

RURAL ENTERPRISE
An Independent—Not Neutral—Newspaper, published every Wednesday, by Wm. H. Wheeler

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CO-OPERATION

The Enterprise practices what it preaches. While it is more difficult, because of their much greater individual number and diversity of products and interests, to make co-operation complete among the farmers than among publishers and printers, the 77 co-operative marketing organization now functioning among Oregon farmers are evidence of the growth of the spirit which will in time solve the worst of the farmers' ills.

When the present publisher took charge of the Enterprise it was a four-page paper, five columns to the page—twenty columns. Now it contains eight six-column pages—forty-eight columns—and the columns are longer. It contains three or four times as much reading matter as it did then. The amount of news of Halsey and near-by communities has been doubled or more.

This is not the result of any increase in business in Halsey, though the paper is constantly receiving new subscriptions, for \$1.50 a year does not anywhere near pay the cost of typesetting, and subscriptions are still being taken at \$1 in advance for a year, and will be for another month or so.

Co-operation is the key to the improvement of the Enterprise. Friends in Halsey and a corps of volunteer correspondents in surrounding communities are giving splendid co-operation in gathering local news. Publishers in Oregon co-operate in having a page per week of Oregon and general news edited and set in type in Portland, once for all of them. This is stereotyped and plates for printing it are forwarded to the Enterprise and to other co-operators over the state. Then there are four pages set in Chicago weekly and distributed in stereotype to publishers all over the United States. These include the serial story, Sunday school lesson, fairy tale, fashion notes, kitchen hints and much other good reading and constitute pages 2, 3, 6 and 7 of the Enterprise each week. A further co-operative economy is that these pages are printed and the sheets pasted together at low cost with up-to-date machinery in San Francisco.

Thus skill and genius all over the United States work together to enable the Enterprise to give its readers more local and general news and more miscellaneous reading than can be found in any other weekly in the county.

And it is the only one offered now for \$1 a year.

The attorney general says Sam Garland can't be a state senator and a fish commissioner at the same time and it is said he will forego the commissionership. The fish in the water do not need him as badly as we poor fish will when the gang gathers at Salem.

Mr. Pierce's newspaper opponents are evidently obeying the scripture injunction to love their enemies. They shed great scalding tears and gobs of ink as they point out that everything he does and everything he doesn't do injures his political prospects.

In a wrestling match at San Francisco Friday Ira Dern of Salt Lake picked up Billy Edwards of Kansas City and flung him to the ground with such force as to shake the building and completely disable him. That was a Dern hard fall.

Judah and Benjamin are trying to regain their grip on Jerusalem and on the 16th to the 18th of next month the other tribes are called to gather in Colorado to discuss the grip they have on the rest of the world.

Fourteen deaths from heat in sunny California Friday. Come to Oregon, ye sun-baked mortals, and live longer.

All recent reports from Eugene are eloquently silent about that oil well.

In 1884 an "evolution trial" took place in which Rev. James Woodrow, a professor in the South Carolina college and theological seminary, was the defendant. He gave courses in general science as related to divine revelation. He was convicted in the Presbyterian church and his license taken from him. The decision was afterwards reversed and he was restored to the ministry.

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The wisest girls keep out of trouble

Farmers' Ills and Proposed Remedies

Many Quack Ncstrums in Sight. In Union Is Strength

Forty-two per cent of the farmers feel that their financial difficulties are due to low prices of farm products, the United States Department of Agriculture says. Seventeen per cent attribute their condition to high costs for farm labor, 10 per cent to high interest rates, 10 per cent to high interest rates, 6 per cent to reckless expenditures during the boom period, and 4 per cent to too much credit.

This leaves 11 per cent among whom may be found those who recognize the real causes: Lack of agricultural education and of organization for efficient selling.

Some people will be failures in any case, but a boy or girl who has passed through O. A. C. has an improved chance and one who has won prizes in calf, pig or corn clubs is not likely to lose money on scrub stock or on crops from seed poor and poorly managed.

The first girls' calf club in Oregon was organized last March by Miss Catherine Brown, teacher in the Lee school, Coos county, and now attending the O. A. C. summer school. The six members of the club are from 10 to 14 years of age and are enthusiastic workers. Each girl owns a pure-bred calf. Plans are being made for an achievement day in August.

One result of the boys' and girls' clubs has been a considerable increase in the number of pure-bred animals in the state and consequently in the profits of the stockowners.

In 1850 68 of each 100 persons gainfully occupied in the United States were employed in agriculture (if you drop the first syllable from "gainfully" you will improve the sentence). Now the number is 25 in 100, the working day is much shorter but each man cares for three times as many acres as the man of 1850 did, (and that syllable is as superfluous now as then).

According to the above figures more acres are cultivated per 100 inhabitants now than 75 years ago. And we all know that the average person is more fully fed (or overfed) now than then.

The farmers are raising more crops than the country needs and are underbidding each other to sell them, and selling organization among them is hardly known. On the other hand producers of what the farmer buys are so thoroughly organized that they force him to pay several times the cost of production. When accused of swaying this extortion beyond legal limits they cheerfully plead guilty, pay fines and assess consumers some more to balance fines and court costs.

City organizations hypocritically claim to be working for the farmer in bringing settlers to Oregon by hundreds and thousands. Instead they are increasing production and thus lowering prices of what the farmer must sell and the city dweller must buy. The farmer does not resent this. His is no dog-in-the-manger policy. He gives the right hand of fellowship to the newcomer. But he is considering organized marketing. In some lines co-operative bodies ship in bulk and only to points where and at times when there is demand, and they are making good.

Politicians, who want votes, are offering quack remedies. They propose cuts in transportation charges or changes in customs rates which might offer an occasional farmer enough net income increase to buy an all-day sucker for his child, or they propose that the government buy to stabilize the market, which perhaps would add a few cents to the farm price of products and certainly would provide a lot of jobs, for which in the end the farmers must pay.

When the farmers pull together and help themselves they will get relief.

Of the cityward trend of population Monday's Portland Journal says:

"There is something else that American farms do besides produce food. They produce men. They are the recruiting stations for the industries and the professions. The country, with a dominant farm life, can maintain a moral and

philosophical balance; it can maintain a high physical average not otherwise possible."

Portland, Or.—Characterized as the beginning of a bigger and better effort on the part of business men to get behind the solution of agricultural problems, the two-day regional conference called by the United States Chamber of Commerce, was concluded here.

The farmer of the past, it was held, has had to get along with very little real assistance from business interests. The farmer of the future will find all lines of business and industry ready to step in to the solution of agricultural problems, it was predicted.

These were some of the methods, recommended by one or another of the various speakers at the conference, by which farm interests will be aided:

Elimination of duplicating trade and agricultural surveys and availability of information for all.

Closer contacts between bankers and farmers.

Education of farmers along lines of business and cost accounting.

Steps toward greater production, better quality and standardization of product.

Financial aid by business and banking interests for prizes at county fairs and agricultural shows.

Rebuilding as much as possible the bond of interest between residents of the city and residents of the rural sections.

Study and Recreation Combined at O. A. C.

Earning college credits while enjoying camp life is the experience of many persons this summer at O. A. C. North Dakota, Washington, California and Oregon are represented at the student camp.

The grove near Cauthorne hall has been given over to the summer campers. A visitor is impressed with the atmosphere of home life and contentment as the women go cheerfully about their home work, baking a pie or mending a garment.

A modern, equipped laundry, hot and cold water, steam tubs and electrical conveniences are provided for the campers. Near the camp is the O. A. C. dairy, where milk butter and ice cream may be had.

THE MARKETS

Portland
Wheat—Hard white, \$1.46; soft white, \$1.45; northern spring, \$1.41; hard winter, \$1.43; western white, \$1.46; western red, \$1.41.
Hay—Alfalfa, \$18@19 ton; valley timothy, \$20@21; eastern Oregon timothy, \$23@24c.
Butterfat—47c shippers' track.
Eggs—Ranch, 27@28c.
Cheese—Prices f. o. b. Tillamook; Triplets, 27c; loaf, 28c per lb.
Cattle—Steers, medium, \$7.25@8.00.
Hogs—Medium to choice, \$13.00@14.25.
Sheep—Lambs, medium to choice, \$3.00@12.50.

Seattle.
Wheat—Soft white, \$1.47; western white, \$1.47; hard winter, \$1.48; western red, \$1.45; northern spring, \$1.47; Big Bend bluestem, \$1.50.
Hay—Alfalfa, \$24; D. C., \$28; timothy, \$26; mixed hay, \$24.
Butterfat—45c.
Eggs—Ranch, 34@35c.
Hogs—Prime, \$14.25@14.55.
Cattle—Prime steers, \$8.00@8.25.
Cheese—Oregon fancy to retailers, 29c per lb.; do standards, 25c; Washington fancy triplets, 25c.

Spokane.
Hogs—Prime, \$13.75@13.85.
Cattle—Prime steers, \$8.00@8.50.

In a number of instances very injurious insect pests have been in a measure controlled by introduced parasites.

The herd bull should run in pasture at least a part of the summer. The exercise will be a fine thing for him and the succulent green grass will "cool him out" and be a great relief from the dry feed he has probably been receiving for many months.

Cultivation of corn and other row crops, in excess of that required to control weeds and keep the surface soil in a granular condition, is not necessary or advisable. Deep cultivation prunes the roots of corn plants and may decrease the yield, especially if deep cultivation is practiced late in the season.

The Great Outdoors

Where Bread, Meat, Clothing, Health and Vigorous Humanity are Produced

Hogging Down Soy Beans Is Favored

Meeting a Hearty Reception by Those Who Have Given Them Trial.

The Iowa Agricultural Experiment association, Ames, Iowa, has soy beans in small lots for trial purposes by growers interested.

It is a well recognized fact that soy beans particularly suited for one purpose such as seed production or hogging down may not be so well adapted to growing for hay or in corn for silage in that particular locality. The practice of growing soy beans in corn for hogging down has met a very hearty reception by the majority of those who have given them a trial.

Pure Beans for Seed. Other growers are particularly interested in having good pure beans to try for seed production purposes. The association has a few one-bushel lots of hand-picked Manchu soy beans, which they propose to let growers have who want to get a start of pure Manchu beans to try for seed production. The Manchu lots, either for seed or for hogging down, together with bag and inoculating material, will be supplied for a fee of \$3.

Peking soy beans are a later, somewhat ranker growing variety. They stand up well, making them quite suitable for silage purposes. One-bushel lots of these are available for that purpose.

Soy beans have also been grown for hay the past few seasons. Peking soy beans lend themselves readily to that purpose. A few one-bushel lots of the Peking will be supplied for this purpose to those wishing to give them a trial. A fee of \$4 must necessarily accompany the application for a bushel of Peking soy beans. This covers the cost of the beans, bag, and inoculation material.

Dunfield is New Variety. The Dunfield soy bean is a new variety of soy beans, giving much promise as a seed producer and a profitable bean for hogging down in southern Iowa. The seed supply is very limited, and will be sent to growers in two-pound lots so long as the supply lasts. A fee of 50 cents should accompany the application to cover cost of seed, bag, inoculation material and postage. All questions or applications for any of the different lots of soy beans should be sent to the Iowa Agricultural Experiment association, Ames, Iowa.

Destroy Melon Louse

For the melon louse which is a small green or blackish plant louse, spray with nicotine sulphate 1 to 800 with cheap laundry soap added at the rate of 4 pounds to 50 gallons of spray. The spray outfit must be provided with an angle near the tip of the rod so that the spray can be made to reach the undersides of the leaves.

For the striped cucumber apply a dust mixture of 1 pound calcium arsenate and 20 pounds gypsum or land plaster.

Contention that the agricultural interests of Klamath county will be greatly benefited by the construction of the Oregon Trunk line from Bend to Klamath Falls was made by a petition to the Interstate commerce commission asking the right to intervene on behalf of the northern lines in their application for a certificate of public necessity.

In what is considered one of the most important decisions handed down in the state, at least as far as the amount of money involved is concerned, came down when Circuit Judges McMahan and Kelly of the Salem district dissolved the injunction against the public service commission, obtained by the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation company and other carriers of Oregon in which the commission was restrained from reducing rates 15 per cent on grain, grain products, potatoes, onions and straw.

Eight automobile loads of Linn county people went from Albany Wednesday to see the flax pulling machine operating on the farm of William Riddles and three sons at Monmouth, and they came home enthusiastic over the prospect, declaring that any good wheat land in this county will produce a good crop of flax. The Riddles have this year's crop on 60 acres contracted at a price that will yield \$70 an acre.

In 1924 Oregon contained 5000 of the 6500 acres of flax produced in the United States. And there is no better flax land than some in Linn county.

Riddles & Sons of Monmouth, who bought one of the Angora bucks at that Texas auction for \$650, have 700 Angoras, many of which produce fleeces 25 to 30 inches long, which sell for \$15 a pound.

The Harrisburg cheese factory has closed for the dry season.

Grain certification has been made in approximately 50 Wasco county fields during the last week by E. R. Jackman, crop specialist of Oregon Agricultural college, and C. W. Daigh, county agent.

A decision was reached by the executive committee of the Oregon Wool Growers' association to send two or three delegates to the conference of livestock men in Salt Lake City August 24 and 25.

A disease that attacks winter wheat has been discovered in several grain fields in Union county, and is expected to affect 30 per cent or more of the yield. It is known as "take all" and has occurred in but three places in the United States. It has not affected the Hard Federation and other spring wheats.

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