

**RURAL ENTERPRISE**  
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By Wm. H. WHEELER

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**SYMPATHETIC SIMPLETONS**

We hear of people who condemn Carson for having deceived Bank Robber Murray at Centralia and pretended to line up with him for another robbery in order to bring about his capture.

The proper place for those whose thoughts follow such lines is in a home for the feeble minded, and the more of them are thus taken care of the safer will be decent members of the community.

They prate about the offense of Carson in deceiving Murray and pretending to line up with him for another robbery, but have nothing to say about the deception practiced by the criminals all along the course of their crimes. A man who violates his parole is worse than a plain, ordinary liar. All liars are moral cowards, no matter how fond they may be of fighting.

The piffle of these sympathetic simpletons is nauseous.

For years "Bringing Up Father" has been at the top of the list of popular daily "funny" features. It has now been eclipsed by "Little Orphan Annie" because the latter portrays what Americans delight in—the triumph of democracy over snobocracy. Both are daily features in the Portland Journal.

Dr. Young, a Los Angeles murderer, knowing that he deserved to hang and that American courts seldom do that justice to murderers, took the matter into his own hands and got his deserts by hanging himself in his prison cell.

Some people with deficient brains roll their own cigars, some roll their stockings and some roll drunks. All find the rolling unprofitable in the final analysis.

Governor West wants Senator Stanfield's record on the liquor question made public and suggests that the senator is anything but dry.

Superstition is a religious belief with which we disagree.

**Hall's Catarrh Medicine** will do what we claim for it—rid your system of Catarrh or Deafness caused by Catarrh.

Sold by druggists for over 40 years  
**F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio**

**IF YOU** break your glasses don't worry. Pick up the pieces. We can match them and give you the same prescription that the original pair was made from. Our manufacturing plant is complete and our work will bear the closest inspection.



**E. C. Meade,** Optometrist  
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ALBANY OREGON

**F. M. GRAY,**  
**DRAYMAN**  
All work done promptly and reasonably. Phone 269

**BARBER SHOP**  
First-class Work  
**J. W. STEPHENSON,**

**Thirteen Is Our Lucky Number**

**Don't Wash Lettuce Till Ready to Use It**  
(Col. W. G. McKendrick of Canada in Dearborn Independent)

Joseph became the two tribes, Ephraim and Manasseh. Manasseh was the thirteenth tribe. And students of this question who have identified the seed race of the United States with Manasseh are not at all surprised to find that the number of the United States is thirteen.

Look! There were thirteen colonies. There are thirteen stripes in your flag. Your declaration of independence is signed by thirteen names. In your national coat of arms the eagle holds an olive branch of thirteen leaves in his right talon, and a sheaf of thirteen arrows in his left talon. In the azure above the eagle's head are thirteen stars. If you doubt it, take a dollar or a half out of your pocket and see. Your national motto "E Pluribus Unum" contains thirteen letters.

Take the great seal of the United States, you will find the symbolism of the olive leaves, the arrows and the stars thereon, but on the obverse side, which citizens seldom see, there is an unfinished pyramid built of thirteen tiers of masonry. Suspended above the thirteenth stone is the all-seeing eye inclosed in a pyramid triangle. Over the Eye are thirteen letters "Annuit Coeptis." (He has prospered our beginnings). Go to your house of representatives and examine the national mace, that symbol of authority, and you will find it to consist of thirteen ebony rods bounded by silver bands.

Nor is this a mere coincidence growing out of the fact that there were thirteen colonies, for the number persists throughout your history. Your civil war began on April 13, and Fort Sumter surrendered April 13. You captured Manila August 13 and broke the power of Spain on two oceans. You conquered Mexico September 13. Your first troops in the Great War sailed for France on June 13, in thirteen ships, transports and convoys. And they were just thirteen days in crossing. The great war was really won on September 13, when American troops cut the St. Mihiel line, and the same day was General Pershing's birthday.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT of the State of Oregon for the County of Linn, Department Number Two  
George W. Laubner, Plaintiff,

vs.  
The unknown heirs of Lawrence Higgins, deceased, and also all other persons or parties unknowns claiming any right, title, estate, lien or interest in the real estate described in the complaint herein. Defendants

To the above-named defendants: In the name of the state of Oregon: You and each of you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint of plaintiff filed against you in the above entitled court and cause on or before the 14th day of October, 1925, the same being the date specified in the order of publication of this summons, and if you fail to so appear and answer said complaint the plaintiff will take a decree against you in accordance with the prayer of plaintiff's complaint in this cause, to wit: That you, and each of you be required to set forth the nature and extent of the interest or estate claimed in and to said premises described in plaintiff's complaint and that plaintiff's title to said premises be decreed to be valid and forever quieted and that you, and each of you, be forever barred from claiming any right, title, estate or interest in and to said premises, or any part thereof, which premises are described as follows:

Beginning at an iron pipe, which is east 60 feet distant from the southwest corner of block No. 5 in Sheed, Oregon, which is recorded in volume 1, page 12, of plat records in Linn county, Oregon; thence north 462 feet to an iron pipe; thence east 120 feet to the west line of right of way of Southern Pacific Railroad company; thence south along the west line of said right of way 462 feet to the place of beginning, containing 1.27 acres, more or less, all lying in Linn county, state of Oregon.

This summons is served on you by publication authorized and ordered by order of Hon. Percy B. Kelly, judge of the above entitled court, made and entered at chambers at Albany, Oregon, on the 19th day of August, 1925.

The date of the first publication of this summons is the 24th day of August, 1925.

L. G. Lewelling,  
Attorney for Plaintiff.  
Box 325, Albany, Oregon.

**To Make Silage Out of Soft Corn Chop Fine and Pack Tightly Is Plan Urged.**

There is a lack of silo room in many places for the whole corn crop should it be frosted or immature. Because the ears are the most valuable part they should be saved in any event. It is difficult to save the ears of a soft corn crop by storage in cribs. In 1917 the Iowa experiment station demonstrated that soft ears in the late roasting stage could be husked, run through a silage cutter, and tightly packed into silos with very good results. The silage resulting after 12 days of fermentation was of surprisingly good quality and held its flavor so well that at the end of two months it was in excellent feeding condition. Silage can be made in ten or twelve days and will probably be ready to feed two weeks after filling.

"It is not necessary to husk the corn in order to make soft-ear silage," says Andrew Boss of University Farm, St. Paul, Minn. "Snapped corn can be handled just as satisfactorily as the husked corn and the husks give the advantage of greater bulk and additional feed.

"The Iowa station urges chopping the corn finely in making ear-corn silage and packing it tightly in the silo by tramping, especially near the walls. Silage made from ears that are partially matured may require the addition of water to insure proper packing and prevent overheating and molding in the silage-making process. Silage made from ear corn should be covered with a layer of finely cut corn fodder or stover. If such a cover is not provided there will be too much waste of valuable corn. It is not advisable to make silage of mature or nearly mature corn. The cobs prevent packing and they do not contain sufficient sugar to permit the fermentation which is necessary for preservation.

"Ear corn silage should be fed as a concentrate, not as a roughage."

**Red Mites Disposed of With Very Little Work**

The common red mites which often infest the hen house and kill or stunt chickens may be disposed of effectively with a little labor. These suggestions are offered by the poultry extension men at Iowa State college.

1. Clean up the floor around the hen house, ventilate thoroughly and let plenty of sunshine into the house.
2. Construct removable roosts and dropping boards, allowing as few cracks as possible.
3. Paint or spray the roosts, walls around the roosts, dropping boards and nests with a full-strength solution of two parts oil to one part stock dip, or five gallons lime sulphur to 40 gallons of water. Applications should be made four to six times in spring, summer and fall, and in pairs, one following the other in five or six days.

**Chicken Mites Numerous During the Hot Season**

The summer time brings with it our greatest trouble with chicken mites. If they once get a start it is usually a long fight to get the best of them. They can be prevented in getting a start, however, with regular spraying of the poultry house once a week. Any good contact sprays such as the various sheep dips, crude oil, a mixture of carbolic acid and kerosene, or any of the coal tar products are good. The solution you buy in the can is usually designated as a stock solution. In making up a spray mixture for mites 3 per cent or three parts of this stock solution is used to 97 per cent or 97 parts of water. This strength is sufficient to keep down mites. If the mites once get a start it may be necessary to use as strong as 10 per cent solution.

**Seed Corn Pointers for Improving Crop**

**Best to Make Selections From Vigorous Stalks.**

If you wish to keep your corn in a constant state of improvement, the thing to do is to select for vigor without close attention for score card type. That is the new word, based on years of careful study and experiment at the Minnesota experiment station, University farm, St. Paul.

For several years the Minnesota experiment station has carried on activities designed to encourage the selection of seed corn from the standing stalks in the field before frost time in the fall. The idea was to get early maturing corn from vigorous plants. But now comes H. K. Hayes, plant breeder of the division of agronomy and farm management with a new bulletin, No. 210 of the Minnesota experiment station series, "Methods of Corn-Breeding," which among other things says:

"Corn should be selected from per-

**The Great Outdoors**

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

**fact-stalk Mills and from vigorous healthy stalks. Plants which are green when the ear approaches maturity insure normal maturity of the ear.**

"Close selection for ear type leads to a reduction in yielding ability. For this reason no close selection for ear type should be made."

This is no very striking change of viewpoint, except that too much emphasis has been placed on score card ear type and not enough on vigor. Mr. Hayes' experiments indicate clearly that vigor has first claim on the seed selector's attention.

**THE MARKETS**

**Portland**  
Wheat—Hard white, soft white and western white, \$1.50; hard winter, \$1.46; northern spring, \$1.48; western red, \$1.44; Big Bend bluestem, \$1.55.  
Hay—Alfalfa, \$18@19 ton; valley timothy, \$18@20; eastern Oregon timothy, \$23@24c.  
Butterfat—52c shippers' track.  
Eggs—Ranch, 39@36c.  
Cheese—Prices f. o. b. Tillamook; Triplets, 30c; loaf, 31c per lb.  
Cattle—Steers, medium, \$7.25@8.00.  
Hogs—Medium to choice, \$12.75@14.50.  
Sheep—Lamb, medium to choice, \$10.50@12.50.

**Seattle.**  
Wheat—Soft white, \$1.51; western white, \$1.51½; hard winter, \$1.49; western red, \$1.48; northern spring, \$1.49; Big Bend bluestem, \$1.59½.  
Hay—Alfalfa, \$23; D. C., \$23; timothy, \$26; mixed hay, \$24.  
Butter—Creamery, 47@52c.  
Eggs—Select ranch, 39@41c.  
Hogs—Prime, \$11.75@15.00.  
Cattle—Prime steers, \$8.00@8.25.  
Cheese—Oregon fancy, 30c; Oregon standards 26c; Washington triplets 25c.

**Spokane.**  
Hogs—Prime, mixed, \$13.50@13.75.  
Cattle—Prime steers, \$7.25@7.50.

Sheep men from all over Oregon who are permittees on the national forests will gather in Pendleton September 9 to perfect arguments to be presented at the hearing to be held September 10 and 11 by the public lands committee of the senate.

Experimental growing of lettuce which was started in the Wocus valley, near Klamath Falls, this year has proven an unqualified success, according to County Agent Henderson. Within the next two weeks 1000 tons of lettuce will be shipped to outside markets.

Farmers and livestock raisers of Oregon have had and repaid loans aggregating \$33,026,130 from the federal and joint stock land banks from their inception in 1921 until July 31 of the present year, the treasury department has announced.

Fairly heavy sales of Wasco county wheat have been made during the past few days, although most of the farmers are holding their grain for better prices.

**VAST OREGON AREA OPEN**

Land Still Unappropriated Totals 13,251,000 Acres.

Washington, D. C.—The interior department announced that vacant and unappropriated public lands in the United States exclusive of national forests and other reserved areas total 184,716,846 acres, of which 129,606,234 have been surveyed.

The largest areas are in Nevada, with 52,456,837 acres, and the smallest areas are in Louisiana, with 10,701. Arizona has 13,578,760; California, 18,946,582; Colorado, 7,464,208; Idaho, 9,887,139; Montana, 6,081,750; Nebraska, 29,797; New Mexico, 16,222,744; North Dakota, 131,455; Oregon, 13,251,000; South Dakota, 264,861; Utah, 28,583,778; Washington, 823,716, and Wyoming, 16,447,935.

Oregon has been allotted \$59,000 for surveys of public lands for the present fiscal year under figures just announced by the interior department. Idaho is allotted \$50,000 and Washington \$38,000.

**Inquiries Received Concerning Wheat.**  
Pendleton, Or.—Federation wheat, which for three seasons has proved itself the highest yielding variety in Umatilla county, has made such a reputation for itself that demands are constantly being received by the county agent here for seed and information concerning the variety.

**Starting Team With Big Load Is Not Difficult**

To the driver who would start his heavily loaded team here is a bit of excellent advice from the Horse Association of America:

The driver must hold his lines taut. Experience has shown that nearly all drivers get excited and push on the lines, thereby virtually turning the horses loose at the very moment that they need to be steadied by a moderate pressure on the bit.

Whipping is worse than useless. The experience of practical teamsters proves conclusively that no pair of horses can or will exert their best efforts when fearful that they are about to be whipped. Fear interferes with the deliberate, careful placing of feet and legs.

Mixed carloads of fruit are hard to sell on the f. o. b. basis. The trade terms them "junk," or "drug store" cars, and is slow to bid on them.

Good buttermilk or skim milk is worth five cents per gallon for poultry feed. Keep the dry mash before the hens in open hoppers all the time.

In many sections sweet clover is being seeded for soil building purposes and in most cases limestone is being applied to the soil in preparation for the clover.

Prepare an exhibit for the **COUNTY FAIR**

**WHEAT, CORN, OATS and BARLEY** Whole or Ground

**FISHER'S EGG PRODUCER**  
Gives better results

**O. W. FRUM**

**American Eagle Fire Insurance Co.**

Hay is worth just as much in storage as you might get for it in case of fire. The American Eagle Fire Insurance company will pay you 85% of the cash value in case of loss by fire.

**C. P. STAFFORD, Agent**

It is a common practice of the housewife to wash a head of lettuce, either in a pan of water or under the faucet, before she places it in the ice box. Generally each leaf is removed and washed separately, and then after more or less vigorous shaking, placed in a bag in the ice box.

This added moisture produces better conditions for bacterial growth. Lettuce would keep longer and better if allowed to become a little drier, instead of being soaked in water, says the department.

Very few bacteria ever fail to thrive on the harvested plants where they produce, under favorable conditions, a slimy, decaying material, wholly unfit for consumption. Head lettuce and many other vegetables as well, as commonly found on the market, are highly contaminated with bacteria from the soil. Washing head lettuce any great time prior to using gives these millions of micro-organisms the chance of a lifetime in their race to devour the leaves before the family has a chance.

**Kill Onion Thrips by Using Spray**

**Nicotine Application When Plants Are Small Will Kill Insects.**

The onion thrips is a small prolific insect, almost invisible to the unaided eye. It causes injury to the onion crop by producing a condition known as "white blast," "white blight," and "silver top." The whitened appearance of the onion leaves and tops is due to the extraction of the plant juices by rasping and then by suction. Shortly after the attack begins, the leaves become characteristically whitened, then curled, crinkled and finally die down permanently.

**Insect Is Small.**  
The thrips is very small in all its stages. The adult is at first pale yellow, later turning brown. The wings are pale yellow with dusky fringes of bristles. The length is about one-twenty-fifth of an inch. The thrips is usually found in the axils of the leaves, not appearing on the leaves to any extent until present in large numbers. The mature female, by means of a tiny, saw-like organ near the end of the abdomen, cuts a slit in a leaf or stem, and in this slit deposits an egg, generally inserted out of sight. Here the egg hatches in two to seven days, depending on the temperature. The young thrips works its way out and feeds in the same manner as the adults. Their growth is rapid and in a week or two, they cease feeding and seek a suitable location in which to pupate. This is a resting stage of about a week between the nymph and adult and is usually spent in the ground an inch or two beneath the surface. The life cycle from the time of egg laying until the appearance of the adults is about three weeks, thus permitting several generations each year.

Several species of ladybird beetles feed on thrips. Rains, especially heavy driving storms, frequently destroy them in large numbers.

**Kill With Nicotine.**  
Thrips can be killed when hit with a 1.6 per cent nicotine dust or with nicotine as a liquid spray. The difficulty comes in not being able to hit the insects down in the axils of the leaves. The spray does not kill the eggs in the tissues of the leaves or the pupae in the soil. Also a few winged adults escape and later infest the sprayed plants.

Early spraying when the plants are small may have some value, but after the plants get large it has very little effect.

Preventing spring infestation is the most important. The practice of growing onion sets near fields of seed onions serves as a source of infestation for adjacent fields. Greenhouses near onion fields sometimes harbor the thrips all winter and then in warm weather the thrips leave the house for the fields. Cleaning up fields of piles of refuse, such as onion tops, culls and screenings, eliminates an important source of infestation. Burning and fence rows destroys hibernating places.—J. L. Hoerner, Entomology Department, Colorado Agricultural College.

In one year eggs and chickens worth \$1,047,323,170 were produced in the United States.

Prepare an exhibit for the **COUNTY FAIR**