

HALSEY ENTERPRISE
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The question of a union high school which was raised and discussed at the recent school election is one that should have the support of those affected in that it would be possible to have a much more efficient high school with little, if any, additional expense, to the district. With thorough study of the question and the support needed, we feel sure the school can be organized.

This part of Linn county was well represented at the summer school in Corvallis this year and from reports the school was very successful. 4-H club work is fast growing in popularity as was shown at the Achievement day program and exercises here a month ago. The training children receive through this channel is most helpful to them.

From reports in the 4-H Club Eoester, reaching our desk each day during the session of school at Corvallis, the Tillamook youngsters were a live bunch and have learned not to miss a chance to boost their part of this good old state. Some times in looking the "Booster" over we were inclined to think the Tillamookers were the whole cheese.

In view of the fact that so many of our noted aviators are either stranded in the Northern wastes or are acting as relief to those unfortunate, some means of relief depots or warehouses should be established, or better yet, a gum drop factory; you know one expedition was saved by this dainty confection.

Now comes Dr. O'Leary, noted physician, who says that kissing is likely to be the means of spreading disease germs, ranging from tuberculosis and tetter to housemaid's knee and halitosis. Why bring that up?

Sportsmen of the Willamette valley are passing around a petition which will be presented to the coming state legislature, making the McKenzie and several lesser streams strictly game fish preserves.

The refusal to allow Harry Thaw the privilege of landing in England has not created any complications yet.

Fish stories are scarce at this time, all holding off until they hear from Wisconsin.

And now they are making wool of pine needles.

Malady of Organizations

The Grangers of Oregon took in 2618 new members the past year, but lost 113 by death, 186 by demit and 1487 by non-payment of dues. Nearly all organizations of a fraternal, social and protective nature have suffered heavily in recent years from that disease, "non payment of dues," which means the abandonment of ideals, the throwing off of community care, the surrender to single handed personal amusement, pleasure and self interest.

Interesting Vital Statistics

During 1927 7,362 marriages were performed in Oregon, as compared with 7,085 in 1926, according to a report of the department of commerce. This was an increase of 277 or 3.9 per cent.

During the same period 3,117 divorces were granted in the state in 1927 as compared with 3,084 in

1926, representing an increase of 33 or 1.1 per cent. There were 33 marriages annulled in 1927 as compared with 35 in 1926.

The estimated population of the state of Oregon July 1, 1927, was 890,000, and on July 1, 1926, 877,000. On the basis of these estimates, the number of marriages per 1,000 of the population was 8.27 in 1927, as against 8.08 in 1926; and the number of divorces per 1,000 of the population was 3.50 in 1927, as against 3.52 in 1926.

The number of marriages performed and the number of divorces granted were furnished by the state board of health. The figures for 1927 are preliminary and subject to correction.

In Linn county there were 238 marriages in 1927 and 49 divorces. In 1926 there were 231 marriages and 43 divorces. One county, Morrow, had no divorces in 1927.

Information for U. of O. Students

Prospective university of Oregon students of this city will be given complete information on what courses to take and other phases of university life by members of the greater Oregon committee, a student organization which will have contacts with every part of the state during the summer.

Wayne Veatch will direct the work in Halsey, while Don Campbell of Eugene is general chairman of the district composed of Lane, Linn and Benton counties. Members of the greater Oregon committee will confer with students interested, and it is planned to have several meetings in each district during the summer and early fall.

Southern Pacific Boosts West

The Southern Pacific railroad company is doing much toward inducing travelers and tourists to visit the West. This year the company will publish and distribute nearly nine million booklets, folders and other pieces of advertising matter. Printed in four languages and illustrated with many fine half-tone engravings of western beauty spots and natural wonders, thousands of these booklets are being distributed throughout Europe and the Orient, as well as in every state in this country.

The annual expenditure of one million three hundred thousand for advertising by the company's Pacific lines does not include only rail lines in this country.

Republican Party Pledges Relief

The republican convention before closing promised "every assistance in the reorganization of the marketing system on sounder and more economical lines and, where diversification is needed, government financial assistance during the period of transition. The republican party pledges itself to the enactment of legislation creating a federal board clothed with the necessary power to promote the establishment of a farm marketing system of farm-owned and controlled stabilization corporations or organizations to prevent and control surpluses through orderly distribution. We favor adequate tariff protection to such of our agricultural products as are affected by foreign competition. We favor, without putting the government into business, the establishment of a federal system of organization for co-operative and orderly marketing of farm products. The vigorous efforts of this administration toward broadening our exports market will be continued. The republican party pledges itself to the development and enactment of measures which will place the agricultural interests of America on a basis of economic equality with other industry to insure its prosperity and success."

General business in the twelfth federal reserve district was seasonably more active during May and early June than in April and volume of production and trade approached the levels of one year ago says the bulletin sent out by the twelfth reserve board.

Avoid Loss of Soy Bean Seed

Cost of Harvesting Reduced One-third by Combined Harvester-Thresher.

Losses of soy bean seed at harvest time are greatly reduced and the cost of harvesting the crop is lowered about one-third a bushel from what it is with ordinary methods, when a combined harvester-thresher is used to gather the beans, according to tests made by the farm mechanics department, college of agriculture, University of Illinois. Use of the combined harvester-thresher is the most recent method of harvesting the soy-bean seed crop. To date the job of harvesting soy beans for seed or commercial purposes has been the biggest problem that the soy-bean grower has had to meet. In fact, the grief encountered in harvesting the seed crop has prevented a more rapid increase in the acreage of this legume, according to I. P. Blauer of the college farm mechanics department. The harvesting problem will become more important as the commercial possibilities of the soy bean are developed.

Methods of Harvesting. A survey made in Illinois gave the following methods which were used to harvest the 1924 soy-bean seed crop: Binder, 61 per cent; mower, 32 per cent; pickers, 3 per cent; self-rake reaper, 3 per cent, and pullers, 1 per cent. The same year 86 per cent used grain separators, 13.5 per cent used special bean threshers, and .5 per cent used combined harvester-threshers.

The first combine in Illinois was used by Garwood Brothers of Stonington, in October, 1924, to harvest 212 acres of soy beans. That the machine made a successful demonstration is evident from the fact that seven combines were sold in Illinois by July, 1925, and twelve by October, 1925.

Tests have been made of the different methods of harvesting soy beans, and losses in some cases were found to be as high as 45 per cent. Tests of the combined harvester-thresher have given a loss of from 4 per cent to 10 per cent this past season even though the weather conditions were extremely bad. Beans harvested with the combine gave a much lower moisture percentage, and also were of much better quality. The combine can work from two to five days sooner than the threshing machine because the beans dry out much more rapidly standing than in shocks. There are still some fields of beans in shock waiting to be threshed.

Work of Illinois Machines. Each combine in Illinois has harvested from 200 to 350 acres of soy beans this past season. Twenty to 30 acres of soy beans can be harvested a day with two men, one to drive the tractor to pull the machine, and one to operate the combine. Two to three men and teams are needed to take care of the threshed beans.

A combine should cut from 250 to 300 acres of grain each year to keep the overhead charges an acre as low as possible. There are a limited number of farms that have that many acres of soy beans to harvest each year. However, the same machine was used quite successfully in Illinois to harvest wheat, oats, sweet clover, red clover and timothy. Even then, if the combined acreage is too small to justify the purchase of a combine, several farmers can go together and purchase one.

The combine user in Illinois avers that he cannot get along without it in harvesting soy beans.

If Weeds and Bushes Are Allowed to Grow Grass Will Be Injured.

How the pasture is handled during the midsummer determines the amount and quality of the grazing to be obtained from it during the remainder of the year.

"There are two big things to look out for with the pastures in midsummer," says S. J. Kirby, pasture specialist at North Carolina State college. "If weeds and bushes are allowed to grow, the grass will be shaded and the sod injured. Uneven grazing will also reduce both the quality and quantity of the herbage. Some pastures got off to a poor start this spring because of the cool, dry weather. This provided a favorable environment for weeds, native grasses and sedges, but was hurtful to new plantings of tame grasses. Even old pastures were hurt."

Weeds Rob Pastures. If these weeds are allowed to grow, they will rob the pasture plants of light, moisture and plant food, states Mr. Kirby. All pastures in which the weeds have made a start should be mowed.

Bushes should be cut also. Some shade is good for the live stock that uses a pasture, but the close, dense shading produced by low-growing bushes and shrubs will kill the grass and clover plants. Bushes are especially bad in pastures newly seeded on cutover or recently cleared land.

Uneven Grazing Harmful. Mr. Kirby finds that uneven grazing is another of the detriments to good pastures. This results when not enough animals are placed on the grass to keep the sod grazed evenly. When only a few animals are in the pasture, they will graze heavily in some places and allow the other parts to grow unhindered. Those grasses

and clovers growing tall and going to seed become hard, fibrous and unpalatable, whereas had they been properly grazed, would have been succulent, tender and palatable. If grazing is uneven, mow the parts not grazed or, better still, add a few more dairy cows to the farm, states Mr. Kirby.

Phosphate Will Balance Manure Applied to Corn

Farmers who have manure to apply to their corn land will find it to their advantage to mix 25 pounds of 16 per cent acid phosphate with each ton of manure, according to M. F. Miller, of the Missouri College of Agriculture. Every farmer believes in farm manure. Many believe in it so strongly that they will not use other kinds of fertilizers. Barnyard manure will give better returns, however, when mixed with acid phosphate as shown by the results of experiments conducted at the college.

Manure is low in phosphate. Its main value as a fertilizer is in the fact that it contains a high percentage of nitrogen. When phosphate is mixed with it, it makes a better balanced fertilizer.

Another reason for adding phosphate to manure is that it prevents volatilization of the ammonia. Ammonia is valuable in building up soil fertility.

Better Silage Assured and Expenses Cut Down

Silage will keep just as well without tamping or tramping as with tamping and much better than with poor tamping, according to James W. Linn, extension dairyman at the Kansas State Agricultural college. Let the ensilage fall to the middle of the silo so no loose spots will be formed and the weight will settle the silage down. This practice has proved particularly adaptable to silo filling where two or three men take four or five days. If the silo is filled rapidly, refilling is necessary when tramping is dispensed with. The extension dairyman believes that this method of taking several days to fill a silo assures better silage and it cuts down the expense.

Control Cabbage Worms by the Use of Poison

Cabbage worms and cabbage aphids usually make their appearance about this season of the year in more or less destructive numbers. Farmers will find a cheap and effective remedy for controlling the pests in the use of lead arsenate and nicotine.

The most effective mixture is one containing 15 parts of powdered lead arsenate to 100 parts of hydrated lime. This is dusted on the plants and does not in any way impair the use of the cabbage for human food, it is said.

Repeated doses of the poison dust are necessary during the season, particularly when the heads are forming, if really effective control is to be secured.

Where cabbage aphids are present in any appreciable numbers, it is suggested that 1 per cent nicotine be added to the poison dust. This will rid the plants of the lice at the same time that protection is provided against the ravages of the cabbage worms.

Allphin's Auction House

Broadalbin St., Albany

Auction Sat. June 30, 1 p.m.

Furniture—live stock—will be sold. If you have anything you want sold, bring it in. Furniture sold at private sale anytime. Farm machinery sold at all times.



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Substituting Silage for Hay Found Satisfactory

A number of agricultural colleges have carried out tests to find out the advisability of substituting silage for hay and the results have been satisfactory. Silage not only is an excellent substitute for hay, but it is more economical to feed it, and there is an increase in the production. It is not possible to tell exactly the amount saved by feeding silage, but it is around 25 per cent on the feed bill.

Silage also could be substituted for pasture, and it is profitable to feed it in summer. Where land is high priced, farmers are feeding silage instead of keeping the cows on pasture.

Cutting Millet Hay for General Use of Stock

If the millet hay is for general live stock feeding the crop should be cut just after blooming and before any hard seeds have formed. Millet hay containing seeds has long been held to have an injurious effect on horses. Too much millet hay, cut at any stage, affects horses more than cattle or sheep. The early cut hay, however, is to be preferred for both cattle and sheep.

Millet is cut for hay with a mower the same as any prairie or tame grass hay. The crop usually stands erect and is easy to cut with mowers.

Cholera Prevention Is as Essential as Ever

The chances are that we are not going to have cheap corn this fall. The chances are also that hogs will not bring as much money as they did last fall, at the same time we already have a lot of feed in the spring crop of pigs and cholera prevention is just as essential this year as it was last year. Arrange to have your pigs vaccinated and regard the expense as insurance. Few farmers can afford to carry their own insurance risk. Better be safe now than sorry later on.

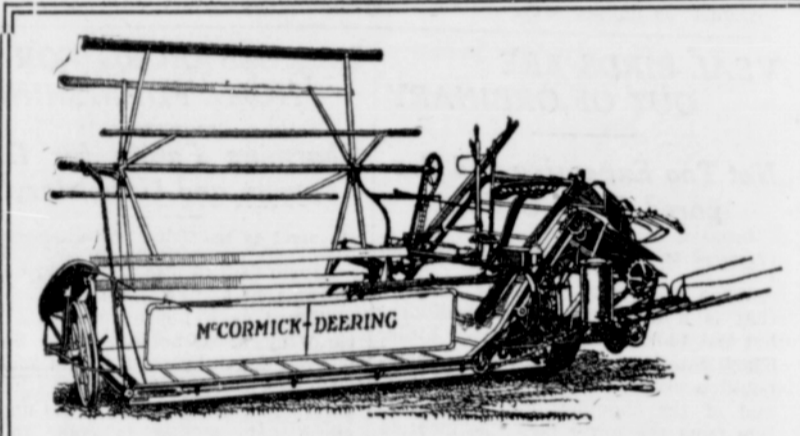
The Halsey Enterprise \$1.00 a year.

Agricultural Facts

Silage is canned berries to the cow. While waiting on laws grow legumes. Forty-two per cent of the farms in Grant county, Wisconsin, have silos. Many poor hill farms would be worth more in trees than they are as cleared land.

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