

GLOBE ALBANY
 Sunday—Monday, Jan. 4—5
GLORIA SWANSON
 in
LOVE HER STORY
 Coming soon
GLENN HUNTER
 in
MERTON OF THE MOVIES
 Don't miss it!

Halsey Happenings etc.

(Continued from page 1)

Roland Marks of O. A. C. spent the holidays with his parents, Dr. and Mrs. T. I. Marks.

Mrs. C. P. Moody and children Sara and Cedric, spent Thursday afternoon in Harrisburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Eldon Cross spent Christmas at Hillsboro as the guests of the latter's parents.

William VanNise of Dufur arrived Friday to be the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. VanNise.

The W. A. Muller family had Christmas dinner in Albany with Mrs. Muller's sister, Mrs. G. Messman.

A number of people have been feeding the china pheasants. Many of the younger birds have perished from the cold.

Miss Freda Koch left for Portland Monday morning after spending the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Koch.

Mrs. Grant Reynolds and daughter Bessie were passengers to Jefferson Friday to visit the former's sister Mrs. H. W. White.

Walter Rike, a former Halsey boy came up from Los Angeles, where he is attending school, and is visiting friends and relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Stalnaker of Corvallis spent Christmas as the guests of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Patton.

Eighty-six W. C. T. U. home children saw Jackie Coogan at the Globe theatre Christmas day, through the kindness of Mr. Rawlings.

Prof. Lyman Marsters, who is principal of the school at Napavine, Wn. spent the holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Marsters.

Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Schroll and daughter Ruby enjoyed a very fine dinner at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Foote Christmas day.

Mrs. H. F. English and children left Wednesday for Eugene to spend the holidays with Mrs. Elizabeth English. H. F. followed on Thursday and spent the day.

Governor Pierce will recommend a state-owned power, water and light system to serve the whole valley down to the boundary of Portland with energy from Clear Lake.

Harold Hamilton of Albany, 27, while dislodging ice in the Mountain States Power canal which supplies that city with water, Monday, fell in and was swept into the Calapoos and drowned.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Gormley entertained Christmas day Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Clark Gormley and Mr. and Mrs. George Alford and children, Rene and Willard, of Irving.

Ora Albertson and family entertained at Christmas dinner the Kansas people, consisting of the following families: Mr. and Mrs. Zelmer, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Albertson, M. and Mrs. Vere Higbee, and Mr. and Mrs. Elliott.

O. W. Frum has been shipping car loads of hay in all directions. The

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cold and snow livened up the demand for it.

Mrs. George Hayes went to Albany Saturday.

Dr. and Mrs. T. I. Marks were Albany callers Wednesday.

D. M. Sims of Vancouver, Wash., as in Halsey Saturday.

Lawrence Wells of U. of O. spent the holidays with home folks.

Mrs. M. V. Koontz was a guest at the C. H. Koontz home Christmas day.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Standish were of Mrs. Mary Hayes Christmas day.

Mr. and Mrs. Owen Bond took dinner with Mrs. Hannah Cummings Christmas day.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Walker of Albany were Sunday guests at the S. McMahan home.

Mrs. Charles Powell went to Portland Monday to visit her daughter, Mrs. Gertrude Porter, who is ill.

Lyman Marsters returned to school at Napavine, Wash., Saturday or spending Christmas at home.

J. T. Curry, formerly a resident of this vicinity, was down from Marcola the last of the week and shipped two loads of hay to that place for sale.

Christmas guests at the C. P. Stafford home were his sister, Mrs. J.

Troops to stay in Cologhe Area

Ambassadors Agree Not to Evacuate as Germans Are Believed Re-Arming.

Paris.—Germany's alleged violations of the treaty of Versailles in respect to armaments were registered here by the allied council of ambassadors. The council instructed its secretary to draft a note notifying the Germany government that the Cologne bridehead will not be evacuated as stipulated in the treaty January 10.

The allied ambassadors were unanimously agreed in recognizing that Germany is rearming and that progressive withdrawal from the Rhineland must await further investigation of the interested governments. There was a difference of opinion, however, as to the importance of the treaty violations and the consequent menace to the security of the allies.

Great Britain seemed inclined to minimize specific cases of violation reported by the military control mission, although agreeing that further light must be had on this matter before a final decision is reached. The French and Belgians, on the other hand, regarded the alleged discoveries of newly prepared parts for 40,000 machine guns, camouflaged in various ways, as alarming.

Rosette Disease Affecting Wheat

Malady Has Been Confined to Two States; Cause Not Determined.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A disease of winter wheat known as rosette disease because of the excessive tillering in the spring and because the affected plants remain in the rosette stage an unusually long time, has appeared in Illinois and Indiana in infested fields every year since its first discovery in 1919. For several years the disease took great tolls of the wheat crop in certain sections of Illinois and Indiana, says the United States Department of Agriculture. So far as is known, however, the disease has not been located in any other section of this country. The cause of the rosette disease has not yet been fully determined, but certain control measures have been worked out by the department.

May Ruin Affected Crop.

Farmers' Bulletin 1414 has been issued by the department, covering the subject thoroughly. According to the bulletin, where conditions are favorable for its development, the rosette disease may ruin the affected crop. Usually, however, the disease occurs in more or less irregular, scattered spots of different sizes. In all except the most severely affected fields, the reduction in yield has been less than 20 per cent.

The disease is recognized in the field in the spring by stunted and rosetted plants and by the bunchy, dying plants in the disease spots. All plants affected with this disease produce tillers excessively and look bunchy. At first they are dull blue in color, but they subsequently turn brown and often die.

In late spring, this disease may be confused with Hessian fly injury. In both cases the color of the affected plants is about the same. The rosette disease, however, shows no symptoms in the fall, while the fly causes marked injury. Later, the rosette-diseased plants may be distinguished by the much greater tendency to tiller.

Progress With Control Measures.

Various control measures for the disease have been studied and tested, and important progress has been made. It is known that the soil carries the causal factors, whatever they may be. Attempts to control the disease on infested land by seed treatment, therefore, are useless. Numerous varieties have been studied to determine their relative resistance to the disease. Red Wave, Early May, Shepherd, and Turkey are particularly immune. The general use of these immune varieties on infested land is now serving to control the disease perfectly.

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

SOUL-SAVING REVIVAL
HALSEY METHODIST CHURCH
 Beginning Sunday, Jan. 4
THOMAS E. ISAACS of Forest Grove
 musical director, accompanied by a special pianist.
 Gospel messages by the pastor
 Two services daily
 A great outpouring of the Holy Spirit is expected.
 Everybody come!

Discover Means to Control Bean Weevil

Infected Seeds Must Not Be Put in Storage.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A notion long prevalent among growers of beans was that the planting of weevily seed was the cause of a weevily crop, but investigations by the bureau of entomology, United States Department of Agriculture, in California, have shown that this has no effect on the infestation of the succeeding crop. The real cause of the spread of weevils in the new crop has been shown to be the development of large numbers of the insects in seeds held over from the preceding year and held in storage in buildings near the fields of growing beans. A few beans may be the breeding ground for enormous numbers of the pests. In one case it was found that 350,000 of a certain variety of cowpea weevil developed from a bag containing 69 pounds of cowpeas.

From this it is evident that the increase of the weevils may be largely controlled by the simple expedient of destroying those in the stored beans or by disposing of the surplus beans.

This weevil work of the department has been received by growers with much approval. In one of the most important bean-growing sections they have formed a weevil committee, the purpose of which is to spread the new information and to enforce recommendations which it is thought will reduce the losses which in recent years have been increasing with the continued cultivation of these leguminous crops.

Points to Consider in Treatment of Acid Soil

There are several factors to be considered when choosing the form of lime to use for sour soils. The cost of the calcium is the first point to be considered and then the character of the soil, the kind of crop, the rapidity of action desired, the fineness of the lime and the convenience of handling are of next importance in the order named. Ordinary ground limestone or calcium carbonate contains approximately 800 pounds of calcium per ton, slaked lime or hydrated lime contains about 1,081 pounds of calcium per ton, and quicklime or unslaked lime contains about 1,428 pounds. The cost of a pound of calcium in each form should be compared when determining the relative cost of each substance. Generally speaking, for most conditions, ordinary ground limestone is to be recommended above the other forms. Unslaked lime will slowly become slaked when exposed to the air and dampness.

New Fumigant for Control of Weevil

Specialists Discover Remedy Suitable for Use in Grain Cars.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A new fumigant, which is non-inflammable and non-explosive but effective for the destruction of weevils in wheat in grain cars, has been discovered by specialists of the bureau of chemistry, collaborating with the bureaus of entomology and agricultural economics of the United States Department of Agriculture. This new fumigant leaves no objectionable odor in the flour or other products made from the grain. It consists of a mixture of four volumes of ethyl acetate with six volumes of carbon tetrachloride.

Made Exhaustive Tests.

The new fumigant was discovered as the result of an extensive research to find something to take the place of the highly inflammable and explosive carbon disulphide which was used extensively for fumigating grain, but the use of which in fumigating box cars loaded with grain has been prohibited by nearly all the railroads in the country, except at a few isolated points, because of the danger of fire and explosion.

Tests were made of more than 100 organic compounds and various combinations of these upon three species of grain weevils and the Indian meal moth, before discovery of a suitable fumigant that was non-explosive, non-inflammable, and without injurious action on the grain or the products manufactured from the grain. This new mixture kills practically 100 per cent of weevils, in wheat loaded in box cars, when used at the rate of not less than 40 pounds per 1,000 cubic feet of air space. At present prices the mixture costs 10 cents per pound. Figuring the average box car to have a capacity of 2,750 cubic feet and to be loaded with 1,800 bushels of wheat the cost of fumigating will be less than a cent a bushel, or to be exact, 85 cents per 100 bushels.

Old Method Outlawed.

Since the old carbon disulphide method, because of the danger of explosion or fire, has been outlawed by the railroads, except at two terminals, and allowed there only temporarily as an emergency measure, it is apparent that but for the discovery of a safe effective method for fumigating, the practice of fumigating in cars would soon have been discontinued. It is estimated that the savings effected by fumigating all weevily grain will amount annually to approximately \$420,000.

The detailed results of this work will shortly be published in a department bulletin. A mimeographed sheet describing how to make and use the new mixture can be obtained from the bureau of chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture.

Further experiments are contemplated to determine the suitability and dosage of this mixture for fumigating elevators, flour mills, etc., and for fumigating human habitations to destroy various household insects.

Work for Increase of Reindeer Herds

Agricultural Department Is Conducting Investigation.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Although only about ninety tons of reindeer meat were shipped from Alaska to this country in 1923, indications on July 1, 1924, were that there would soon be a rapid increase in the quantity shipped. In 1923 the entire number of reindeer in the territory totaled about 241,000, according to estimates made in 196 herds. The increase in the number of reindeer in Alaska each year runs from 33 to 45 per cent of the total number of animals in the herd. This percentage can be raised by a better understanding of herd management on the part of the Eskimos and other owners, and better business methods in marketing the meat will result in a higher output. The biological survey of the United States Department of Agriculture conducts important investigation work in Alaska in the interests of the reindeer industry, including studies of diseases and parasites, feeding experiments to determine the nutritive values of different types of native forage, poison-plant problems, herd management, and breed improvement.

Through the establishment of corrals, herd owners are improving conditions in their herds. Co-operative handling and management of some of the herds has been practiced with good results. An additional impetus has been given to the industry by two American companies which are now operating refrigerating plants to receive reindeer carcasses for the purpose of shipping them to markets in the United States through Seattle. One of these companies operates refrigerating barges which can move from one point to another, mainly in the rivers, and the other company has several small cold-storage plants along the coast.

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HALSEY RAILROAD TIME

North		South	
No. 32	3:20 a. m.	No. 17	12:09 p. m.
	18, 10:48 a. m.		33, 7:11 p. m.
	34, 4:25 p. m.		31, 11:34 p. m.

No. 14, due Halsey at 5:02 p. m., stops to let off passengers from south of Eugene.
 Nos. 31 and 32 stop only if flagged.
 Nos. 31, 32, 33 and 34 run between Portland and Eugene only.
 Passengers for south of Roseburg should take No. 17 to Eugene and there transfer to No. 15.
 Halsey-Brownville stage meets trains 18, 17, 14, 34 and 33 in order named.

Alford Arrows

(Enterprise Correspondence)

Jay Curtis of Lebanon visited his brother, Chester Curtis, Sunday.

Miss Lillie Rickard went to Albany Friday to have some dental work done.

Sadie, Helen and Theo. Upsmeyer visited at the Lee Ingram home on Sunday.

Alford school closed the Friday before Christmas because of the cold weather.

Mr. and Mrs. Landis Philpott of Yoncola were week-end guests at Chester Curtis'.

Miss Lillie Rickard and brother Emery visited at the Neuschwander home, near Rowland Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. C. H. Allen, enroute from Los Angeles to her home in Wenatche, Wash., is visiting her sister, Mrs. A. E. Whitbeck.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Mercer and De Etta Robnett of Eugene spent Christmas with Mrs. D. I. Isom. Mr. and Mrs. Mercer went home Christmas evening while Miss Robnett stayed for a longer visit.

E. D. Isom and family entertained the following guests at a Christmas dinner: Mrs. L. E. Bond, Lester and Vera Bond of Albany, Frank Bond and family of Springfield and Chester Sickels and family of Coburg.

France Would Like to Pool All Debts

Paris.—France's war debts to America and Great Britain, amounting close to 31,000,000,000 gold francs, are not listed as liabilities of the French treasury as shown in a balance sheet issued by the French ministry of finance.

Nor are the amounts due France from other countries for war and post-war advances, amounting to about 15,000,000,000 gold francs, included in the assets. The inventory was issued "for non-party purposes" with the view of creating confidence by a clean breast of the facts, as the document said.

On the other hand, 103,000,000,000 paper francs, as the capitalization of the French share in the Dawes plan annuities, are included in the assets.

Although the figures were omitted, inter-allied debts were freely discussed. Finance Minister Clementel rebuffed the French thesis that these debts form part of the general allied resources pooled in war time. He figured that a strict equity would seem to demand a general addition of war expenses and their distribution among the allies in proportion to the wealth, without taking into account special undertakings imposed by monetary necessities.

Everyone knows that pure bred animals pay: why not pure bred seeds?

Begin while eggs are high in price to find an individual market for your products.

The most important thing about farming is the people on the farm and their problems.

After crops are gathered is a good time to help save farm woman power by providing better home conveniences.

As winter feeding becomes necessary, keep production records, and feed each cow in proportion to her size and the milk and butterfat produced.

Start culling out the boarder cows. Set a standard of production not below 200 pounds of fat per year and cull out every cow that does not meet this standard.