

RURAL ENTERPRISE

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monations or changes.**In "Paid-for Paragraphs," \$5 a line.
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THE LEAGUE TRIUMPHS

The league of nations—the "Wilson league," if you please, has accomplished what the world has sought in vain for ages to do. At a time when the nations of the old world seethed more full of hatred, envy, jealousy and suspicion than ever before they have come together under the magic wand of the league and covenanted to forego war as a means of settling differences between them.

Turkey, the beast that "receives a deadly wound with the sword, and did live," still jingles the sword. She wouldn't be Turkey if she did not.

Outside the league are the barbicans of parts of Africa and South America with Russia, Mexico and the United States—a lot of isolationists, restraining their liberty to cut each other's throat when they wish if they can.

STILL WORTH ATTENTION

The report we recently copied from the Philadelphia Farm Journal that Arthur J. Mason had halved the cost of harvesting hay and trebled the food value of the product was submitted by the Enterprise to Prof. Hyslop, head of the department of farm crops at O. A. C. His response is published on this page.

Experts disagree. Prof. Hyslop gives figures on the food value of different crops based on expert knowledge which we are inclined to prefer to any quoted by Mr. Mason, and they dispose of the question of increased value. Mason's announcement on this head was too startling to be accepted without further proof, and that proof is still lacking.

But there may be something to his claims for economy in the curing of fodder by artificial heat, if he has given due weight to the overhead cost of his apparatus and its operation, in conjunction with other costs. And, too, there may be improvements possible. The first steam locomotive used would not be of much use today, but its successors, after a century of use and improvement, are among the greatest mechanical economizers of the cost of doing things.

Prof. Hyslop also points out that properly sun-cured fodder is more palatable than the machine-cured, and that recent discoveries indicate that the sun actually adds something to the feed that machinery cannot.

Further experiments will, without doubt, lead to efficiencies of artificial curing under various circumstances, especially where long-continued rains have been wont to bring disaster. Men can circumvent the weather sometimes.

One would-be United States senator from Oregon says he can't get the nomination, under the primary law, without spending more money than the law allows. This brings a roar from the primary's opponents, who think it would cost less to buy a nomination from the bosses of a convention than from the masses at a primary. A big boss sometimes has so small a soul that it can be bought for a sum so small that it would not be noticed if expended upon the voters at large. The latter sometimes drop a fellow for spending too much. Bosses never do.

An application to have 54 added to the list of saints by the Protestant Episcopal church of America was rejected by the recent convention at New Orleans which ousted Bishop Brown for heresy. The 54 have not protested, but Mr. Brown has. And it will do him just as much good as them.

Billy Sunday says: "Don't let God hang a 'For rent' sign in the window of the mansion he has prepared for you." Perhaps this picture of the Almighty surprised, disappointed and fooled by the non-arrival of expected guests for whom he has prepared accommodations, accords with Billy's idea of reverence, but we protest.

THE BIG EAT THE SMALL

Banker William L. Thompson of Portland reneges his intention to run for the republican nomination for United States senator because the law forbids him to spend more than 10 per cent of the expected salary in seeking the office. Incidentally it is recalled that Mr. Newberry became nationally odorous by spending much more than said salary in defeating Henry Ford for such a nomination and found it more pleasant to get out of the lime light by resigning after his party had used him to defeat the move to have Uncle Sam join the league of nations.

In many legislative bodies in the world membership is without financial compensation, but in the incipiency of our government it was thought best to pay enough to entice a poor man to hold the position the people elected him.

Now that idea has been lost sight of and we are told that large salaries will draw large men to public office. So they do—men large in the purse, like Newberry and Stanfield. The large salary worked so well that the senators recently increased their own hat it might work better.

Stanfield and other stock men with bulging pockets and senatorial seats are now "investigating" forest reserves and intimate that they will recommend laws to allow them and their ilk to secure low and practically perpetual leases of grazing privileges on public lands for their cattle. This will exclude the flat-headed homesteaders from such benefits and help to prevent prospective homesteaders from taking patches of land which annoy the little kings and occasionally make it necessary for the latter to kill off a few of them.

What's the use of these homesteaders anyway? They can't raise cattle as cheaply as the big fellows have large estates and lease large tracts of public lands for a few cents per acre.

The big fish were made to eat the little ones. Get in there, you little ones, and submit to being swallowed.

The Seio Tribune has a new head and its publisher has the big head if he lives up to his opportunities, for he is not only publisher but mayor and justice of the peace, while his wife is city recorder or something of the sort and business and circulation manager. This Poo-bah status runs in the family. His name is McAdoo and his near relative, William G. McAdoo, once ran the federal treasury department, the railroads of the country and several other little affairs and was the president's son-in-law.

Governor Pierce is taunted with having predicted economy in Oregon government which never came, but Friday's Oregonian gives figures compiled in Washington on state expenses and heads the article: "Oregon's Expenses Cut Down Millions." That will do for a beginning.

We hear much about juvenile crime being promoted by depiction of evil in the movies and the newspapers. When those agencies go farther or are more realistic in portraying misdeeds than the Bible, stop 'em.

Did you ever see a

Windigo?

Did you ever hear one?

Brent Steele catches one in a fatal trap in George Marsh's story, "The Valley of Voices," soon to appear as a serial in

RURAL ENTERPRISE

NOTICE of District Road Meeting
Pursuant to a petition signed by a legal number of resident freeholders, taxpayers and legal voters of road district No. 4 of Linn county, Oregon.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the legal voters of road district No. 4 of Linn county, Oregon, will be held at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. on the 7th day of November, 1925, at the Grasshopper schoolhouse, in said road district, to determine whether or not said road district shall vote a tax of \$2,000 upon all the taxable property within said road district for the improvement of the roads therein as follows, to wit: grading, graveling, draining and repairing said roads.

By order of the county court of Linn county, Oregon.

Dated this 17th day of October, 1925.

H. M. Payne, County Judge
for Home County Commissioner

J. D. Isom, County Commissioner

Attest: R. M. Russell, County Clerk

Posted this 17th day of October, 1925,

by E. D. Isom, appointed by the court.

G. R. Hyslop,
Professor of Farm Crops.

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

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The Great Outdoors

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

O. A. C. Professor
Scouts Mason Claim

Gives Facts and Figures
Tending to Show It is
Impractical.

Oregon Ag. College
October 13, 1925.

Referring to an account of a man who is doing some artificial hay curing near Chicago, I may say that I had an opportunity some time ago to read a rather interesting review of that work, although just at this time I cannot put my hands on it. It was a rather optimistic sort of report, but it certainly did not have any of the earmarks of being practical. It rather impressed me as being one of the rather exotic practices that are often to be found on farms that are the country playthings of the rich.

There was a hay-drying experiment conducted in Missouri, I believe, a number of years ago, and I have a brief summary of that work. There are certain advantages brought out, but there is the very great disadvantage of the practice being uneconomical.

Until land values are much higher and labor cheaper, I doubt if the artificial curing of hay is likely to be an important thing in any except very extreme conditions, where curing is difficult, other than that some experi-

Comparative amounts of digestible dry matter, total digestible nutrients, digestible crude protein, carbohydrates and fats, based on tables from Henry's "Feed and Feeding," for a ton yield of thrashed oats with the 1.6 tons of straw that goes with it, a 2.6 crop yield of oat hay, a 23.4 crop yield of green oat fodder and a 15.6 crop yield of green oat fodder,

Total pounds of digestible materials

Feeding and	Proteins	Carbohy-	Fats	Digestible	Total	Digestible
	Crude	Carbo-		Nutrients	Total	Dry matter
Oats—grain, 1 ton	194	1042	76	1408	1816	
Oats—straw, 1.6 ton	32	1363	28	1459	2512	
Total—oats and straw	226	2406	101	2861	4518	
Oats—hay	231	1931	81	2113	4560	
Green oat fodder, 23.4 tons	414	2124	141	2432	4698	
Green oat fodder 15.6 tons	276	1416	96	1908	4152	

It is well known that there is a higher percentage of protein in the plants that are not as far advanced towards maturity, as those that have reached an advanced hay, or a grain stage, and it is also known that not very much protein enters into the plant from the soil as the later stages of plant development are reached. However, it is also probably true that there is a little less digestibility as the advanced stages are reached. It is also a well known fact that there is a considerable addition of total nutrients into the plant right up to the maturing period, and there is more total nutrient and more dry matter per acre for the plant that approaches maturity, than for that which is generally cut at an early stage. These figures are quite conclusive in that respect, in that there is a greater total of digestible dry matter in the oats and straw, than there is in a similar cutting of oat-hay, and practically as much as in the green oat fodder, even when we consider the abnormal yield of 23.4 tons an acre, which is entirely out of line. If we take the more nearly normal yield of 15.6 tons per acre, there is very much less digestible dry matter in the green stuff, and this would not be increased by the drying process. It is true that there is a more digestible protein, but not nearly so much digestible carbohydrates or not quite so much fat, and there is a greater total of digestible nutrients.

I, therefore, do not see any justification for the kiln drying of the hay which gives the prospect of economical practice on the farm, as I do not believe that it materially adds to the total of digestible nutrients, and it does add materially to the expense. It is also true of these artificially cured hays that they do not have the characteristic aroma of good hay. This is a factor in the palatability.

G. R. Hyslop,
Professor of Farm Crops.

ments indicate that the curing of hay in the sun is making better feed of it, through the absorption of certain rays from the sunlight.

Fundamentally I believe the large part of the material you sent is wrong, as in the statement that an acre of oats (which I assume is thrashed) yields at harvest time 140 pounds of protein, and the same acre yields 400 pounds of the protein when evaporated in June.

I have taken the data from Henry's "Feed and Feeding," and have worked it out on a basis of a ton of thrashed oats per acre, and approximately one and six-tenths tons of straw, which would normally be produced with a crop yield of oats. This is about a sixty-two bushel yield of oats. Taking the same yields of oat hay, I have worked out the total digestible proteins in the same yield, namely two and six-tenths tons per acre. Then I took the same thing for "green oat fodder" and working it out on the basis of the same amount of dry matter per acre, it would mean a yield of 23.4 tons, which you know, and I know, is entirely excessive. However, I have put in the figures for the 23.4 yield, and also for what is, in my judgment, still a strong yield for that same growth of oats, that is two-thirds of it, or 15.6 tons an acre. The table which is attached below gives the total digestible nutrients worked out on the basis of analyses found in Henry's "Feed and Feeding."

Comparative amounts of digestible dry matter, total digestible nutrients, digestible crude protein, carbohydrates and fats, based on tables from Henry's "Feed and Feeding," for a ton yield of thrashed oats with the 1.6 tons of straw that goes with it, a 2.6 crop yield of oat hay, a 23.4 crop yield of green oat fodder and a 15.6 crop yield of green oat fodder,

Amos Ramsay has jointly sued J. R. Moe, Mattie Southern, T. J. Skirvin and O. W. Frum for \$145, \$50 attorney fees and costs.

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W. L. WRIGHT, Harrisburg

ALBANY OREGON

THE MARKETS

Portland

Wheat—Big Bend bluestem, \$1.48; hard white, \$1.32; soft white, \$1.42; western white, hard winter, \$1.35; northern spring, \$1.35; western red, \$1.35.

Hay—Alfalfa, \$18@19 ton; valley timothy, \$18@20; eastern Oregon timothy, \$21@22.

Butter—55c.
Eggs—Ranch, 41@44c.
Cheese—Prices f. o. b. Tillamook;
Triplets, etc.; loaf, 22c per lb.

Cattle—Steers, medium, \$6.75@8.00.
Hogs—Medium to choice, \$12.00@13.25.
Sheep—Lambs, medium to choice, \$12.00@13.00.

Seattle

Wheat—Soft white, \$1.44; western white, \$1.43; western red, \$1.39; Northern spring, \$1.40; Big Bend bluestem, \$1.48.

Hay—Alfalfa, \$23; D. C., \$28; timothy, \$26; mixed hay, \$24.

Butter—Creamery, 49@55c.

Eggs—Select ranch, 53@54c.

Hogs—Prime, \$13.80@14.10.

Cattle—Prime steers, \$7.75@8.25.

Cheese—Oregon fancy, 30c; Oregon standards 28c; Washington triplets 28c.

Spokane

Hogs—Good to choice, \$12.60@12.75.

Cattle—Prime steers, \$7.50@8.00.

Steiner Enters Oregon Senate Race.

Portland, Or.—Frederick Steiner of Pendleton entered the race for the republican nomination for United States senator when he issued a preliminary announcement from his home town. He makes the fourth aspirant in the field, the others being R. N. Stanfield, incumbent; A. R. Shumway of Milton, and J. J. Crossley of Portland.

Amor A. Tussing

LAWYER AND NOTARY
HALSEY, OREGON

Authoritative Styles of Glasses, for school, reading, library use, sports, golf and tennis, all shell or zylonite, shell and metal composition, are recommended by all the leading optometrists.

The largest stock show in the world. Ten acres under one roof.

These things, said of the Topeka international exposition, typify Oregon, foremost state in breeding pedigree stock. And Linn county is foremost in Oregon in that line.

The broccol industry in the Umpqua valley is encroaching upon the turkey business, so that the once famous turkey center of the coast is rapidly losing the reputation which it has held for years in producing the greatest tonnage of Thanksgiving birds. This year the Thanksgiving market will find only about one-half the usual supply.

The sheep population of Walla Walla county is now less than one-fourth what it was during the days when that county was at its peak production of wool