

GLOBE ALBANY
 THE PICK OF THE BIG PICTURES
 SUNDAY-MONDAY JULY 6-7
POLA NEGRI
 in her finest production
The Shadows of Paris
 Coming
 Zane Gray's
Heritage of the Desert

Halsey Happenings etc.

(Continued from page 1)

Mrs. George Alford was in Albany Saturday.

Mrs. W. A. Muller was an Albany caller Friday.

Amos Ramsay was an Albany visitor Saturday.

W. A. Allen was a county seat visitor Thursday.

Mrs. George Alford and Rene and Willard arrived Thursday for a two-days visit from Irving.

Dudley Henry drove over from Chitwood Saturday for a visit.

Mrs. I. W. Starr of Brownsville was a passenger to Portland Saturday.

Mrs. John Bressler returned Saturday from a visit of several weeks with relatives in Portland.

Mesdames L. C. Merriam and J. C. Standish and Miss Beulah Miller were callers at the H. L. Straley and E. S. Marsters homes Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Starr and Mrs. Fanny Starr drove to Corvallis Sunday afternoon. The latter remained for an extended visit.

Mrs. P. J. Forster and her mother, Mrs. Angeline Ackley, took the stage for Crawfordville Saturday, to visit their cousin, Mrs. Anna Alexander.

Mrs. Charles Falk and children spent the week end in Eugene as guests of Mrs. Falk's sisters, Mrs. Joy Roberts and Mrs. Blanche Sweet.

Mrs. J. H. Thompson and daughters Helen and Claire, from Albany, and Norwood and Jenny Parrish of Yakima, Wash., visited at the O. W. Frum home Tuesday of last week.

Frank Leeper was in Eugene Monday evening and was accompanied home by his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Florence Leeper. The latter's son, Francis, was already here.

Miss Mona Bond left Thursday for Fairbanks, Alaska, on a sight-seeing tour. She expects to be absent a month and will also visit at Bellingham, Wash., before her return.

Fred Schick, from Chippewa Falls, Wis., arrived Thursday to visit his father, J. J. Schick, who came from the same place last spring. Mr. Schick senior has purchased a home in Peoria.

Mrs. Maggie McClelland and little grandson, who have been visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gray for the past six weeks, returned to their home in San Francisco Saturday. E. E. Gormley accompanied them as far as Eugene.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Wyatt passed through Halsey Sunday evening on their way from Cottage Grove to their home in Oregon City. With them from here went Jack Dean, who will spend a week with his uncle, C. O. Dryden, and family of that city. Jack was one of the Curry county club workers at the O. A. C. summer school and had been visiting his aunt, Mrs. C. P. Stafford.

The W. F. M. S. of the local Methodist church met Friday with Mrs. B. M. Miller at her pretty new home. About forty members and guests were present. The lesson was conducted by the Standard Bearers and was very interesting. Mrs. C. P. Stafford and Miss Alberta Koontz favored the meeting with vocal solos which were much enjoyed. Guests for the afternoon were Mrs. C. Sickels and daughter, Mrs. Charles Hamer and Mrs. C. P. Stafford.

Miss Beulah Miller and Mrs. Buckner were visiting in Albany and Salem last week.



Dr. C. FICQ, Dentist
"PLATES THAT FIT"
 Crowns, bridge work and fillings. It will pay you to get my prices on your dental work.
 Casick bank building, Albany

With the High School Classics
 By MARGARET BOYD

"I can never rightly know the meaning of what I hear at church, only a bit here and there."—Silas Marner.

There are two main reasons why the hearer may not understand the meaning of what he hears at church or elsewhere; the thought may be a complex one, or the words used may be unknown to the hearer. It is the rare speaker rather than the usual one who can speak simply enough to be understood by his entire audience. To do so often requires a translation of thought from the speaker's vocabulary that it is as definite a translation as one from Latin to English.

Every day, on all sides of us absurd ideas and notions are being taken from speeches and articles that seem perfectly simple and clear to the speaker or writer.

Several years ago a high school teacher of English and her class got into an argument on this subject. She assured them they did not know every-day English; they assured her they

knew enough to be able to read the newspapers and magazines, which was as much as anybody needed to know. Thereupon, the teacher challenged them to bring in the next day any editorial article from any newspaper or magazine, and satisfy her that they knew the meaning of all the words in the article they selected.

The pupils were members of the junior class, and of average ability. When the next day came, one after another rose, read his article, and acknowledged that he didn't know what this or that word meant. Finally, the last boy, the ablest pupil in the class, rose. He had selected the shortest article he could find, one of only a half dozen lines. The words in it were of the simplest, and he smiled triumphantly as he read the last sentence, which stated that the governor's efforts had been futile. The teacher asked him the meaning of "futile." He said that was easy, everybody knew what futile meant, but he couldn't just express it. The teacher then asked him whether the governor succeeded or failed in his attempt, and he had no idea. The word futile was familiar to him. Because he knew the sound of the word, he had assumed that he knew the meaning. The same thing is true of a surprisingly large number of the words we hear and use.

SEVEN REASONS WHY.

Lubricating Gasoline

- [1] By the scientific lubrication of the upper cylinder walls and combustion chamber lubricating gasoline eliminates the heat and steady drag on the motor caused by friction.
- [2] By the lubrication of the upper cylinder walls and combustion chamber it prevents the deposit of carbon, which will not adhere to any oily substance.
- [3] By the use of lubricating gasoline the carbon is removed from the cylinders, eliminating the sticking, burning and pitting of valves, excessive wear on pistons and scored cylinders.
- [4] Lubricating gasoline is THE ONLY system which provides lubrication for the upper walls of a gasoline engine without producing carbon, foul spark plugs, pitted valves and faulty ignition.
- [5] 20 to 25 PER CENT MORE MILEAGE AND POWER. By the lubricating of machinery we reduce friction; by the reduction of friction we reduce the amount of power necessary to drive machinery; by reducing the amount of power necessary to propel machinery we reduce the amount of fuel necessary to produce sufficient power, hence more mileage and power.
- [6] It is proved by actual test that WATER WILL NOT BOIL IN THE RADIATOR if you use lubricating gasoline.
- [7] The originators of lubricating gasoline guarantee that you can make as many miles on 100 gallons of LUBRICATING GASOLINE as you would make on 200 gallons of regular gasoline.

ARROW GARAGE
GANSLE BROS., Props.

FARM NOTES

Yellow corn has more vitamins than white corn they say.

One cannot make bricks from straw, nor can one produce good crops from poor soil.

Trapping is perhaps the most effective method of destroying moles, but they may also be poisoned.

Rye is a better pasture crop than wheat because of its more resistant qualities and in its being apparently better adapted to thin land.

Sweet clover, five years ago considered a troublesome weed by most farmers, now stands ahead of alfalfa in acreage in Ohio.

Farmers should prepare to fight the destructive watermelon diseases which seem sure to be with us this season. Where farmers fail to make the right kind of a start, there is no hope for their crop.

Sudan grass can be grown on a sandy loam if it is well drained and fairly fertile. It is used as a summer pasture crop. It should not be sown with sweet clover because they do not belong together.

Two Methods Given for Killing Johnson Grass

Johnson grass is best eradicated by one of two methods. When there are comparatively few spots of Johnson grass on the farm, plow up these spots in the fall or early spring, and grub out by hand all the root systems possible. For the first two seasons go over these spots every few days grubbing up all roots whose location is indicated by plants. When the farm is badly infested, fence the field hog-tight, plow up in the fall and run hogs on the plowed ground during the winter, allowing them to work the ground for the roots. This method if practiced every few years, while it will not entirely kill out Johnson grass, will keep it down where it will do little or no damage to other growing crops. Where Johnson grass is located in spots on land that cannot be handled as described, then these spots should be covered with straw and left that way for several years.—C. A. Heim, Missouri College of Agriculture.

All Too True. Customer—"It's tough to pay 50 cents a pound for meat." Butcher—"Yes, but it's tougher when you pay 25."—Puppet.

Much More. Writing a good letter to one's kinfolk requires as much thought as writing a letter to the newspapers.

Tractors Useful on Wheat Farms

Farmer Is Enabled to Do More Work in Given Time—A Big Advantage.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In the opinion of most tractor owners in the winter wheat belt the greatest advantage in owning a tractor is that it enables them to do more work in a given time. Saving horses in hot weather and increased yields are advantages mentioned by others. These facts were brought out in a study recently concluded by the United States Department of Agriculture. The department points out that such factors as these cannot be measured in dollars and cents, but must be considered in determining whether or not a tractor is profitable on any farm. First cost, depreciation, and running expense are considered by some men the greatest disadvantages in the ownership and use of a tractor.

Used for Fall Plowing.

On farms in the winter wheat belt, where tractors and horses are owned, the majority of men use their machines for fall plowing, very little spring plowing being done, and for fitting ground after plowing in preparation for seeding. Tractors are used for slightly less than one-half of the drilling and a little more than one-half of the harvesting. Except for very light operations and running large grain separators, many farmers use their outfits for all of their belt work. For cultivating, haying, stacking grain, drawing header wagons, hauling banded grain to the threshers and threshed grain to the bin, and for harvesting row crops, horses are used almost exclusively. On the average the tractors do 40 per cent of all the drawbar work on the farms where they are owned.

Tractor owners in the winter wheat belt say their machines have effected an average yearly reduction per farm in the total amount of hired and family labor for about one and one-half months. These same men are now keeping an average of eight head of work stock—one for each 42 crop acres—where they had 11 head before the tractors were purchased. Many farmers reported that the number of horses could be still further reduced.

The annual cost of power on farms in the winter wheat belt where tractors are owned has been decreasing each year since the peak of 1920. Considered separately, however, the cost of keeping the horses was slightly higher in 1923 than it was in 1922 because of increased feed costs, while the cost of power furnished by tractors was slightly lower in 1923 than in 1922.

Variation in Cost.

There is always a wide variation in the cost of power on individual farms; the total cost of power for drawbar work may be twice as much on some farms as on others of the same size and type. However, with the proper management of tractor and work stock and the judicious choice of sources of power for different operations, there would be a considerable decrease in the cost of power for the year on many farms.

Other interesting facts are contained in Department Bulletin 1202, "Tractors and Horses in the Winter Wheat Belt, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska," by H. R. Tolley and W. R. Humphries, farm power specialists of the department of Agriculture. Copies of this bulletin may be obtained from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., as long as the supply lasts.

Produce Earlier Maturing Cattle

There Is Point at Which More Feed Does Not Yield Profitable Return.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Every farmer knows an animal does not keep on gaining weight profitably just because it eats the feed offered it. There is a point beyond which more feed will not yield a profitable return. The appetite may not lag, but the ability to put on rapid or profitable gain does slow up as the finishing period is approached. Farmers have known this general truth for a long time, and it has been demonstrated at various experiment stations and by animal husbandry specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. In experiment station records and in books on animal feeding there is overwhelming evidence that hogs and cattle as they grow older require increasing quantities of feed to put on a hundred pounds of gain and that the cost of gains, consequently, prices of feed remaining the same, increases steadily.

Produce Early Cattle.

That farmers have followed these results by marketing animals at an earlier age during recent years has been indicated in department reports and comments on the trend of the beef supply. The tendency is to produce earlier maturing cattle and to market them at an earlier age. That sheep feeders have recognized the same economic truth as cattle and hog

raisers is evidenced by the almost complete disappearance of the fat wether from the market, the lamb being the market sheep relied upon generally for greatest returns.

Having in mind these general facts regarding the decreasing efficiency of animals as meat producers and the changed practices of farmers and feeders, Dr. W. J. Spillman of the bureau of agricultural economics, United States Department of Agriculture, has shown the possibility of applying the law of diminishing returns to meat production with much more accuracy. By the use of experimental feeding data obtained by various experiment stations through actual feeding trials, he has found that the rate of gain of an animal from a certain unit of feed, provided the feed is not changed, decreases with surprising regularity. His analysis was based on the results of 500 hog-feeding experiments and the results of feeding 150 steers. He found that the hogs, after reaching a weight of 100 pounds, on each 200 pounds of grain fed them made an average gain of 95.7 per cent of the gain made on the preceding 200 pounds; and that cattle, after reaching a weight of 800 pounds, made a gain on each successive unit of feed equivalent to 200 pounds of grain of 98.2 per cent of the gain made on the preceding 200 pounds.

Basis for Computation.

These results give the feeder a definite basis for computations on what may be expected from the animals he is feeding. He has known, to be sure, that a given quantity of feed produced steadily less meat as the finishing period approached, but he did not know that a definite percentage for the decreasing rate of gain could be obtained early in the feeding period and used to predict future gains if there is no change in the ration. If changes are made in the ration, as is frequently done by successful feeders, another percentage would have to be established to apply to the new ration.

In the experiments referred to, the hogs, starting with a weight of 100 pounds, made a gain of 45.37 pounds on the first 200 pounds of grain fed to them. The steers, after reaching a weight of 800 pounds, on their first unit of feed (equivalent to 200 pounds of grain), gained 25.20 pounds. Thus, the hogs started off much more rapidly than the steers, but the rate of gain dropped less rapidly in the case of the steers as they take longer to reach the finishing period.

It is the belief of the department that feeding results on the farm will be found to follow the same law of diminishing returns, although the rates of gain of farm animals generally may not be so rapid as the gains of similar animals fed definite rations under experimental conditions. Of course the law as stated will apply only to animals on a full ration. This fact, however, does not in any way conflict with the principle that equal quantities of feed will show progressively smaller results in gain as the animal reaches the finishing period.

While many feeders understand in a general way from experience the working of the law of diminishing returns as applied to live-stock feeding, it is believed that this more definite knowledge regarding the decrease in rate of gain will enable them to apply it more closely to their business. It is another means for aiding them in determining more accurately when feeding will cease to be a source of profit and when it may be continued longer with probability of profit.

Sweet Clover of Great Value as Pasture Crop

The advantages of sweet clover are: It is easily grown, does well on poor, low, washed land; improves soil; withstands drought; yields big first year; starts up early second year; provides pasture throughout the season; is high in protein; does not bloat; and does not winterkill readily.

The disadvantages of sweet clover are that it encroaches on and reduces yield of the grain nurse crop, and that it produces rather coarse hay in second year.

Where a finer quality of hay is desired, one should cut the sweet clover with the grain the first year. It is comparable to first cutting of alfalfa with respect to quality at that stage. However, we have found sweet clover of greatest value to us as pasture because of its earliness and because of the fact that it remains sweet and green when blue grass falls, says a writer in an exchange. In contrast to other years we have practically not touched our hay supply during summer or fall, as twenty-five acres of splendid sweet clover were available to the cows at the close of the grain harvest.

Obtain Greater Yields From Smaller Acreage

It would seem foolish to have to cultivate five acres of potatoes, row after row of them, to get the same number of bushels that some men get on a single acre, wouldn't it? But that is a frequent occurrence. The fact that a man grows five times as many rows of potatoes does not promise him five times as many bushels each season. Rather plant fewer hills, and put the extra time in manuring and mulching and weeding, and get bigger yields from smaller acreage. Instead of growing the 40 bushels on an acre, with some special care, those 40 bushels are being grown by many farmers on a quarter of an acre. That leaves more garden space, and is nothing else than "good business and good farming."

HALSEY RAILROAD TIME

North		South	
No. 18, 11:37 a. m.	No. 17, 12:15 p. m.		
24, 4:27 p. m.	23, 7:26 p. m.		
22, 3:20 a. m.	21, 11:32 p. m.		
Nos. 21 and 22 stop only if flagged.			
No. 14, due Halsey at 5:09 p. m., stops to let off passengers from south of Roseburg.			
No. 23 runs to Eugene only.			
No. 21 runs to Eugene, thence Marshfield branch.			
Passengers for south of Roseburg should take No. 17 to Eugene and there transfer to No. 15.			

SUNDAY MAIL HOURS

The delivery window of the Halsey postoffice is open Sundays from 10:40 to 10:50 a. m. and 12:15 to 12:30 p. m.

Sunday mail goes out only on the north-bound 11:37 train:

Mail goes south once a day, closing at 11:05 a. m.; north twice, closing 11:25 a. m. and 5:30 p. m. Mail stage for Brownsville, Crawfordville and Sweet Home leaves daily at 6:45 a. m.

Paid-for Paragraphs (5c a line)

Chicken dinner Sunday. Good Eats Restaurant.

Old papers for sale at 5c a bundle at the Enterprise office.

Reduce Heavy Apple Loss by Wrapping

Early Picked Fruit Very Susceptible to Scald.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Heavy losses to the apple industry from apple scald can be reduced very materially, according to the United States Department of Agriculture, if certain practices in preparing the fruit for storage and market are followed. Apple scald is one of the most serious storage and market diseases of the apple and has an important bearing on all market operations during the latter half of the storage season. Susceptibility to scald varies with the season and with orchard conditions and management. Early-picked and poorly-colored fruit is extremely susceptible to scald, while well-colored, well-matured apples are more resistant to the disease.

A summary of the practical results obtained on scald control in a series of experiments conducted by the department is given in a new bulletin just issued as Farmers' Bulletin No. 1380. It includes brief descriptions of the effect of maturity of the fruit, soil moisture, temperature, delayed storage, aeration, oiled wrappers, and the direct application of oils and waxes to the apple, and states the relative merits of these different treatments in the control of scald.

Oiled wrappers are the most complete preventive of scald that has been found. They have eliminated the disease as a market factor in all but two of the eighty commercial tests that have been made. Low temperature and prompt cooling of the fruit are of first importance in delaying the development of scald.

A copy of the bulletin may be secured, as long as the supply lasts, from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Alfalfa Needs Lime

Alfalfa will not do well unless there is lime in the soil within reach of the young alfalfa roots, and if the soil is sour on the surface foot or so, it may be impossible to get a good stand and growth. This crop will grow to some extent on the food it gets from the decaying humus of a soil, but during the summer it may become so hot and dry that the humus stops its processes of decay and then the alfalfa is without food and will die out.

We have a **Sawmill** 4 1/2 miles south of Brownsville, on good road. Will saw out your order for \$15.50 a thousand. Delivered Halsey, \$18. Shannon & Martin, R. 2, Halsey.

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 Cash paid for Cream, Poultry, Eggs, Veal & Hides. **M. H. SHOOK**

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 Laundry sent Tuesdays
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