

# THE BOARDMAN MIRROR

VOLUME IV

BOARDMAN, MORROW COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1924.

NUMBER 21

## Gov. W. S. Flynn



Gov. William S. (Fighting Bill) Flynn, storm center of the row in the Rhode Island state senate.

## FARM POINTERS

From Department of Industrial Journalism, Oregon Agricultural College

Killing the weeds is the principal object of cultivating row crops a corn and potatoes, says G. R. Hyslop, of the O. A. C. experiment station. Weeds are the principal waste of moisture. Cultivation, man persons think, is chiefly to stir up ground to give the roots a chance to spread and to hold moisture.

Cultivation that goes no deeper than is necessary to get the weed is said by Professor Hyslop to be most successful. When it goes much deeper than this it not only costs more but may do considerable damage by bringing moist earth to the surface and by snipping off many of the feeding roots.

When a potato or corn field has a loose dry layer of soil on top, and is free from weeds, there is nothing to cultivate for.

The basis of all pig feeding is grain—corn, ground wheat, or barley—supplemented with a small percentage of a protein feed such as tankage, fish meal, and skim milk. In estimating costs and rations the Oregon experiment station figures whole corn, ground wheat and ground barley as having equal value when properly supplemented.

## Modern Blouse Features Fanciful Collar Effects



The modern blouse specializes in novelty collar effects. Very unique is the collar and rever combination designed in this blouse. The yoke and long sleeves are also distinguishing characteristics of the newer blouse modes. The pin-plait plaid panels inset at each side of the front give a dressy aspect to this model of flat crepe, which is developed in that highly favored color, powder blue. The blouse worn with side plaited skirt is a favored ensemble this season.

## EXPERIMENT STATION NOTES

By H. K. Dean

### Cost of Butterfat

Cost of butterfat studies show a very definite relation between high production and low cost. Butterfat produced by cows which produced annually from 160 to 200 pounds had a feed and labor cost at 1920 and 1921 prices of 76 cents per pound while those which produced 280 to 320 pounds did so at a cost of 63 cents a pound. The average labor income per hour was 25 cents from the low producing cows and 43 cents from the high producing cows. It required 167 hours a year to care for the 160 to 200 pound cows and 206 hours for the 280 to 320 pound cows, the 24 per cent increase in labor was expended for 67 per cent increase in butterfat. Selection for high production never fails to increase profit.

### VACATION TIME

No one need question the necessity for cessation for a brief period during the year, from the daily routine of your work. There are sound physiological, mental, social, and economic reasons for a vacation period. The physical energy upon which you have constantly drawn must be renewed and increased. That tired, listless feeling, the accumulation of your repeated and weary responses to the demands of your work, must be dispelled. Your visions and ideals must not only be maintained but also enlarged. And, finally, your mental and physical condition must be so guarded that your earning capacity be not impaired.

Wonderful scenery, cooling winds, and the normal human response to all that is living in the realm of Nature have made it customary for the vacation period to be allotted to one of the summer months. Transportation facilities—the train, the boat, and the automobile—make it possible for you to visit every nook and corner of the world. Whether you should have solitude or should seek excitement of crowds is for you to decide; you may have either. Choose, however, that which is entirely foreign to your daily mode of life and of play. Keep away from anything that resembles an activity that is routine to your work. Give your mind complete relaxation.

Your physical activities should, at all times, be so apportioned that there should be no need to "rest up" after your return from your vacation. Whatever exercise you indulge in see that it is in keeping with your physical requirements. Avoid excesses of any kind. Give proper and careful attention to the food you eat and the water you drink. Bear in mind that typhoid fever and other intestinal diseases and disorders may be easily acquired from contaminated food and water supplies. Maintain and exercise your knowledge of sanitary decency. Your vacation will have been merited and successful if, upon your return, you are mentally and physically refreshed, and are not only ready but also eager to resume your daily activities.

### MERCURY TABLET GETS MAGGOT

The 1 to 1000 bichloride of mercury solution for cabbage maggots may be made in small quantities by dissolving one bichloride of mercury antiseptic tablet in one pint of water—eight tablets to one gallon of water. This saves the trouble of weighing out the powdered form, and the tablets dissolve readily in either hot or cold water. The solution is applied by pouring through a narrow spout, tube or funnel, enough to moisten the ground well close about the roots of the plants. As cabbage and other plants attacked come up a small stream of the solution is poured over them. This is repeated in 7 to 10 days until danger is past. The plan takes less material and is more effective.

When calcium caseinate is added as a spreader in the powder form to sprays containing bordeaux, lime-sulfur or other fungicides, if sometimes gums things up badly. When this happens, the O. A. C. experiment station suggests that the spreader be completely dissolved in water before it is added to the spray tank.

## To Seek Adventures in Africa



Herbert E. Bradley, Chicago lawyer and explorer, with his wife and daughter, left recently for the interior of Africa, on an exploring and big game hunting expedition.

## STATE MARKET AGENT DEPARTMENT

By C. E. Spence, Market Agent, Court House, Portland, Oregon

Co-operation, production control, tariff protection and economy are vital to the welfare of agriculture, but they will not be able to restore prosperity until there is a more equitable relation between the buying value of the farmers' labor output and that of the manufacturers' output. It is this disparity in dollar values that is forcing the farmers off their lands, and this condition will to a large extent continue until there is the same dollar in purchasing power generally.

Agriculture can do much to bring a return to parity by full co-operation in doing away with many middle interests—by taking over these activities and marketing their own products. No matter what the supply or demand; no matter whether the farmer makes or loses on his crops, the middlemen make their profits just the same. The products go to the consumer with about two dollars added to the one the farmer gets. This is one of the ways the farmers' dollar is demoralized.

By force of organization the manufacturers, financial interests and labor organizations refused to take a less when depression and deflation time came. They were powerful enough to eliminate the law of supply and demand. They conspired to keep the wages and prices up. The manufacturers were willing to continue wage scales so long as they were able to control the production and fix selling prices that would continue their profits. If all industries were thus strong and all could force profit prices, all would be on the same level and have the same buying-value dollar.

But agriculture was not strong enough to hold its place. The farmer as labor maintained his earning value, but he can't meet his expenses. His dollar has come so high, he has been compelled to exchange so much of his products for it, that it doesn't buy enough so that he can keep on. It must be made to buy more of the future of agriculture will continue to look dark.

All over the country there are movements to help the farmer. In congress many bills are introduced to this end, but few results are apparent. And many farmers are becoming suspicious of the movements, are becoming skeptical of the

honesty of purpose. One of the farmer leaders at the recent state Grange convention made the statement that the agricultural leaders who were in close touch with affairs in the east, believe that the big interests who steer national transactions have decided to let agriculture work out their own salvation while they go on and make goods. The Chamber of Commerce of the United States has taken this position—that the farmer must pull himself out.

And all over the country the farmers are trying to pull themselves out. Thousands of co-operative organizations are building up, and as they affiliate they are becoming a big force in demanding that their taxes be lowered; that railroad rates be reduced and that their products be given the same tariff exclusion as of manufactured articles. In Iowa massed farmers are demanding of the incoming legislature that their taxes be based on their net returns and that they be given equal consideration with the railroads that are guaranteed profits in carrying the farm products that they are losing money on. Many co-operative organizations are building their own warehouses, butter and cheese factories. Others are working out plans to sell direct to the retailer, some even to the consumer. Some are manufacturing their own products into food products. Many canning factories, ice cream, butter and cheese factories are highly successful, and many cattlemen have their own stock yards. Some cities successfully operate municipal slaughter houses and packing plants for the benefit of both stockmen and consumers of meat.

When the farmers will get together as labor organizations do; as the manufacturers and all other interests do; when they will once all get to thinking organization and affiliation and applying it, they will not then have to beg for a fair deal. They will demand it, and get it.

San Francisco man has harnessed the sun's rays by means of lenses, and claims to be able to make a diamond disappear in the form of gas. That's a step in advance of most of these schemes, which can only make money disappear that way.

## THE CALL OF THE HOME

By Miles Cannon  
Director of Farm Economics, U. S. Bureau of Reclamation.

Chickens do not constitute the sum total of the poultry industry in the United States, as is proven by the 1920 census which indicates that there were at that time 3,627,000 turkeys, value \$13,000,000; 2,818,000 ducks, \$3,374,000; and 2,979,000 geese, \$5,429,000, in the hands of farmers.

Turkey raising is an important industry because of the great number required for table consumption. It is altogether probable that this demand will continue for all time and in view of the prevailing prices during the past decade it is rather remarkable that the number raised annually has steadily declined.

While the western reclamation states, from many viewpoints, are naturally adapted to the growing of turkeys, it is rather strange that, with the exception of California, they are far behind even when estimated on a per capita basis.

That there has been during the past decade a decided decrease in practically all parts of the country is shown by the 1900 census which reported the total number of turkeys in the United States to be 6,594,695, or almost double the number reported for 1920.

There are a number of causes for the decrease in the number raised, but it may be assumed that the principal reason is the detail attention which the turkey requires in comparison with other classes of poultry. Blackhead has proven a menace to the industry and the range problem is generally in evidence wherever increased production is contemplated.

There is no line of business without its perils. Concentration and application are the watchwords in any occupation. Nature's laws are irrevocable and the most worthy ambition of anyone is to conform to her decree. For the capital invested there is perhaps no line of production more profitable than turkey raising when proper methods are employed.

The experience of Mr. Wm. H. Edley, of Powell, Wyoming, (Shoshone project) would seem to support the claim on behalf of turkey raising. He has a 40-acre tract which he grows to alfalfa, beans, potatoes and grain. During the season of 1922, he concluded the experiment somewhat in the turkey industry and purchased a setting of thoroughbred turkey eggs for \$12, which gave him ten turkey hens with which to start the season of 1923.

From the flock he received a cash return of \$278 and still has 13 hens left for the 1924 season. This large return is accounted for, in part at least, by the sale of 25 hens and 10 toms for use as breeding stock. This is a bona fide record and was introduced into his system of diversified farming without detriment either to his crop or chicken business.

Mr. Edley was not an expert in the turkey growing business and what he has done on his 30 acres, in addition to other lines, can easily be accomplished by any other person of ordinary capacity and patience. It is suggested, however, that if any of our readers contemplate engaging in this side line that they address a communication to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and ask for Farmers' Bulletin No. 1469.

### Billions of Buttons

There are 20,000,000,000 buttons manufactured in this country annually, and the industry has grown to such proportions that it equals, in dollars invested, and value of products, the cutlery industry or the manufacture of oilcloths and linoleum. America has almost a monopoly on the manufacture of vegetable ivory buttons, which are made in enormous quantities from the togu nut. This nut grows plentifully in the northern part of South America and in Panama, and provides the greater part of the buttons used in men's clothing. If all the buttons made in a year in the United States were distributed equally among the population each man, woman and child would receive 182, with a few thousand left over for good measure.

## Stokes Is Champion Shot



Walter R. Stokes of Washington, D. C., the world champion rifle shot, who romped away as a victor in the international rifle tournament at Rheims, France.

## BIG COLUMBIA BASIN MEETING AT PASCO JULY 14

When the gavel falls for the opening of the Columbia Basin Irrigation league convention at Pasco, Monday, July 14, it will be in the hands of a "real dirt farmer" one of reclamation's greatest friends, Harvey Lindley of Seattle, president of the Columbia Basin Irrigation league.

Under the administration of President Lindley many encouraging and beneficial results have been obtained in the interest of the project. At the Salt Lake conference of the Fr. Hubert Work fact finding commission he was of material aid, both to the government commission and the western water users.

President Lindley's untiring services in the interest of the Columbia basin project dates back four years or more, when the first Columbia basin committee was formed in the Seattle Chamber of Commerce.

"The outlook for construction of the Columbia Basin project was never so bright as at present," Mr. Lindley said upon his recent return from Washington. "I am absolutely confident that the project will be built by the federal government in due time."

President Lindley's address to the convention is slated as one of the outstanding features at the July 14 meeting at Pasco, where Dr. Elwood Mead newly selected commissioner of reclamation, and Francis M. Goodwin, assistant secretary of the interior, also chairman of the federal Columbia basin commission, federal Columbia Basin.

## HOME POINTERS

Cork tiling makes an excellent bath room floor covering, being waterproof, warm, soft to walk on, not slippery, less expensive than vitrified tile, and easy to care for. Oil finished hardwood floors are also good for the bathroom, or soft wood painted with lead and oil, and varnished with waterproof material.

New mahogany can be properly cleaned by rubbing the pieces with a mixture of one part of turpentine to two parts of raw linseed oil, once a week for two months. Wipe off the oil and polish with a dry cloth. Once a month after the first two months is sufficient to clean mahogany.

Plain hangings give a better effect with figured wall paper. Small figured paper and figured hangings are sometimes successful together.

To obtain an inexpensive paneled wall effect, apply narrow strips of wood molding to the plaster in the form of panels, and paint. Flat paint is the best.

WANTED—Fresh eggs and chickens. French Cafe, Pendleton. au31ff

Let us print those butter wrappers.

## SUCH IS LIFE

By Van Zelm

PLEASE AN-SIR THAT ? 4 BUDDY.

HERE'S THE MEDICINE FROM DOC MILLERS



MARY, WHO WATH THAT ?



THAT WAS THE BOY WHO DELIVERS STUFF FROM THE DRUG STORE



YOU KNOW I THINK THAT DRUG STORE BOYS ONLY HALF THERE



WHERE'S THE REST OF HIM THEN?

