

ment done in black and white.

"Fo' de Lawd's sake, Miss Jinny," he burst at last, "am dat de ghos'-pig?"

"It was, Cookie, but I changed him into a live dog by crossing my fingers. Mind your rabbit's foot. He might eat it, and then very likely we'd have a ghost on our hands again."

"Yo' go 'long, Miss Jinny," said Cookie gallantly. "Yo' think I scared of any ghos' what lower hisself to be a live white mong'ol dog? Yere, yo' kl-yl, yo' bettah mek friends with ol' Cookie, 'cause he got charge o' de grub. Yere's a little fat ma'ow bone what mebbe come off'n yo' own grandchild, but yo' ain' goin' to mind dat now yo' is transfurmulated dis yere way." And evidently the reincarnated ghost-pig did not.

With the midday reunion my hour of distinction arrived. The tale of the ghost-pig was told from the beginning by Cookie, with high tributes to my courage in sallying forth in pursuit of the phantom. Even those holding other views of the genesis of the white dog were amazed at his presence on the island. In spite of Cookie's aspersions, the creature was no mongrel, but a thoroughbred of points. Not by any means a dog which some little South American coaster might have abandoned here when it put in for water. The most reasonable hypothesis seemed to be that he had belonged to the copra gatherer, and was for some reason left behind on his master's departure. But who that had loved a dog enough to make it the companion of his solitude would go away and leave it? The thing seemed to me incredible. Yet here, otherwise unaccounted for, was the corporeal presence of the dog.

I had named the terrier in the first ten minutes of our acquaintance. Crusoe was the designation by which he was presented to his new associates. Violet tolerated him, Aunt Jane called



The Strange Beast of the Jungle Was a White Bull-Terrier.

him a dear weenty pettums love, Captain Magnus kicked him when he thought I was not looking, Cuthbert Vane chummed with him in frankest comradeship, and Mr. Shaw softened toward him to an extent which made me tily murrur, "Love me, love my dog"—only reversed. Not that I in the least wanted to be loved, only you feel it an impertinence in a person who so palpably does not love you to endeavor to engage the affections of your bull-terrier.

As to Cookie, he magnanimously consented to overlook Crusoe's dubious past as a ghost-pig, and fed him so liberally that the terrier's lean and graceful form threatened to assume the contours of a beer-keg.

(To be continued)

Halsey Local Holds Meeting

A lively majority of the members of the Halsey contingent of the Oregon Dairymen's league met in the city hall Wednesday of last week. The meeting was presided over by W. R. McAllister, local president.

C. R. Evans, being an invited guest, was a keed to speak. He made a point that the members were taking a few cents less for their butterfat than the league than elsewhere, they were themselves directly responsible for the advanced paid by other creameries. He also said that in his opinion they should not be determined so much at present by a matter of profit but by a principle, and made an appeal to the members to stand pat on the one big question of co-operation.

The meeting voted approximately unanimously to continue the organization.

Personal Inspection.

An Irish captain inspecting his company noticed that one of his soldiers had neglected to wash either the back of his neck or his ears. "Hi, you!" he called to him; "you haven't washed yourself at the back! Right-about face and look at yourself!" Edinburgh Scotsman.

GRAZING MAINTAINS SOIL PRODUCTIVITY

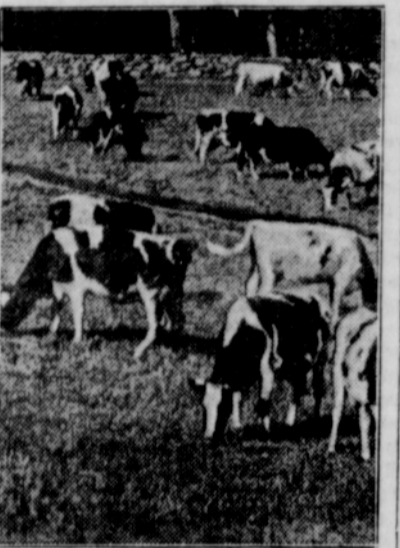
Many Pastures in Virginia Have Never Been Plowed.

Where Beef Cattle or Sheep Are Grazed All of Resulting Manure is Left on Soil—Lime and Phosphate Are Favored.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

There is no system of agriculture that maintains the productivity of the soil better than grazing, according to observations of the United States Department of Agriculture, especially where the animals are kept continually on the pastures. Some of the best pastures in southwestern Virginia have been grazed for at least 100 years. Many of them have never been plowed.

The difficulty in getting a good sod on land that has been cropped with grain for a few years has proved the wisdom of keeping the land permanently in grass. It must be borne in mind that there are striking differences in methods of grazing. Where



Grazing is Best Means of Maintaining Fertility of Soil.

beef cattle or sheep are grazed, all of the resulting manure is left on the pastures, and the land is further enriched if the animals are given additional feed during the winter. This is usually not the case on dairy farms, where the cattle spend much of the time in yards or stables.

Grazing is not sufficiently remunerative to justify the liberal use of commercial fertilizers, and very little is ever used in the bluegrass region on the pasture lands. In England it is not uncommon to apply basic slag at the rate of 1,000 pounds per acre to permanent grassland. Some farmers in the bluegrass region of Virginia are beginning to use lime and some form of phosphate on their pastures. This improves the stand of grass, but there are no data available to show whether the increase will cover the expense. In the absence of any experimental data, every farmer is advised to experiment on his own fields in a small way. An application of 500 pounds of acid phosphate or of bone meal to a half acre in an old pasture will soon show whether it is advisable to use fertilizers. If this quantity makes a marked improvement in the stand of grass, less might be beneficial.

MILK GOAT INDUSTRY GROWS

Animal Will Supply Sufficient Amount of Milk for Average Family— Easily Kept.

The production of milk goats has for a great many years been an important feature of the live-stock industry in many European countries, but it has never secured a very strong foothold in the United States. In this country the goat has always been an animal of more or less ridicule, as the majority of the people do not realize the possibilities of certain breeds or types that have been bred for many years along definite lines, say specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture.

In continental Europe milk goats are largely used by families unable to keep a cow, and great benefit is derived from having fresh milk at hand and at a low cost. In those countries the goat is often spoken of as the "poor man's cow."

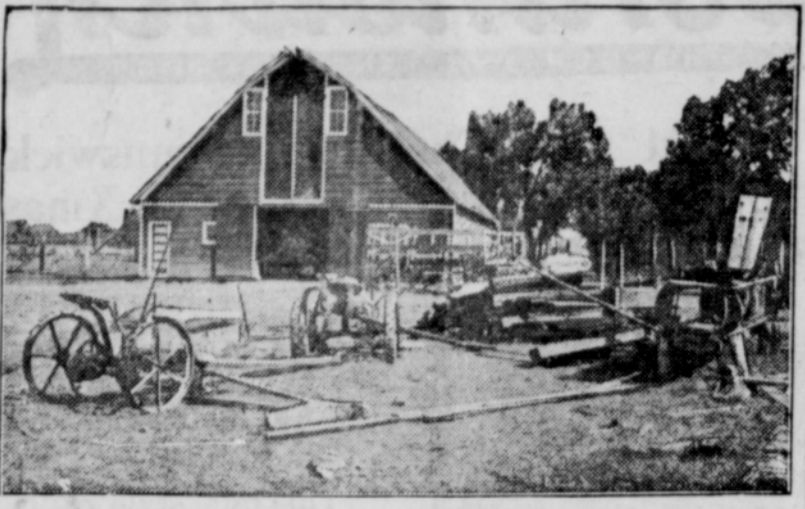
During the past several years considerable interest has been manifested in the milk-goat industry in this country. The fact that the goat will supply sufficient milk for the average family and can be kept where it would be impossible to keep a cow is beginning to appeal to many people, especially those living in the small towns and the suburbs of the large cities.

The milk-goat industry is only in its infancy in America, the department specialists say. This type of goat is adapted to our country, and the industry should become of greater importance every year.

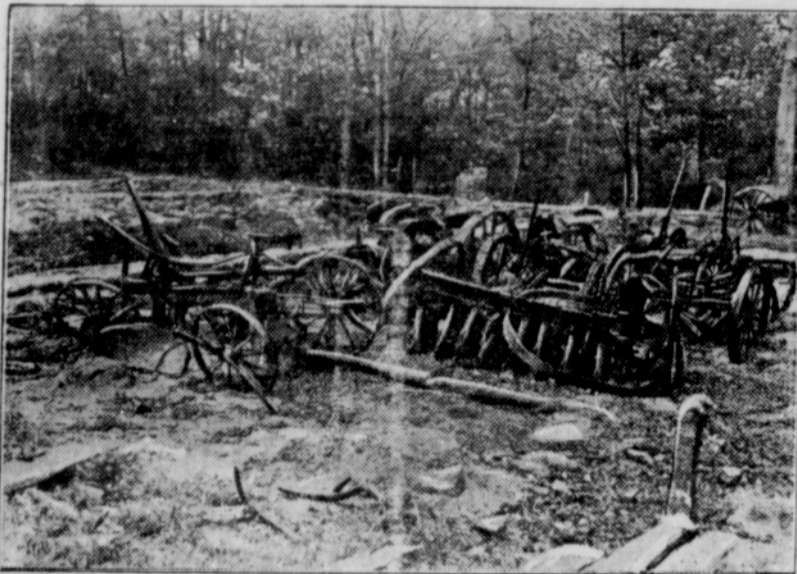
Crabby.

A Kentucky court holds that a man who kisses his sweetheart on a street car is guilty of a misdemeanor. But who is going to be crabby enough to file a complaint, if the girl doesn't

USE OF FORETHOUGHT AND CARE WILL THWART MANY FARM FIRES



Every Fire Suggests Preventive and Protective Measures That Should Have Been Provided.



A Moment's Carelessness May Reduce a Fine Property to Ruins.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Every time there is a fire on a farm it takes away value that never can be replaced. Either the owner must be deprived of what may have been the fruits of 20 of the best years of his life, or the insurance company will be called upon for a check, which has to come out of the premiums paid by himself and other property owners.

If there are many fires, the insurance rates increase. In mutual companies, which carry a large proportion of farm insurance, the increase is immediately felt. In a recent year there were more than 38,000 farm fires in the United States, entailing a loss of more than \$18,000,000, of which 33 per cent was held to have been preventable.

Strive to Prevent Fires.

Prevention of fires was made a special subject of consideration in churches, schools, public gatherings, and farm organizations for an entire week this October. The farmer, with the accumulation of many years tied up in his buildings, may well make every week fire-prevention week.

According to the United States Department of Agriculture, practically every fire is preventable, except those caused by lightning or of incendiary origin. Even when the best preventive measures fail and fires break out, preparatory measures will put the farmer and his neighbors in better shape to subdue them.

Every fire must have an initial flame, whether it be from a carelessly thrown match or cigarette, an explosion of kerosene or gasoline, an explosion of grain dust in a threshing machine, or sparks from a sooty chimney or passing engine.

Matches never should be left loose or within the reach of children. Put them in noncombustible containers and have a pocket match safe. Better yet, use safety matches, which can be scratched only on the box.

Smoking never should be permitted around the barn or in the vicinity of inflammable matter. Matches, cigar or cigarette stubs never should be thrown where they can do harm.

Kerosene and gasoline are useful servants, but destructive when let loose.

They should be rigidly confined and never allowed to mix or change places. Kerosene lamps should be solid of base to prevent tipping over. If they are of metal, there is no danger of their breaking and spilling oil. The wick should fit tightly to prevent vapor from the bowl reaching the flame and igniting. They never should be filled in the presence of an open flame.

Gasoline cans should be easily distinguishable from kerosene cans. It is better to store the gasoline in a buried tank. At least the tank should be away from buildings. Vapor never should be allowed to escape in a close room or where there is any fire.

Stoves Cause Many Fires.

Overheated stoves and flues cause many fires. Chimneys should be built from the ground if possible, and should not be attached to any of the framework of the building so there can be uneven settling. They should be clear of the woodwork and should always be kept clear of soot.

Stovepipes should never pass through inaccessible places like a closet or garret. If they must pass through the wall, see that the stove-pipe hole is provided with a good "thimble." Where walls and ceilings are near the pipe cover them with metal or asbestos. Every stove should

have a piece of sheet metal under it to protect the floor from hot ashes and live coals.

Never leave inflammable rubbish near buildings. Remove it. If it must be burned, pile it in small piles, so the blaze never can get out of control. It is best not to have the children near the fire. This is perhaps a hardship. At least they can be kept from playing with the fire.

When new buildings are to be constructed proper spacing and the liberal use of concrete and masonry will reduce fire liability. Smokehouses should never be built so that hot coals can start a blaze. Hot ashes never should be dumped in inflammable receptacles.

Fire-Fighting Equipment.

In the way of providing fire-fighting equipment much can be done without great outlay. Barrels of water on the roof and pails of water kept standing in convenient places will possibly save disastrous loss. If there is an elevated tank or a force pump, a hose connection will be found invaluable. A ladder that will reach the roof should always be available for immediate use.

Sand should be kept handy to throw on gasoline and oil fires; water only matters there. There are a number of simple chemical extinguishers on the market, some commercial and some homemade.

With the present widespread use of automobiles, a rural fire company equipped either with motor pump or large chemical extinguisher, or both can easily be organized and equipped. Every farm fire suggests preventive and protective measures that should have been provided. Take a little time and provide them in advance.

COMBAT WILD ONIONS BY PLOWING IN FALL

Pest Causes Loss of Millions of Dollars.

Important Remedial Method Is to Sow Small Grain, Preparing Land Before Seeding—Maturity of Bulblets Prevented.

Wild onions, otherwise known as garlic, which cause American farmers millions of dollars' annual loss, can best be combated by deep, late fall plowing, in the opinion of the United States Department of Agriculture. In plowing the tops should be completely turned under. A jointer attached to the plow, and also disking before plowing, will help to put the tops under. The following spring give the land a thorough preparation and plant to some tillage crop, such as corn in check rows.

It is sometimes impracticable to eradicate this pest completely. An important remedial method in such cases is to sow small grain late in the fall, plowing and preparing the land just before seeding the grain. This method will not destroy the onions, but gives them such a setback that the bulblets do not have time to mature before the grain is harvested.

An important precautionary measure is to sow only grain which is free from bulblets.

Damage from wild onion is of two general classes. Cows eat the young shoots in spring, resulting in tainted milk and butter; and the bulblets

which grow in clusters at the top of the stalk in summer are so nearly the size and weight of wheat kernels that it is difficult or almost impossible to separate them except after artificial or over-season drying. Onion-tainted wheat flour is highly objectionable in bread, and wheat thus fouled is shunned by millers. The presence of onions in wheat also interferes with milling operations by gumming the rolls.

In endorsing the seal sale, President Harding recently said: "I am glad to note the splendid success of the campaign against tuberculosis, as shown by the decline in the death rate in 1920, to the remarkably low level of 114 per 100,000. The enormous saving of life reflected by these figures clearly indicates the success of the work of the National Tuberculosis association and its affiliated organizations."

In October 20,000 trespassers (hobo riders) were put off Southern Pacific property.

Left Over

The matter under this head was deferred to this issue when the printers found themselves with more matter on hand than they could put in type last Tuesday and Wednesday.

High School Notes

Classes were resumed as usual Monday. All report having had a good time during the holidays.

Don't forget the basketball game Saturday evening, Dec. 10, at the hall, when both the boys' and girls' teams will play their initial games with the Junction City high school teams.

The Girls' Glee club will give a recital sometime in the spring. They have begun to prepare for it already, under the supervision of Mrs. H. F. English and Mrs. B. M. Bond. The program will consist of solos, readings, choruses and other interesting features.

The seniors have decided to adorn themselves with class-pins instead of rings.

H. S. Rep., J. B.

High School Essays

"A view from a mountain in the Cascade range" by Genevieve Wells, sophomore.

As a person stands on the top of this mountain and looks down into the Willamette valley, he is reminded of a many-colored picture puzzle. Altho I thot the Willamette valley to be wide, now I reverse my opinion. The valley looks to be but a few miles across. The rivers and creeks together make a long, thread-like, silvery web. The fields of green grain look like little verdant splotches. The towns are but tiny groups of colored toy buildings, placed a short distance apart.

Down one of the roads, which leads from the mountain to the valley, a man is driving his car. He looks like a mere pigmy as he moves along. After all, in the eyes of the world, are we not all pigmys?

"The white-foot mystery," by Irene Quimby, freshman.

John C. Snedden's grocery store was situated in a small town named Hayleville. John was very anxious to increase his business. Funds were getting scarce, his bills increasing, and Kate and John junior needed shoes. Money was needed, and it was "up to him" to provide it. John Snedden waned for his power to invent things. He would have to use this power now. Many plans were manufactured and discarded during that long, dreary week as he measured out tea and sugar for his customers. Finally one plan stuck. His face assumed a brighter smile for the rest of that afternoon.

That night after supper he took brushes, paints and other things that he would use to make his plan a deed. He was gone several hours and retired as soon as he returned. The next morning when the citizens of Hayleville awoke, they were surprised to see a lot of white footprints, about three feet long, on the sidewalks.

They all pointed the same way. What did they mean? All kinds of guesses were made about them, but no conclusion was reached.

A week later John placed in his store window this sign in blazing letters: "Those footprints show the way to Snedden's grocery." His plan seemed to work like magic. The people all liked to walk the way the white feet led, and those feet led a fortune to John Snedden's grocery store.

FARMERS usually have an accumulation of articles no longer needed, or succeeded by better ones, which somebody would like to obtain. An advertisement the size of this, costing 25c, might find a buyer and convert what is now only trash into good **CASH**

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Brownsville
A call will bring me to Halsey in 15 or 20 minutes

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EXECUTOR'S NOTICE OF SALE
Notice is hereby given that on and after December 23, 1921, under authority of the last will and testament of Lizzie Biley, deceased, the undersigned will proceed to sell at private sale for cash all of the interest of said deceased in the following described property, to wit:
Lot 1, in block 1, in Bridges' addition to Shelburn, Linn county, Oregon; also lot 1 and the w. 1/2 of lot 4 in block 11 in Wheeler's addition to Scio, Linn county, Oregon.
Dated and first publication hereof in November 24, 1921.
G. W. MORROW, Executor.

Call at the Enterprise office and see the latest thing in dainty calling cards, at \$1 for 50. They make a fine Christmas gift and are very necessary at Christmas time to place in your packages. They are also very nice to tie on bouquets for funerals. Come in and see them.