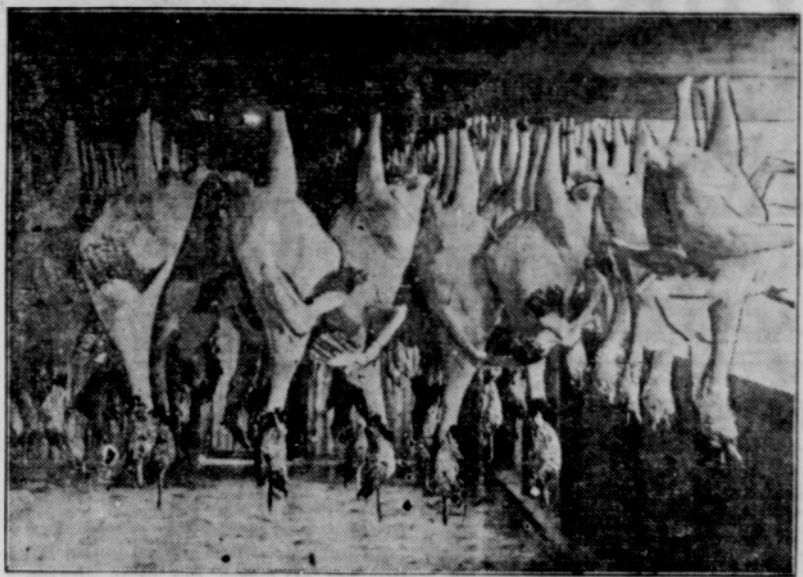


## IN FATTENING TURKEY INCREASE SLOWLY EXTRA AMOUNT OF FEED



Well-Fattened Turkeys Always Command the Highest Prices.

Once upon a time every farm family had its flock of turkeys, which supplied plenty of birds for the table and some for the tables of those who lived in the towns. Turkey raising in recent years, however, has decreased, one of the main reasons for this decline being that as the population of the country increased farming became more intensive and the area suitable for turkey raising was reduced. Turkeys require plenty of range in order to thrive.

Many farmers, however, still consider turkeys a profitable side line on the farm, and about the first of October begin to consider how to put more flesh on their turkey flock.

### Feeding Turkey Flock.

During the summer and early fall turkeys can find an abundance of feed on the average farm. Grasshoppers and other insects, weeds and grass seeds, green vegetation, berries and grain picked up in the fields all go to make up the turkey's daily ration. When this natural feed is plentiful, very little need be added until fattening time except for the purpose of bringing the turkeys every night to roost and to keep them from straying from home. For this purpose one feed of grain every night just before roosting time is sufficient.

### Fattening for Market.

In fattening turkeys for the market an excellent plan is to begin about October 1 to feed night and morning, feeding only so much at a time that the birds go away a little hungry, and gradually increasing the quantity until they are given all they will clean up three times a day during the week before marketing. By the latter feeding is meant that they are fed until they leave the food and walk away. Some turkey raisers feed wheat and oats during the first of the fattening season, gradually changing to corn as the weather becomes cooler. The majority, however, begin feeding heavily on corn about November 1; and since turkeys are not accustomed to such heavy feeding, scours often result, especially if new corn is used. New corn can be fed safely if the turkeys are gradually accustomed to it by feeding lightly at first and more heavily afterward.

### Loss of Flesh When Penned.

Confining turkeys during the fattening season to prevent their using so much energy in ranging has been tried to some extent, but with very little success, say poultry specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. Those confined to a pen eat heartily for two or three days, but after this they lose their appetite and begin to lose flesh rapidly. On allowing them free range again, they pick up rapidly and are soon eating as heartily as ever. The better method is to allow them free range, as it keeps them in good, healthy condition, and they are always eager to be fed. Nuts of various kinds are a natural fattening feed picked up by the turkeys on the range. Of these hick-nuts, chestnuts, pecans, and acorns are those most commonly found by them. Many turkey growers in Texas depend solely upon acorns for fattening their turkeys, and when the mast is plentiful the birds are marketed in fairly good condition.

## DEEP PLOWING IS BIG NEED

Soils Are Getting Poorer, Producing Less Per Acre, Thereby Cutting Farmer's Income.

Deep plowing is the greatest need on many farms. It is a fact that soils are getting poorer, producing less per acre and less in the aggregate year after year and less profit per year on many farms. Many of our soils are tired and sick; like their owners they are overworked, underfed, and underpaid. The problem is to get more from the soil without greater expense.

One way is to deepen the soil, letting in air and moisture and permit nature to make this sub-soil or under-soil fertile. The roots of plants cannot penetrate deep enough under the present conditions on many farms to get enough plant food and sufficient moisture to yield a normal crop. What is the remedy? Plow deeper.

Deeper plowing should be done in the fall. Many soils should be sub-soiled, others should be plowed deeper with ordinary breaking plows. Whatever the method, the soil must be made deeper. Plow deeper.

## ERADICATION OF CORN SMUT

Fresh Manure Should Not Be Applied and Rotation of Crops Should Be Practiced.

There are things to be done and things not to be done to combat successfully the smut of corn which has damaged the big crop of this year in various parts of the Northwest.

Fresh manure should not be put on corn ground; a rotation of crops should be practiced. Spores germinate best and multiply in fresh manure says E. C. Stakman, plant disease specialist of the University farm, St. Paul. Some other crop than corn should be planted on land growing smutted corn this year.

Corn smut is not poisonous, says Doctor Stakman; on the contrary, in its early stages it is edible for human beings. It may occur on any part of the corn plant above ground. It has been found that corn smut spores are killed in the silo.

## ESSENTIALS IN PIGEON COOP

Fresh Air, Dryness, Sunlight and Space Enough to Keep Birds Comfortable Are Urged.

The prime essentials in pigeon houses are fresh air, dryness, sunlight, and space enough to keep the pigeon comfortable. The location should have good water drainage and air circulation in order that the floor and yards may be dry, while it should be situated for convenience in management. A southern or southeastern exposure is best. The general principles of construction which apply to poultry buildings apply also to pigeon houses.

## CARE FOR SURPLUS PRODUCE

Cabbage May Be Stored in Shallow Trenches, Covered With Straw and Earth—Cellars Provide Good Storage Places.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

When Bryant wrote "The melancholy days are come, the saddest in the year," he inspired visions of barrenness connected with the first autumn frosts that are not justified if one knows how to prepare his garden stuff for the winter. There is no reason why a gardener who anticipates the cold weather cannot have vegetables with much of the garden freshness for weeks and even months after freezing time, if he follows the instructions of the United States Department of Agriculture.



Preparing Tomatoes for Storage by Wrapping in Newspaper and Placing in Shallow Box.

ment of Agriculture. To care for surplus vegetables in many cases requires nothing more than the use of existing facilities in or near the home.

**Tomatoes After Frost.**  
Tomato vines usually have a large quantity of unripened fruit when the frosts come. It is customary to use much of this for pickles, but the frost need not put an end to ripe tomatoes. If the vines are pulled, or if they are cut and the ends sealed with paraffin or sealing wax, they can be hung up in a cool cellar and the tomatoes will ripen and often last for six weeks. Another plan is to pick the tomatoes, wrap them in papers, and place them in shallow boxes or baskets.

Lima beans should be picked before the frost and spread on a slightly moist cellar floor, where they can be kept fresh two weeks. They should

be turned from time to time to keep them from molding.

Cabbage can remain in the garden until hard freezing weather, after which it may be kept sound by several methods. One of the simplest is to dig a shallow trench in a well-drained portion of the garden and place the cabbage, roots up, in it, and cover with straw and loose earth. For other vegetables such as Irish potatoes, beets, and turnips select a well-drained location, make a shallow excavation, about six inches deep, line it with straw or similar material, and place the vegetables in a conical pile on the lining. Cover the vegetables with the lining material and carry it up several inches above the apex of the pile, having it extend through the dirt covering for ventilation. The top needs to be covered with a piece of tin or board to keep out rain and



Pulling Up Entire Tomato Vine for Hanging Up in Cellar.

snow. The pile should be covered with two or three inches of dirt, and the thickness increased with colder weather.

Outdoor storage cellars or caves are excellent for the storage of many vegetables, and avoid all danger of unpleasant smells permeating the living-rooms. Full information on the storage of vegetables will be found in Farmers' Bulletin 873, which will be sent on request to the department.

## TERM INSECTS MOST FORMIDABLE RIVALS

One of Most Injurious Pests Is the Fly Weevil.

It Is Primarily Plague of Wheat and Corn and Is Particularly Harmful in Southern States—Ruins Entire Crops.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The insects are our most formidable rivals in the struggle for existence.

Economic entomology does not deal alone with insects which attack fruits and growing crops. It must deal with insects that affect grains and foods in storage, that damage our clothing, that kill our domestic animals and, too, that carry disease to man himself, that eat up our wooden buildings, and that honeycomb our books and implements. We must fight them all along the line.

One of these insect enemies against which the bureau of entomology has been directing a fight, is the angoumois grain moth, popularly known in this country as the fly weevil. It is primarily a pest of wheat and corn in this country, but affects all cereal grains. It is particularly injurious in the Southern states, and does little harm north of central New Jersey, except to cereals in storage.

It is second to the rice, or black, weevil in its capacity to damage grain. Often entire crops of corn and wheat are ruined. Wheat loses through moth attack about 52 per cent of weight. Corn loses from 12 to 24 per cent. Bread made from affected grain is worthless. The moth also eats barley, oats, buckwheat, sorghum, milo, rice, beans, chickpeas and cowpeas.

This is mentioned as an example of avoidable insect pests which the United States Department of Agriculture not only teaches but assists farmers to avoid.

In the case of the angoumois moth, which works damage to stored grain in regions where its propagation among growing crops is prevented by the short seasons, the department is urging farmers to fight the pest systematically by such measures as early threshing, proper storage, and fumigation. It teaches them to take advantage of the weakness of the insect by fighting its further spread.

It is only by constant and intelligent effort that mankind can overcome the ravages of insects of every kind which attack almost every substance on which he depends for his livelihood and comfort. In this effort, the public should take advantage of the services rendered by experts of the bureau of entomology and by other experts of the department.

## Last Offensive Use of Arrows.

The last offensive use of the bow seems to have occurred in 1791, when two gentlemen fought a duel with bows and arrows at Edinburgh, shooting three arrows each without damaging each other.

## Has Same Reaction Always.

A thermostatic metal invented in Great Britain is said always to have the same reaction in a strip of given length and thickness for a given temperature change.

## NOTICE OF SCHOOL ELECTION TO INCREASE TAX MORE THAN SIX PER CENT OVER THAT OF PREVIOUS YEAR

Notice is hereby given to the legal voters of School District No. 41 of Linn County, State of Oregon, that an election will be held in said District at the school house on the 26th day of November, 1921, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to vote on the question of increasing the amount of the tax levy in said District for the year 1921 by more than six per cent over the amount of such levy for the year immediately preceding.

It is necessary to raise this additional amount by special levy for the following reasons:

- 1st—General school expenses.
  - 2nd—Pay off outstanding warrants.
- Dated this 25th day of October, 1921.

Attest:  
B. M. BOND, District Clerk. D. TAYLOR, Chairman Board of Directors.

## Notice of School Meeting

Notice is hereby given to the legal voters of School District No. 41 of Linn County, State of Oregon, that a school meeting of said district will be held at school house on the 26th day of November, 1921, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of discussing the budget hereinafter set out with the levying board, and to vote on the proposition of levying a special district tax.

The total amount of money needed by the said school district during the fiscal year beginning on June 30, 1921, and ending June 30, 1922, is estimated in the following budget and includes the amounts to be received from the county school fund, state school fund, elementary school fund, special district tax, and all other moneys of the district:

BUDGET—ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES	
Personal Service	
Principal's salary.....	\$1,600.00
Assistant principal's salary.....	1,125.00
Seventh and eighth grades teacher's salary.....	900.00
Fifth and sixth grades teacher's salary.....	900.00
Third and fourth grades teacher's salary.....	810.00
First and second grades teacher's salary.....	900.00
Janitor's salary.....	720.00
Clerk's salary.....	10.00
	\$6,965.00
Material and Supplies	
Furniture (desks, stoves, curtains, etc.).....	50.00
Supplies (chalk, erasers, etc.).....	400.00
Library books.....	125.00
Flags.....	10.00
Playground equipment.....	25.00
Janitor's supplies.....	100.00
Fuel.....	364.00
Light.....	25.00
Water.....	22.50
Postage and stationery.....	15.00
	\$1,136.50
Maintenance and Repairs	
School building and grounds.....	200.00
Indebtedness	
Warrant, and interest thereon.....	3,000.00
Insurance	
School building, furniture and fixtures.....	30.00
Total estimated amount of money for all purposes during the year.....	\$11,331.50

Estimated Receipts	
From county school fund during the coming school year.....	\$1,685.00
From state school fund during the coming school year.....	353.50
From elementary school fund during the coming school year.....	495.00
Estimate of probable unexpended balance at end of current year.....	1,000.00
Estimated amount to be received from all other sources during the coming school year.....	2,465.88
Total estimated receipts, not including proposed tax.....	\$5,999.38

Recapitulation	
Total estimated expenses for the year.....	\$11,331.50
Total estimated receipts not including proposed tax.....	5,999.38
Balance, amount to be raised by district tax.....	\$5,332.12

Dated this 25th day of October, 1921.

Attest:  
B. M. BOND, District Clerk. D. TAYLOR, Board of Directors.

## Original Estimate and Accounting Sheet, School District No. 41

This original estimate is made in compliance with section 231-A of the school laws of 1921 and shows in parallel columns the unit costs of the several services, material and supplies for the three fiscal years next preceding the current year, the detail expenditures for the last one of said three preceding fiscal years and the budget allowances and expenditures for six months of the current year. ("Six months of the current year" means six months of the last school year.)

ITEM	EXPENDITURES		EXPENDITURES AND BUDGET ALLOWANCE FOR SIX MONTHS OF LAST SCHOOL YEAR		EXPENDITURES FOR SIX MONTHS OF CURRENT YEAR	
	Estimated expenditures for the coming school year	Budget allowance for six months of last school year	Actual expenditures for six months of last school year	Actual expenditures for six months of current year	Budget allowance for six months of current year	Actual expenditures for six months of current year
Personal service	1600	1140	900	1350		
Teacher—Principal.....	3125	900	810	1215		
Asst. Principal.....	900	690	660	990		
7th and 8th Grades.....	900.50	600	660	990		
5th and 6th Grades.....	810	600	660	990		
3rd and 4th Grades.....	900	660	660	990		
1st and 2nd Grades.....	720	480	450	675		
Janitor.....	10	6.60	6.60	10		
Clerk.....						
Total—Personal Services.....	\$ 6965	\$5076.60	\$4806.60	\$7210	\$4600	\$4710
Material and Supplies						
Furniture (desks, etc.).....	50	100	100	100		
Supplies (chalk, etc.).....	400	600	600	600		
Library books.....	125					
Flags.....	10	10	10	10		
Playground equipment.....	25					
Janitor's supplies.....	100	40	50	50		
Fuel.....	364	370	370	370		
Light.....	25	14.41	6.60	10		
Water.....	22.50	22.50	22.50	22.50		
Postage and stationery.....	15	10	15	15		
Total—Material and Supplies.....	\$ 1136.50	\$1166.91	\$ 674.10	\$ 677.50	\$ 612.50	\$ 627.50
Maintenance and Repairs						
School building and grounds.....	200	150	50	50		
Total—Maintenance and Repairs.....	\$ 200	\$ 150	\$ 50	\$ 50	\$ 500	\$ 150
INDEBTEDNESS						
Warrants and interest thereon.....	3000	1045	1045	1045		
Total—Indebtedness.....	\$ 3000	1045	1045	1045		
Insurance						
Building, furniture & fixtures.....	30			30		
Total—Insurance.....	30			30		
Grand Total.....	\$11,331.50	\$7,438.51	\$6,575.70	\$9,012.50	\$5,742.50	\$5,517.50

I, B. M. Bond, do hereby certify that the above estimate of expenditures for the year 1921-1922 was prepared by me and that the expenditures and budget allowance for six months of the current year and the expenditures for the three fiscal years next preceding the current year as shown above have been compiled from the records in my charge and are true and correct copies thereof.  
B. M. BOND, District Clerk.

## Warmed Over

The news items below were crowded out of the Enterprise last week by later and more insistent matter which gave the printers all they could do. The dates are as written for that issue, so "today" means Thursday of last week, etc.:

F. F. Fuller, Mr. Rockwell and Mr. Seaton of Portland took dinner at Mr. Fuller's father's home last Saturday. They were on their way to southern Oregon looking after oil interests.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Hubert, Mr. Hawley and Mr. and Mrs. V. F. Fuller, with daughters Ruth and Dorothea, spent the week end at the Fuller home southeast of Halsey, having a lovely outing and bagging some Chinas. The Portland people surely love to enjoy real life in the country once in a while, this being their second visit this month.

C. R. Fuller, a sophomore at O. A. C., spent the week end at home, southeast of Halsey.

The Schmitt interest in the First National and the First Savings banks of Albany have been sold to Percy A. Young and Z. E. Collier. A. C. Schmitt is staying with them a few weeks while they get "the hang of the 'school-house'."

The Brownsville correspondent of the Albany Herald tells of a "slugfest" at the Brownsville-Junction football game and says: "Brownsville has now won three games in a row." Which way do you pronounce that last word?

Miss Donna Robertson, student at the Eugene Bible University, spent the week end with her parents in Halsey.

Miss Helen Armstrong of the U. of O. was down from Eugene for a week-end visit with her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Ashton of Albany passed through Halsey Wednesday on their way to Eugene. They were accompanied from here by Mesdames W. W. and E. B. Bass.

Mrs. L. C. Merriam and son Philip returned the last of the week from Rogue River, where they had been for several weeks.

Frank Porter left today with his high-class cattle for Portland to attend the International Live Stock exposition, which begins Nov. 5 and closes Nov. 12.

Lawrence Taylor and Lewis Skirvin, who are attending the U. of O. at Eugene, spent the week end at their respective homes in Halsey.

Arthur Willoughby of Harrisburg was transacting business in Halsey Monday.

L. C. Merriam moved the first of the week from the J. C. Standish house on First street to the Mrs. N. E. Taylor residence on Third street.

Mayberry & McKinney shipped a carload of hogs to Salem on Tuesday and Wednesday sent out a car of sheep and hogs for the Portland market.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ayers and son Lloyd of Portland were guests at the G. T. Kitchen home the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Rankin of Brownsville were Halsey visitors Monday.

Carl Seefeld was an Albany visitor Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Cummings were Albany shoppers Friday.

Alfred Savage was transacting business in Albany Friday.

D. Taylor returned Friday from a business trip to Portland.

George Gould of Shedd, who operates the big steam roller over the newly rocked highway between Halsey and Shedd, was back on the job Monday morning after a business trip to Portland.

Mr. and Mrs. Penland and Mrs. Philo Starr left Tuesday morning for Moro, in eastern Oregon, and expect to return the latter part of the week.

Mrs. M. E. Miller of Harrisburg was a Wednesday arrival for a visit with Mrs. C. E. Allen.

Mr. W. Burke and two children were Halsey arrivals Wednesday from Pocatello to visit friends in Brownsville.

Mrs. R. A. Hawks of Portland arrived Wednesday for a stay at the Russ home.

Bert Clark was a traveler to Albany Wednesday.

Mrs. S. B. Parker and child of Crawfordville were passengers