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THE "WELL-READ" MAN

Who is the well-read man? He is not always the man who delves into books. Nor the man who "reads everything in sight."

The well-read man is the man who thinks and makes the most out of what he reads.

The well-informed man is one who reduces, as much as possible, all of the facts he has gathered into scientific deductions. These deductions need not be profound, but based merely on common sense and practical reasoning.

Important as are the reading of good books and other forms of good literature, there are other means of acquiring an education of the liberal kind. Visual instruction is gaining ground in education. To be observant at all times and of all things is an important part of the success in life.

The writer once rode with an artist over several miles of roadway. The writer had driven that road perhaps a hundred times. But never did he see the beauties of farm, forest and hillside as he did when the artist pointed out the details of the scenery. Actually we saw not only green trees, but the blue and the purple in the trees. Perspectives were pointed out which only the artist could appreciate. Even houses and barns loomed up which had for months escaped the particular attention of the writer, along what he thought was a familiar highway.

Lawyers often make this significant statement: It is not knowing all the law, but knowing where to FIND the law that makes a good lawyer. And that is correct. In this age no one man could know all of the world's landscapes of beauty and charm. But all can be good choosers and can at least learn where to FIND the best in everything. With so much to learn, discrimination is more important than consumption. To be well-read in one subject, and to be able to do one thing well

NOTHING TO BRAG ABOUT

While being rescued from a Chicago hospital fire, a woman, recuperating from an attempt at suicide told a fireman who was carrying her down a ladder that this was the second time she was being rescued against her will. There is mild humor mixed with irony in her statement; but it will never go down as a classic, nor serve to influence the world toward brighter and happier conditions.

The mere disposal of one's self is not a difficult task, and therefore is no superior accomplishment, either mental or physical. There is no opportunity to distinguish one's self in the eyes of one's fellowmen even by the attempt at self-destruction. The accomplishment of such a purpose helps neither the victim nor society. It is not only unnatural but contravenes the first law of nature—self-protection.

If the woman in question is still alive she should be reminded that there is still hope for her success in life. "Wise-cracking" is a profession in itself if one knows how to cash in on it. Seriously, wilful self-murder, if perpetrated while in full possession of mental faculties, is as reprehensible as homicide, even if not as formidable in its consequences.

SOCIAL EXPERIMENTS

Professor A. G. Barry, sociologist of the University of Wisconsin, is quoted as saying that America seeks its social Utopia thru legal enactments, and more than any other nation of the modern world has made its statute books the vehicle of social experiments. "Hardly ever," he continues, "are the unsuccessful experiments repealed. Consequently there is little reverence for law as law."

We can agree with Professor Barry that some laws are social experiments, but we do not believe there is as bad a state of affairs as pictured, because with few exceptions there is a great deal of reverence or respect for law. The great bulk of the population does respect law. The exceptions are heard about, while the great mass of people go about their business holding law and order as the basis of freedom.

It is unfortunate that legislatures do not repeal obsolete laws. One of the worst failures of our law-making bodies is in their neglect to erase from the statutes laws inconsistent with later enactments and their inattention to the need of constant recodification of laws according to subjects. Some of these days a bright and promising favorite son will go to the legislature or to Congress and sacrifice himself for the purpose of clearing up the many glaring inconsistencies which are apparent. It would be another noble experiment.

Strawberry Growers Attention

The smaller species of the strawberry root weevil has been found in the adult stage this past week, which means it is time to place poison for this family of weevils. They are said to start laying eggs shortly after coming out as adult weevils, and in the beetle stage.

Bran baits or dried apple baits are used. Bran bait formulas can be obtained at the County Agent's office. Place about a teaspoonful of the bait in the crown of each hill of strawberries.

Look for adult beetles about the crown and just under the leaves at the base of the plants.

O. T. McWHORTER,
County Agrl. Agent

MAKING SUMMER SILAGE OFTEN FOUND PROFITABLE

When unirrigated pasture begins to dry up, as they ordinarily do shortly after the middle of June, the need for some kind of supplemental succulent feed may often be supplied by summer silage on farms that have silos already constructed. This is especially true this season because of the short carry-over of hay from last winter and the prospects of a light first cutting of alfalfa, due to the slow, backward season.

In preparation for silage making, it is usually best to tighten up the silo and see that it is in condition to keep the silage well. It is often necessary to have the walls plumbed the hoops tightened, and the doors fitted to make for even settling and exclusion of air.

Fresh green growing material, stored shortly after cutting while the plant is still active makes the most desirable type of silage. Care is necessary in storing fresh green clover or alfalfa in which there is not sufficient grass of other carbohydrate-carrying material, however, as there is considerable danger of improper fermentation and unsatisfactory silage.

There is no occasion to put alfalfa into a silo, unless it cannot be cured for hay or is full of grasses or other weeds, believed Professor Hyslop. Vetch and oats, or peas and oats are particularly satisfactory for silage, and many waste crops or even weeds may be stored in the silo and used during the period of inadequate forage.

FARM POINTERS

Thoroughness of application is essential in moth control, finds the Oregon experiment station. Worm injury can be prevented only when the entire surface of every apple and pear is entirely covered with arsenical spray, preferably 2 to 4 pounds of lead arsenate powder to 100 gallons of water.

Tuberculosis of chicken, which shows most severely in fowls over one year-old, is evidenced by a gradual loss of flesh, the birds often becoming extremely emacipated, with comparatively little flesh on the breast bone, while the head becomes pale and the comb shrivelled. In occasional cases lameness is shown, and in advanced cases there is frequent evidence of diarrhea. If the internal organs of such fowls show whitish lumps and lesions, there is little doubt that tuberculosis is present, says the Oregon experiment station.

The laying hen is quite generally active, has well-worn toe-nails, full, bright eyes, has a wide, deep body, giving plenty of room for the vital organs and for handling a large quantity of feed. Such a hen is not deformed, is active and not wild and flighty, says the Oregon experiment station. The pelvic bones in a good laying hen are generally thin and pliable and in addition the non-layer feels tight instead of loose and flexible in this section of the body.

Vetch and oats are ready for the silo when the seeds in the grain are in a late soft or early hard dough stage, or when the lower pods of the vetch are about half to two thirds filled, says the Oregon experimental station.

CUT CLOVER HAY EARLY TO GET CLOVER FLOWER MIDGE

The Clover Flower Midge, a serious pest of clover seed production in the Willamette, appears to be more prevalent than usual this season, according to L. P. Rockwood, in charge of investigations of field and forage insects in Oregon. Farmers who plan to raise a clover seed crop this season are advised to take advantage of the first good haying weather to get their hay crops off the fields before the first brood of midge leave the clover heads. It is

estimated that this should be done by the middle of June. The observant farmer may determine this date by examining the clover blossoms.

When the tiny pink larvae are first seen in the heads, the hay crop should be removed as soon as possible in order to avoid danger to the seed crop by the second brood of midge. The object of this early cutting is to cut short the development of the larvae before they reach the adult midge, by drying up their food.

The adult midge is a tiny, delicate two-winged fly which appears in the clover fields in late spring, laying its eggs in the clover heads. The young maggots work their way to the seed ovule. Here they feed until mature when they drop to the ground. On the ground they spin minute silken cocoons inside of which they change to adult midge. The farmer prevents the large larvae of this generation from reaching the adult midge by cutting his hay crop early.

The second generation of midge is usually present about the time the second or seed crop of clover begins to bloom. The midge again lays its eggs in the clover heads and this time the ravages of the developing maggots results in a poor seed crop. Early cutting of the hay crop kills the first generation of the midge larvae and prevents the development of the second generation which is so destructive to clover seed crops.

Infestation is recognized by abnormal bloom, heads reduced in size, distorted, turn brown prematurely and appear blighted. A careful examination of these blighted heads will reveal the tiny salmon-pink midge larvae. These are the maggots of the clover midge. The maggots are responsible for the damage to the flowers, and they consume the fluid contents of the seed ovule before the bud has opened."

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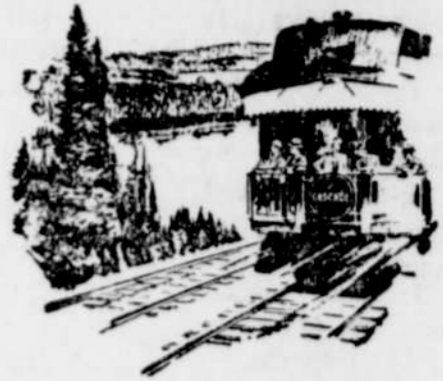
Group to Inspect Project

The Scappoose diking reclamation project along the lower Columbia river will be inspected June 24 by the drainage section of the Oregon Reclamation Congress on its annual field trip, announces Dr. W. L. Powers, secretary of the Congress and chief of the soils department of Oregon State college. The date for the annual meeting of the association, reported.

be at Ontario in August or September, will also be decided that time by trustees of the Congress.

Information on Laying Hens

If a flock of laying hens is through a false moult in the spring, early summer, they will almost invariably go into a natural moult the fall, finds the Oregon experiment station, although some cases of successful false moults have been reported.



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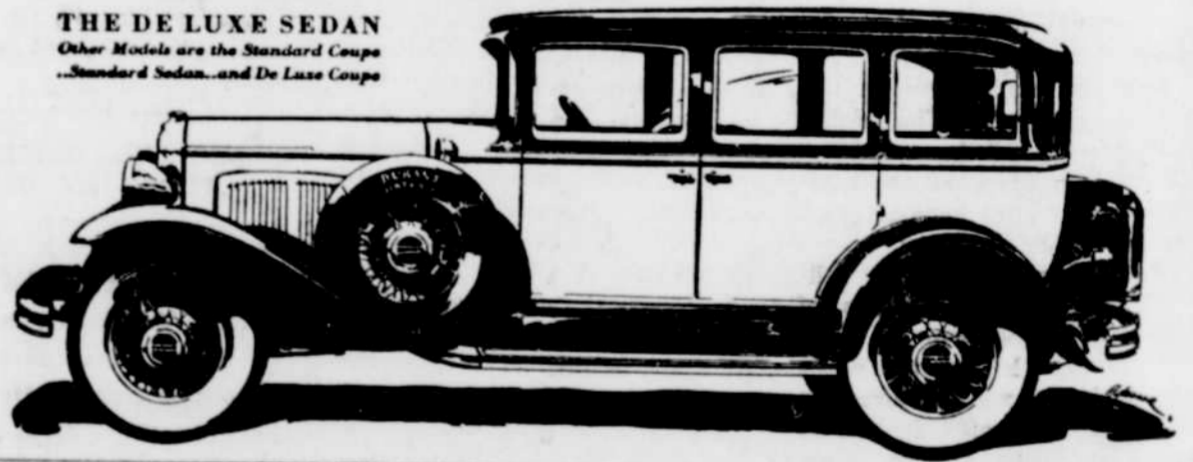
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