On the same day they were selling at wholesale at Los Angeles at something over 20 cents, depending upon the quality. This seemed like a very wide spread. I got our creamery here to buy 20 cases of eggs that day from the farmers, and pay them 17 cents a dozen, and they were shipped to Los Angeles along with a carload of butter. The eggs were indifferently packed, but at that they sold on the Los Angeles market making a net return to the creamery of 25 cents a dozen.

"A study of the game revealed the fact that had we been in the business a little stronger and known how to classify eggs and had packed them according to market requirements, we could undoubtedly have received a net return of about 28c. This set me going, and I found that it would be no trick at all to increase the farmers' income from his poultry by from 25 per cent to 100 per cent."

"Take this poultry game and put it in another way. I found you could ship a dollar's worth of eggs to Los Angeles for about 3 1-2 cents, a dollar's worth of wheat to the same point at about 60 cents, and a dollar's worth of butter at about 8 cents."

In view of the fact that New York City alone, will take in a week all the eggs that any western state is at this time shipping in a year, the idea that Mr. Shephard presents is very interesting. If we are unable to beat freight rates on commodities, the thing to do is to find a way to avoid this extraordinary feature in our development by system of condensation, standardization, and distribution. With the lead Mr. Shephard has given us we will go into this question more in detail in our next article.

## OREGON WALNUTS WIN NOTICE

"That Washington county walnuts are gaining a wide reputation is indicated by numerous inquiries being received, some being personal from California growers who are interested in locations and price of suitable land. A gentleman from that state who was in town last week inquired the way to the Groner place and another who made many inquiries said he believed land and climate conditions suitable for chestnut culture in which he was engaged in California. Of this nut he said the supply has never equalled the demand and prices run as high as 50 cents a pound."—Ellisboro Independent.

Material increase can be brought about in consumption of nuts without exceeding actual diet requirements," reported the Agricultural Economic conference at the college this year. The area of commercial production in the United States is strictly limited, but western Oregon is within that zone.

Boardman will celebrate the 4th.

## NICK SINNOTT MAKES APPEAL FOR RECLAMATION RELIEF BILL

We are publishing this week the remarks of Congressman Sinnott on the Deficiency Bill, carrying special appropriations and also the Reclamation relief provisions in which the settlers on this project are particularly interested. Mr. Sinnott says in his letter to us "we finally won and got a part of the appropriations, and both Houses agreed on the relief provisions, but the filibuster in the Senate temporarily killed the bill, but both houses have agreed on the relief provisions and that feature will become a law when Congress reconvenes."

As the session was drawing to a close time was very limited and in control of the opposition, so Mr. Sinnott was allowed but ten minutes, but that was more than any other member had.

Mr. SINNOTT. Mr. Speaker, 10 minutes to represent the hopes, the aspirations, and the longings of people who have been waiting many years for appropriations for these projects, and also for the relief legislation expressed in amendment 58, seems to me like a travesty, like a burlesque on representative, deliberative government.

I have heard comments upon this bill which made me think of last Tuesday, when this House rebuffed the petition of the dry farmer from the west and the middle west in behalf of the McNary-Haugen bill, and now we are asked to rebuff and deny the appeal of the wet farmer; at least that would seem to be the situation judging from the comments which have been made by several gentlemen, especially the comments made by the great irrigationist from Ohio (Mr. BEGG), who only demonstrates the fact that—

A little learning is a dangerous thing; Drink deep or taste not the irrigation spring.

(Applause.) He ridicules these six projects and says they have not been investigated, while the fact is, gentlemen of the House, that every one of these six projects has been thoroughly investigated for 10 or 20 years. The two projects in my state, the Owyhee and Warm Springs projects, have been investigated, and \$100,000 has been expended in investigating those projects. Those projects have been approved conditionally by the secretary of the interior and by his engineer. They were sent down to the Budget Bureau and there held up. It is also true that every one of these six projects has been approved by the secretary of the interior, subject to further investigation, but they have all been held up by General Lord of the Bureau Budget. They have been investigated for years.

The chairman of the committee read what Dr. Mead had to say, and here is the substance of Dr. Mead's advice to him; That he would not justify these appropriations unless they were tied up with certain provisos.

Mr. HOWARD of Nebraska. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SINNOTT. Excuse me; I can not yield now.

When Mr. Mead was before the chairman of the committee on appropriations he was talking about appropriations under the old reclamation law. If you adopt amendment 58 in this bill, the new reclamation relief bill, then every one of these appropriations will be safeguarded and not a cent can be expended upon any one of these projects until the secretary of the interior and his engineers find, in conformity with subsection (b), and make a finding in writing that it is feasible. Not until then can the money be expended.

The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BEGG) speaks as though this money were coming out of the treasury. It does not come out of the treasury. It comes out of the reclamation fund, a special fund set apart for irrigation purposes in the west, a fund that is designed in some way to recompense the west for the enormous areas of land that you have withheld from taxation in the western states.

In my own state you have set aside as a wood lot for the nation from 13,000,000 to 17,000,000 acres of forest land. This little dole we got out of these appropriations will in some part recompense us for the withholding of that land from taxation.

Why do we want this today? "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick." My state has put \$12,000,000 in the reclamation fund which comes from the sale of lands in my state, and we have only received from that fund between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000, and yet the people in my state look across state lines and we look into another state that has put but \$5,000,000 into the reclamation fund and we see that state carrying \$25,000,000, and we believe we are entitled to this fund now.

The expenditure is well protected if you adopt amendment 58, the relief bill. The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BEGG) ridicules that bill, and yet that bill has been the subject of the thought and the care and the counsel of the fact-finding commission sitting upon it for six months, the secretary of the interior and Dr. Elwood Mead, the most noted irrigationist in the world who was paid nearly \$50,000 a year by the government of Australia to go

over there and superintend their irrigation propositions, and yet the irrigationist from Ohio (Mr. BEGG), with that air of finality in his voice that almost makes assurance doubly sure, tells us that this bill is poorly drafted; that we are going to reach into the treasury of the United States and deplete the treasury; and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BLANTON), whose state was wise enough to keep its own public lands, ridicules the bill.

Would the people of the Northwest Territory, when they came into the Union, when they wrung from England at the Champeog meeting in Oregon in 1852, the states of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and parts of Wyoming and Montana—would that they had the sagacity of the pioneers of Texas and retained their public lands. Then we would not be here asking you for the proceeds from this land to develop the land that those proceeds were intended by the God of Nature to be expended upon.

I wish I could take you out into my country and show you that the Almighty Himself meant the snows upon the mountains should be wedded to those broad areas of fertile volcanic dust. I wish you could see how amphitheaterlike the hills rise and radiate from the Colorado and Columbia to the cardinal points. How hills pile on hills, how they rise in the purple haze of twilight like billows suddenly stilled on the crest—how the rim of the amphitheater and the horizon is pillared with a dozen lofty, eternally snow-capped peaks, once blazing beacons, now only reflecting above the dust of the valleys the soft glow of the setting sun as the day drops into the western waters of the Pacific. These snowcaps eternal are our reservoirs, the Almighty invites us to wed the snow on those mountains with our vast areas of fertile, volcanic dust, and this bill, if it is passed, will allow us to do that in a very small measure without taking a dollar from the treasury of the United States, and I hope the members of this House will not today rebuke the wet farmer of the west as you rebuked the dry farmer last Tuesday. (Applause.)

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. SINNOTT) to recede and concur.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. SINNOTT) there were—ayes 70, nays 80.

Boardman will celebrate the 4th.

## TAX REDUCTION

By Frederick Stricker, M.D.

Collaborating Epidemiologist of the Oregon State Board of Health in Co-Operation with the U. S. Public Health Service.

The investment of adequate appropriations for effective disease prevention in the state will save at least one-tenth of the cost of disease and dependancy. This would mean a saving of at least \$4,000,000 annually. Where can you find a better investment.

All Public health effort must be paid by taxation. Taxation is a compulsory contribution levied upon persons, property, and business for the support of the government. The seven rules of taxation are equality, certainty, convenience, economy, productivity, elasticity, and stability.

A tax for disease prevention is EQUALLY beneficial, it helps every individual in the community.

It is CERTAIN because it insures the health of the citizens, making them able to contribute their portion of the support of the government.

It is CONVENIENT because there is a diminished chance of accruing losses on account of disease.

It is ECONOMICAL because it is much cheaper to prevent disease than to have it.

It is PRODUCTIVE because it enables more people to pay taxes.

It is ELASTIC because the more money spent for health taxation the more healthy citizens there will be to pay the tax.

It is STABLE because it guarantees the health and income of the wage earners.

It is true that public expenditures are increasing more rapidly than the population. But expenditures that directly benefit the people are really investments and not expenses.

Sickness causes a tremendous expense, which can be prevented to a certain extent. It is crazy extravagance to propagate criminals, the insane, epileptics, paupers, and delinquents as we are now doing. Hygiene can cut the numbers of these classes. Is it our high intelligence which keeps us from employing hygiene?

Disease is an enemy, and although it may be largely prevented, we do not strive for the ounce of prevention which is greater than the pound of cure.

If you wish to increase the taxes neglect the public health. Lower taxes by preventing disease. Conserve the public health and conservation of natural resources will follow. Raise the health of the wage earner and he will do the rest.

Every citizen owes it to himself and to his community to take an interest in the health of the place in which he lives.

## Fertile Eggs Cause Loss to Farmers Every Summer

A large part of the loss caused by eggs spoiling in warm weather can be prevented by producing only infertile eggs during the late spring and summer. This loss, which is conservatively estimated at more than \$15,000,000 a year, falls almost entirely on the producer. Not only does he lose the value of the eggs which spoil, but the producer suffers a further material loss in the reduction of the number of eggs consumed caused by people getting bad eggs among those they purchase.

This loss can be entirely prevented by producing only infertile eggs during the warm weather. This is accomplished by taking all male birds out of the flock after the breeding season is over. The rooster has no influence on the number of eggs produced, and should either be marketed or killed—the meat can be canned—or should be kept penned up.

The United States Department of Agriculture has just published a large poster showing the difference in the keeping qualities of infertile and fertile eggs during warm weather. The poster also gives simple rules for producing good quality eggs on farms during the latter part of the spring, throughout the summer, and into the early fall months.

THE QUELLE—A good place to eat in Pendleton.

## FARM POINTERS

From Department of Industrial Journalism, Oregon Agricultural College

Red spiders, which are likely to strike at almost any plant in Oregon from low-growing annuals to tall trees, develop most rapidly and become most harmful in dry weather. The best protection so far reported by the Oregon experiment station is dusting with sulfur. Most sulfur containing insecticides are effective if applied thoroughly, and some growers use liquid sulfur solutions.

Growers of newly planted orchards may save themselves much later trouble from the flat head bore by shading the trunk of the newly set tree, since the female weevils in sunshine and seeks the direct light for depositing her eggs. Loosens set up on the south side of the tree so as to lean against it offer good and adequate shade, the experiment station reports. If the boards are not handy a very good substitute as recommended by the station is newspaper wrapped about the trunk to shade the tree.

Anthrax disease of gooseberries is indicated by the presence of many small dark spots on the leaves that often cause the leaves to drop. Bordeaux applied in 4-4-50 strength thoroughly to both surfaces of the leaves is the remedy found effective by the Oregon experiment station. Directions for making and using the spray may be had on application to the agricultural college at Corvallis.

Barley waist high in good stand and good condition is now growing on the experiment station grounds at Corvallis. Many of the crops at the station were never better, even though the season has been trying by unusual drought. The main factors in the station crop condition are rotation and thorough preparation of seed bed.

## TILLAMOOK COWS LEADERS IN OREGON AND ALL WEST

Almost 9 in 10 Made More Than 40 Pounds of Fat Each, Win Big Way to Honor Rolls.

Tillamook cows in the cow testing association No. 1 not only led Oregon but also the entire west in high average production in April. Of the 1081 cows tested 916 won their way into the honor column by producing more than 40 pounds of fat each. No other association in the 11 western states had so high an average by five pounds of fat per cow.

Oregon cows tested numbered 3445; 1000 more than were testing associations for the month last year. They produced an average of 988 pounds of milk carrying 49.42 pounds of fat, 5 pounds more than all Oregon cows in association tests averaged one year ago last April.

The winning association is the oldest in Oregon and its members have become adepts in picking out cows that pay and throwing out all the others. It is gratifying to the advocates of association work that long continuous culling brings results in comparative production studies. Compared with the average yield of milk in Oregon the association results are outstanding and impressive.

Ground hogs in the state of Washington have not been popular, even when they did not see their own shadows on the 2d of February. In five counties, Okanogan, Douglas, Grant, Kittitas, and Yakima, definite campaigns were carried on last year to get rid of ground hogs entirely, with a result that an estimated saving of crops amounting to more than \$10,000 was made on 5,474 acres in these counties. In Okanogan county a district of 10 square miles was entirely cleared by the destruction of about 15,000 ground hogs. The work was carried on under the direction of Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture.

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

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## Delaying Work



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