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Barrett Is Now Cub Star



Bob Barrett, shown in the photograph, used to star for Little Rock, down in the Dixie league, but did his work so well he was told to "come up higher." He joined the Chicago organization in the spring of 1923. Barrett is a utility infielder, and is going well.

MANY ACRES SEED WHEAT HAVE PASSED INSPECTION

More than 8000 acres of hybrid 128 and 3500 of Turkey red wheat, the fall varieties recommended by the state economic conference as best for eastern Oregon, have been certified as pure by the state college extension service, subject to examination of threshed samples. To be certified, wheat must be free of serious disease for which there is no practical treatment, must be free of 1% and noxious weeds cannot have more than one-half of one per cent of wheats of different color or texture and shall not be seriously affected with smut.

Of the hybrid 128 that was passed in the field more than 7000 acres were grown by 24 Umatilla county farmers. Union county has 320 acres, Wasco 290 and Morrow 60. The Turkey red acreage is in Wasco and Morrow counties.

Grain certification has been conducted for seven years by the college to standardize best varieties in grain growing counties. Grain dealers in one eastern Oregon county say that formerly wheat growers took a \$25,000 loss annually from mixtures now practically eliminated thru the use of certified seed.

Now grows commercially 63 varieties of wheat, whereas 10 are enough to meet the requirements of climate, season, yield per acre and milling quality. Of the 29,005,934 bushels of wheat received in 1923 at Portland, 9.9 percent or 2,863,361 bushels graded as mixed and were consequently heavily docked.

Variety standardization has been carried to the point that there are now losses from mixtures or improper varieties in Umatilla, Morrow, Sherman and parts of Gilliam, Union and Wasco counties.

Wheat and rye are generally fall sown in eastern Oregon, the winters being too severe in most of the grain districts for the successful production of winter barley or oats. In these districts of eastern Oregon the experiment station regards wheat and rye as the only safe grain crops to sow in the fall. In limited areas winter barley will survive but fall sown oats cannot be successfully grown.

KLAMATH FALLS EVENTS WILL ATTRACT MANY

People from all parts of Oregon and neighboring states are expected to attend the Oregon Irrigation Congress and Klamath Products Show to be held at Klamath Falls Sept. 6 to 9.

The Irrigation Congress is considered one of the most important agricultural meetings in Oregon and representatives from the U. S. Reclamation service; irrigation associations; farm bureaus and civic, commercial and industrial organizations of this state and northern California will be present at the four day session.

Elaborate plans have been worked out for the housing and entertainment of delegates and visitors. A street carnival, races, fireworks, dancing and band concerts will be features of the entertainment program.

It is also proposed to hold the Klamath County Fair during the same week and plans announced today by the fair officials state that agricultural exhibits, livestock exhibits, displays of fancy cooking and sewing, an automobile and implement show, and a display of lumber products will mark the fair.

The programs for the two congresses are in process of formation, and irrigation and drainage subjects will be discussed by the most prominent and well informed speakers in the northwest, including Senator McNary, Representative N. J. Stanott, possibly the governors of Oregon, Washington and California, President W. J. Kerr of the Oregon Agricultural College, Professor W. L. Powers of the same institution, Keith Powell, chairman of the agricultural committee of the State Bankers Association, Whitney L. Boise, director of the State Chamber of Commerce, W.D.B. Dodson, manager of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, A. S. Dudley, manager of the State Chamber, W. J. Myers, of the National Holstein Priesan Association, officers of Irrigation and Drainage congresses, and a number of other prominent speakers have not yet assured the local committee of their ability to take part.

The small pig at weaning time has been found to be worth about one-third as much as the same pig at market time in Oregon, when prices remain the same. In the investigations by the experiment station swine specialists. A method recommended for determining the value of weaner pigs is to figure a good weaner of 30 to 40 pounds' weight as being worth as much as 60 pounds of pork, live weight.

Poultry flocks that have free range on clean soil are practically free from disease in eastern Oregon and are more vigorous. The confinement in growing chicks to small yards, the experiment station poultrymen assert, causes a deficiency in green feed and mineral matter, particularly that which comes from the soil.

There is a promise of producing sugar from corn at a cost of 25 per cent below that of cane or beet sugar. But how much of the difference is the consumer to enjoy?

Now that their light rays have been translated into sound, we may learn whether or not the morning stars when they first sang together had anything to say about bananas.

Why is it that so many of the people who say that there cannot be any more wars are among those who are trying to get people to promise not to fight in the next one?

Crop Meter Is Newest Farm Device



Looks like an adding machine, this attachment on the farmer's automobile, but it's really a crop meter which enables the farmer to estimate his crop by pressing the button and driving along his field. The meter is the invention of George F. Betz of the Department of Agriculture.

Spanish Modes for Fall



Stylists travel to all quarters of the earth in search of inspiration for new modes. This year the costume of ancient and modern Spain caught their fancy and now we see reflections of these Spanish styles in our present-day apparel. In millinery the Spanish sailor and the torador hat grace the heads of many Americans in adaptations first made welcome by the Parisians. One of these dashing sailors is shown here in black hatters push.

Gorgeous fringed and embroidered scarfs and shawls, lace dresses and the large Spanish combs that distinguish evening modes, show that fashion's eyes lingered long on the romantic apparel of Spain.

New Arctic Expedition

An Arctic expedition largely undertaken by Oxford university, England, is about to start on an exploration of north Eastland, a large island, 90 miles square, which lies to the north-east of Spitzbergen. Two previous attempts have been made to explore it. The first in 1873 was by the Norwegian Nordenskiold, and was only partly successful. A German expedition in 1912 perished in the attempt. A specially designed seaplane will be used. It will have a closed cabin, carry a collapsible boat, and be equipped with floats so designed that landing may be made on the ice. The plane will be provisioned for five weeks. The main equipment of the expedition will be carried in two vessels, one a 300-ton Norwegian whaler, the other a small Norwegian sealing sloop. The expedition will be led by George Binney, leader of last year's Oxford expedition.

Analyze Flowing Gas

Determination of the amount of carbon dioxide gas in the flue gases from blast furnaces is an important method of furnace control, but it has always been a difficult job to get samples of the hot gases for analysis. A German firm has now invented a method of using electricity to make continuous analyses of the flowing gas. Different gases have differing powers of heat transmission. Electrically heated wires are passed through an air chamber and through one filled with flue gases. Electrical resistance of the wires changes with the temperature, and since the relative heat losses measure the amount of carbon dioxide in the flue gas, that percentage can be easily measured by determination of the electrical resistance.

Let us print those butter wrappers.

Focused



ELWOOD MEAD GIVES VIEWS ON RECLAMATION

Adoption of a carefully planned policy for colonization of irrigation projects to be constructed in the future was urged by Elwood Mead, commissioner of reclamation, in a special report he submitted to Secretary Work today upon his return from a 9000 mile inspection trip in the west. Dr. Mead visited projects in Utah, Nevada, California, Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho, Nebraska and Wyoming.

"On each proposed new project, an economic survey has been organized under the direction of G. C. Kreutzer, director of the division of farm economics," said the report. "In this survey the cooperation of the state agricultural colleges of Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon, Washington and Idaho has been secured and these institutions have generally extended the services of experts on soils and farm management. These experts are now engaged in working out the problem of what water for irrigation is worth in the districts of their states where the proposed projects are located and what it will cost settlers to change raw land into improved form. When the experts have reached their conclusions on all of the proposed projects, they are to be submitted to local committees of bankers, farmers and business men for their suggestions as to costs and methods of development.

Facts Are Important

Every factor that would lessen expense and hasten development of income must be considered. While water charges must in the end come from irrigated crops, irrigation works that are not followed promptly by irrigated agriculture are a financial burden to land owners. Long delayed agricultural development has wrecked more of these enterprises than all other causes combined. The costlier the work the more important it is that this fact be recognized.

Dr. Mead pointed out that hereafter attention must be given to where and how money needed in agricultural development is to be obtained. Where and how settlers are to be aided and directed to enable them to use their money, effort and time to best advantage.

Method Is Needed

"In order that the farmers may succeed, a practical business superintended who has a knowledge of farm conditions should be employed to plan settlement and advise the settlers," said Dr. Mead. "For the past six months I have been studying the causes for increasing arrears of payments by settlers and the widespread demand for postponement of payments on federal irrigation projects. One reason has been the extreme agricultural depression, which, however, is temporary and may be ignored. There are other reasons which we must consider. One of these is the terms on which settlers have bought farms and the prices they have paid for them. Another is lack of capital and the lack of other qualifications indispensable to success in agriculture. The evidence is conclusive that we must in the future pay more attention to settlement problems and the qualifications of settlers if we are to escape complications and losses that will discredit, if not terminate this policy.

Colonization Necessary

"What I have seen in the past fifteen years of these achievements of planned settlement and financed farm development in other countries compels me to realize that we are ignoring the most valuable feature of reclamation, and a few demonstrations like the colonization plan I propose will assure the success of reclamation in the future."

The time when Oregon range sheep or cattle are making real profits above the cost of feed is when they are on grass. During this period a profit must be made high enough to cover the net expenses of wintering, explain the experiment station animal husbandry specialists, to make a profit on the entire year's operations.

Where there's smoke there's fire, pinch out that cigarette.

Richard Linthicum



One of the busiest men at the Democratic national committee headquarters in Washington is Richard Linthicum, who handles the great mass of publicity for the party. Linthicum knows the newspapers of the country by heart and hundreds of the small town dailies depend on him to furnish them with the last word in Democratic news.

Land Once Held Barren Helps to Feed World

The total land area of the world is more than 32,000,000 square miles, of which less than 30,000,000 are considered fertile, and half of the fertile lands to be found in tropical and subtropical regions. Every new fertilizer or every new source of known fertilizer adds to the habitability of the temperate zone, and it is a fact that our mastery of fertilizing agencies is capable of great commercial development through lines of management laid down by applied chemistry, writes Isaiah Bowman in the New World.

A second source of arable land is found in the swamp lands capable of being drained. Of these there are in the United States 90,000,000 acres, but two-thirds of this amount is forested and requires clearing, and much of the rest is peat bog, which requires a specialized farm practice. Qualifying conditions of a similar sort affect the swamp lands of the rest of the world.

A third source of food supply undoubtedly will come from a limited extension of both agriculture and grazing, but particularly grazing, into the vast tundras of the sub-Arctic. In the case of the tundras, both of Siberia and more especially of North America, we still are suffering from the inhibitions of the past, when we looked upon the sub-Arctic as useless.

The "frozen north" has retreated northward faster than our school books have been revised. The grassy tundras of northern Alaska, like those of the so-called "barren" grounds of Canada, are capable of supporting millions of reindeer and caribou.

In the southern hemisphere we have no habitable lands from which man has been excluded by sheer inertia of opinion. South Africa, Australia and Patagonia have been crisscrossed by the pioneer, and though their lands are capable of higher development, at least we know the lines along which development will occur and is even now proceeding; and we know also that their population increase will have a relatively low limit because of the unfavorable climatic conditions.

That doleful looking fellow you see is probably a hairpin manufacturer.

The truth will out. That is why a woman limps in her new pair of shoes.

It appears that the way to hop across the Pacific is to take several hops.

Not until the millennium arrives will a betted product always mean a bettered profit.

***** Your Conversation ***** MALMAISON

When Napoleon's ambition led him to divorce the unfortunate Josephine, the unhappy empress retired to "Malmaison," a country house a short distance from Paris. "Malmaison" means "unhappy house." It was in the gardens of this residence that the famous portrait of the empress was painted. Malmaison is now a museum where intimate relics of the great Corsican are preserved.

MARY, WHAT 2 NUMBERS ADDED TOGETHER MAKE 4 ?



2 AND 3 NO



2 AND 1 NO



3 AND 1 OF COURSE! I DON'T SEE HOW THAT COULD BE



CAUSE 2 AND 2 MAKE 4 ?



SUCH IS LIFE

By Van Zelm

A LESSON IN ADDITION