

RURAL ENTERPRISE
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DREAMS COME TRUE
Dreamers have made civilization what it is. Every invention, every modern improvement, is somebody's dream come true.

"Of all sad words of tongue or pen the saddest are 'It might have been!'"

Waldo Anderson of Albany had a glorious dream. He visioned a united people in the Willamette valley availing of the tremendous resources at Clear Lake and through them lighting homes, turning wheels, irrigating fields and providing for domestic use an abundance of the purest water in the world, all at actual cost because principally owned and wholly controlled by the population it served.

He proved his faith by investing in the inauguration of a campaign to attain the financing of the project and by making secure the water right. But his vision was not shared by enough people who had funds to invest. Cities which thought they could get along somewhat at less first cost failed to show enough co-operative spirit and not enough men with capital took an interest.

Most of the cities are using water of inferior quality. The revival of the project is not impossible but is improbable.

Mr. Anderson has had other dreams which have come true. He is a successful inventor.

W. T. Hornaday of New York, campaigning secretary of the permanent wild life protection fund, says at the end of a five-year campaign the cause of game protection is in about the same condition as at the beginning. He says: "The American people have been tried out and found unwilling to pay the price of real conservation." In fact, we believe we can live as long and die as happy if no wild game is preserved for sportsmen to wound or kill for pleasure.

Congressman Hawley put his finger on a sore spot when he said in a speech at Oregon City that the state spends too much money. But what plaster can heal that sore? We haven't yet found a way to check the grabbers whose grabbing swells our taxes.

Mr. Bryn says if the evolution theory is true there is no God. In other words, God could not have performed the feat of creation in any way except by the exact formula Mr. Bryn believes in. Bryn's god has strings on him.

Twenty-three furniture men

have joined the chair manufacturers by pleading guilty of violating the Sherman act. They paid \$118,000 in fines and probably are now recouping by violating the law some more.

Oregon pays \$225,000 for infringing the paving patent of the Warren Construction company. Add that and expense of litigation to the cost of the roads. They are worth it, but there have been many mistakes.

This is a period of earthquakes. Our game commission has just been shaken up by one. And Walter's smile is as tranquil as ever.

The more a man don't know about a dogma the surer he feels that he is right and everybody else is wrong.

Nebraska Reunion

The annual reunion of Nebraska folks in Oregon will occur this year at Colorado lake, about three miles west of Corvallis, Aug. 2—All-day gathering. Program at 11.

Now that summer is here and the thermometer registering from 96 to 104, it forces us to apologize for the unkind words we said about the weather man at odd and regular times during the spring. —Scio Tribune.

Fourth of July celebrations and week end outings took a toll of between 200 and 300 lives in the large cities of the United States, human sacrifice to the goddess of liberty.

Governor Pierce may be an authority on the blond Aryan race, but his real forte is outguessing the legislature. —Portland Oregonian.

Girls who begin painting at 12 usually need "whitewashing" at 20. —Scio Tribune.

Tennessee Christians have so little faith in their religion that they are afraid it will not stand before a statement of the theory of evolution and have made a law forbidding such statement in the schools.

Hall's Catarrh Medicine is a Combined Treatment, both local and internal, and has been successful in the treatment of Catarrh for over forty years. Sold by all druggists. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio

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from the dust and wind. We have a splendid line of colored glasses. The colors range through blue, smoked, violet and amber. The price, one dollar per pair.



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"PLATES THAT FIT"
Crowns, bridge work and fillings at wholesale prices on your dental work. Cusick bank building, Albany

Any Girl in Trouble
Communicate with Ensign Lee of the Salvation Army at the White Shield Home, 565 Mayfair avenue, Portland, Oregon.
The wisest girls keep out of trouble

Stinging Does Not Kill a Honey Bee

Muscles May Work for 20 Minutes after the Insect is gone

Oregon is a floral state and could produce more honey than it consumes and materially cut down the sugar bill, as stated in a recent article on the subject in the Enterprise.

A great many more people might enjoy keeping bees and add to their incomes. Many are needlessly afraid to attempt to handle the frugal little insects, but needlessly so. A swarm of Italian bees may be handled a great deal and no stinging occur. They are very friendly little ladies if treated kindly and not jolted nor alarmed. Mr. Root, son of the late A. J. Root, "the" bee man of the United States, in a recent article has disposed of some popular fallacies about bees. One is the idea that the bee dies when she stings.

Asked "Is it true that a honey bee dies when she stings?" Mr. Root, who probably knows as much about bees, from practical experience, as anybody in the world, answers, as reported in the Dearborn Independent of June 20:

"She does if you are quick enough to smash her. Otherwise she will either pull the sting out or lose it and go on her way."

Mr. Root continues: "A bee sting consists of three hollow needles, two of them with barbs which she slides back and forth, two muscles that operate the needles and a poison sack. When a bee sticks the tiny point of her sting into your skin and the barbs take hold she will begin a twisting motion as if she were trying to pull a cork from a bottle. If she cannot remove the sting she breaks loose from it.

"Although the sting may be separated from the bee it is a thing of life. The little muscles continue to work the barbed needles back and forth and every thrust carries them deeper into the flesh and also releases poison from the sack.

"By actual observation through a microscope I found that a bee sting will continue working for twenty minutes (after the bee is gone) I deliberately had a bee sting me on the back of my hand so that I could study the operations at close range.

"When you get stung, don't try to pinch the end of the sting to remove it. For if you do, you will merely squeeze more poison out and drive the sting in deeper. The way the professionals do is to scrape the sting sideways with thumb nail or knife. After you get the sting out, use hot and cold water alternately, and the soreness will gradually subside. A regular beekeeper pays no attention to a wound from a sting other than to remove it. Some folks apply baking soda to a bee sting, but that does not help any."

SETTLERS TO GET WATER

Farmers of Boise Project Win Tilt With U. S. Officers.

Boise, Idaho.—Settlers on the Boise reclamation project scored in their controversy with the government over delivery of water to users who are in arrears in their drainage assessments when Judge Dietrich of the United States district court refused to entertain a motion of federal counsel to dismiss a temporary order of the state courts requiring J. B. Bond, project manager, to unlock gates closed July 2.

Under the action of Judge Dietrich the temporary order of the Judge requiring the government to serve the 171 settlers whose supply was shut off will hold until dissolved by the federal court.

Items of Interest to Linn Ruralists

Why Canned Vegetables Sometimes Poison... Linn Butter Best

While no growing bacteria will survive for any length of time at the temperature of boiling water, some are able to go into spore form. When the juices are acid, as in fruits and tomatoes, all forms of bacteria are killed quickly at the highest temperature possible in the water bath. Corn, peas, beans and other vegetables need to be processed under steam pressure at higher temperature. —Department of Agriculture.

Albany Co-operative Creamery butter won the first prize in the western division of the National Creamery Buttermakers' association this year.

It pays to thin apples on the trees, we are told. Well, they are pretty well thinned hereabouts this year.

The department of agriculture has a potato from the mountains of Peru that is as yellow as butter and of a rich, nutty flavor. An effort is being made by crossing it with varieties in this country to increase its size and yield.

It will be surprising to know that there are 77 co-operative [marketing] associations in the state, and the aggregate amount of business done by these organizations would be more surprising. While Oregon is not making the drives and noise of many other states, the co-operative work is still going ahead. —State Market Agent Spence.

The average weight of the Oregon fleece is 9 pounds; average in the country, 7 to 8. —O. A. C.

Most pigs marketed in Oregon are light weight and are therefore growing as well as putting on fat during the finishing period. To get the best results, careful attention is given to balancing the ration so that enough protein and mineral matter will be provided to develop muscle and bone. —O. A. C. [The younger the animal the less feed is required to produce a pound of flesh and the more that pound of flesh will be worth in the market. —Ed.]

Drainage in experimental fields at O. A. C. has doubled the crop yield.

An invasion of cutworms, advancing from field to field in large numbers like an army, is reported in the Rogue river valley south of Phoenix. Much damage already has been done in the Talent district.

Oregon Chicks Good.

White Leghorn eggs sell for more money than brown ones, but Leghorns cockerels do not yield much meat and are not to much demand on the market. One Linn county grower, by breeding high layers and advertising the fact, found a market for 2009 this year.

From Petaluma, the California chicken headquarters, came the following letter to a Lebanon breeder who had been asked to supply 2000 white Leghorn cockerels to maintain or improve the standard of the California stock.

"The shipment of 25 coops of breeding cockerels arrived June 22nd on schedule time and we immediately fed and watered the birds.

"Mr. Temperly graded them and there were 534 accepted and 25 rejected, one dead, making a total of 560 birds in shipment. The 25 birds were rejected on account of one crooked back, four cut in breastbone, six lop combs and the rest did not stand the trip.

"The birds arrived in first-class condition and we wish to compliment you on the high excellence of this shipment of breeding cockerels.

"We are enclosing herewith our check in the amount of \$854.40 in payment of 534 birds at \$1.60 each, also check from Dominick Cella in the amount of \$10.80, proceeds of sale of rejected birds. We will be prepared to receive the next shipment about July 11th."

Farm Account Clubs

Year after year and generation after generation the advantage of special education for farm work is being demonstrated. Agricultural college graduates and farm club boys and girls are achieving successes that could never have been brought about under the old rule of thumb process.

This year a new and needed line of juvenile club work is inaugurated in Oregon. In five counties farm account clubs of juveniles are being organized and a year from now the members will get together and their work in keeping tab on the outgo and income in all departments of their parents' farming will be judged.

Only a minority of farmers today can tell in which branches of their activities there have been profits and in which losses and the amounts thereof. The result of accurate knowledge will be changes that will make for more profit in the great outdoors—and indoors, too.

Read the article on "Budgeting" in column 5, page 7.

THE MARKETS

Portland
Wheat—Hard white, \$1.39; soft white, \$1.37; northern spring, hard winter, western white, \$1.35; western red, \$1.35.
Hay—Alfalfa, \$18@19 ton; valley timothy, \$20@21; eastern Oregon timothy, \$23@24c.
Butterfat—44c delivered Portland.
Eggs—Ranch, 29@31c.
Cheese—Prices f. o. b. Tillamook; Triplets, 27c; loaf, 25c per lb.
Cattle—Steers, medium, \$7.25@8.25.
Hogs—Medium to choice, \$13.00@14.25.
Sheep—Lamb, medium to choice, \$8.00@12.50.

Seattle
Wheat—Soft white, \$1.45; western white and hard winter, \$1.44; western red, \$1.43; northern spring, \$1.44; Big Bend bluestem, \$1.45.
Hay—Alfalfa, \$24; D. C., \$28; timothy, \$26; mixed hay, \$24.
Butterfat—43c.
Eggs—Ranch, 33@38c.
Hogs—Prime, \$14.35@14.75.
Cattle—Prime steers, \$8.00@8.65.
Cheese—Oregon fancy to retailers, 25c per lb.; do standards, 25c; Washington fancy triplets, 25c.

Spokane
Hogs—Prime, \$13.75@14.00.
Cattle—Prime steers, \$8.00@8.50.
The Mosier Fruit Growers' association has reported contracting its entire 1925 tonnage to the American Fruit Growers, Inc. Principals to the deal declined to reveal prices.
Completion of the pumping plant for the new Malin irrigation district was announced by the reclamation service, and within a short time water will be pumped into the canals.

Late-Sown Flax in Linn County

Machines That Pull Ten Acres a Day Under Inspection

Most of the Linn county flax was planted too late and when the hot weather came it ripened prematurely and will not grade as first class, being less than 30 inches in length.

Tracts seeded early in April are O. K.

Only on fertile land is the fiber long enough to get into the first class.

Of the flax situation the Aumsville Star says:

Reports from Turner say that Ball Bros. pulled 28 acres of flax on their farm in four days, but expect to beat that from now on. They figure on ten acres a day.

Their charges for outside pulling is \$15 an acre. The price has always been \$20, and it has cost about \$30, when one figures the trouble of getting pickers and caring for them on large tracts. Hand pulling does not deliver as good a product as the machines do. It is not as even for threshing and retting.

The state has six machines on hand priced at \$2250 each. A responsible party can take a machine without any payment down, pay \$1000 the first year, \$1000 the next year and \$250 the third year.

The Washington-Oregon people at Vancouver, Wash., say they will be able to provide for pulling, and take care of all their contracts of flax.

Secretary Gilkey of the Albany chamber of commerce and all Linn county flaxgrowers who would make a trip to Mouth yesterday to see flax pulled by machine.

Biggest Filbert Tree

George B. Dorris of Springfield, the best-known filbert grower in the state, advises bottom land for a filbert orchard and tells of a filbert tree on such land on the Umpqua that is 70 years old, with a trunk nearly three feet in diameter, a spread of 45 to 50 feet and a height of 32 feet.

He says that such a tree could never have been produced on hill land. He also says that deep planting will lead to larger crops of nuts throughout the life of the tree.

Miss Mearle Straley is spending a week at Newport.

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