

# THE POLK COUNTY POST

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## The Making of a Polk County Plutocrat

Fifty years ago, according to the veracious reporter for The Oregonian of that time, one J. D. Grizzle of Polk county, who had then been in Oregon just a year, cast up his accounts and found that he had worked 178 days for wages, and besides had split 5000 rails, chopped thirty cords of wood and put in the crop of thirty acres. We suppose that being a man of industry, he also performed a number of unconsidered chores. It was a good year's work, on the whole, and one that we can imagine him boasting about just a little in the neighborhood.

But it was not very uncommon for that matter. There is another case, known to some of the old-timers, of a man who worked for a neighbor for wages of a dollar a day every working day in the year and ran a farm of his own besides, milking and feeding and producing the forage for some twenty dairy cows "in his own time." The financial status of Mr. Grizzle at the end of the fiscal year is not stated, but it is pleasing to record that the other man be-

came moderately wealthy and lived to excite the envy of the shiftless, who called him a "capitalist" and a "plutocrat." He reaped, however, nothing more than the reward of exceptional industry.—Oregonian.

## Oregon Pioneer Called by Death

Joshua L. Purvine died Sunday night at 11:55 o'clock at his home 961 Oak street.

Mr. Purvine was born in Morgan county, Illinois, March 5, 1842. At the age of 6 years he accompanied his father's family to Oregon, settling on French prairie about 1 mile east of the present town of Hubbard.

His mother died in 1849 and the father followed in 1852, after which he made his home with his brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Walker, in Spring Valley, Polk county, until his marriage to Mary V. Walker, daughter of a pioneer Polk county family, November 24, 1864. They then moved to their own farm adjoining where they resided until 1906 after which they made their home in this city.

Burial took place at the Zena cemetery in Spring Valley.—Salem Statesman.



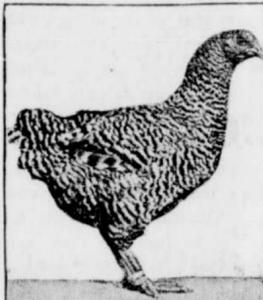
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## WELL-BRED POULTRY AROUSING INTEREST

Poultrymen Help Better Sires—Better Stock Movement.

Nebraska Live Stock Owners Enrolled in Campaign Report Standard-Bred Fowls—Plymouth Rocks and Leghorns Lead.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)  
In the absence of census data on the quality of farm poultry, information being received by the United States Department of Agriculture in connection with the Better Sires—Better Stock movement is believed to be of interest to poultrymen. For instance, of 75 livestock owners in Webster



Barred Plymouth Rock.

county, Nebraska, who in one day enrolled in the better sires drive, 65 reported standard-bred fowls. The flocks averaged 94 birds. The principal breeds reported are, in the order stated, Plymouth Rocks, Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, Orpingtons and Wyandottes. Barred Plymouth Rocks were more numerous than other varieties in the breed. Of the Leghorns the White Leghorns were raised in largest numbers, while of the Wyandottes the white variety was somewhat more popular than the Silver-Laced Wyandottes, which were second. Buff Orpingtons were the only variety of that breed reported.

The facts stated are believed to show interest in the keeping of well-bred poultry, especially since the Better Sires—Better Stock blanks merely call for the number of poultry kept; and in all cases the live-stock owners volunteered the facts about breeds and varieties. It is also noteworthy that, whereas the better-sires drive is aimed chiefly at the improvement of breeding males, in the case of poultry a large majority of females likewise are standard bred.

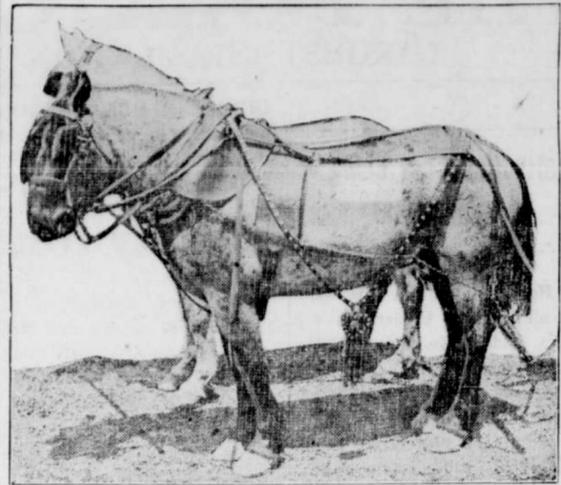
### THREE MACHINES IN ONE.

Home laundry work in its entirety includes not only washing and wringing the clothes, but ironing them, too, and that is regarded as no light task by many housekeepers. Therefore a new type of washing machine, described with illustration in Popular Mechanics Magazine is made unusually interesting by the fact that it performs all three operations, using electric power. The ironer is less than two feet long, and its roller may be heated either electrically or by gas. It is pivoted at a corner of the washing machine, alongside the wringer.

### PROTECTING HOLY SEPULCHER.

Provision for the protection of the Holy Sepulcher against fire has been made by Sir Herbert Samuel, high commissioner for Palestine. He recently visited this most notable shrine of Christendom and saw that no arrangements had been made to cope with fire. He ordered three portable fire pumps to be sent from England, and has presented them as a personal gift to the Latin, Greek and Armenian representatives, which exercise control over the Holy Sepulcher.—Scientific American.

## SUITABLE CARE WILL LENGTHEN LIFE OF ALL LEATHER PRODUCTS



This harness has been used for 34 years. It has been kept clean and oiled frequently with neat's-foot oil. As a result it shows no signs of deterioration and should last 20 years longer. Proper selection and care did it.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)  
It is poor business to neglect the care of leather. Every pair of shoes, every machine belt, piece of harness, or other leather product on the farm that is allowed to go to waste or not made to yield its full service must be needlessly replaced, thus adding unnecessary expense to the farm, say specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. On many farms a set of harness lasts less than ten years. Where eight or ten horses are kept this means one new set of harness every year. The department has received many reports, especially from Southern states, showing that harness lasts only from two to five years. But good harness, properly cared for, will last 20 years or more. In every neighborhood there are cases where farmers are cutting their harness bills in half by giving the leather a cleaning and oiling occasionally.

Fifty million pairs of shoes could be saved annually if the American people kept their footwear in repair, the specialists say. As a nation we buy some 300,000,000 pairs of shoes a year, but if each individual cared for his shoes properly the needs could be supplied by 250,000,000 pairs. The wasting of a single shoe a year by each person in the United States would cost the country at least \$250,000,000 annually at present prices of shoes.

Any leather improperly used and neglected will deteriorate rapidly. Belts for driving machinery, for example, often become impaired. If not useless, within a few years even on straight drives, but when they are kept clean and oiled they will last from ten to thirty years.

Selecting and Caring for Harness.  
Harness that is too light or of poor quality cannot give years of service. In selecting harness, it is more economical to get a set that is too heavy than one which is too light for the work required. Make sure especially that the reins, breeching, holdback straps, tugs or traces, bellybands, and yoke straps are strong. A runaway team cannot be controlled with weak reins, nor will weak tugs and straps stand heavy work. No portion of the harness should show cracks on the grain side when the leather is sharply bent.

Harness should be washed and oiled when it becomes dirty or extremely dry. For washing, use tepid water, a neutral soap, such as castile or white toilet soap, and a sponge or fairly stiff brush. Hardened grease is very conveniently removed by scraping with a dull knife. Rinse in clean, tepid water, and allow the harness to stand in a warm place until it is no longer wet but still damp. Then oil it and leave it in a warm place for 24 hours before being used. Harness should be oiled or greased while still damp; otherwise, it may take up so much grease that it will pull out of shape or take up sand and grit, which will injure it, as well as spoil its appearance. Harness should never look or feel greasy.

Neat's-foot or castor oil or a mixture of these with wool grease is good for driving harness. For heavy harness use a mixture of any or all of these with wool grease to make a paste, having about the consistency of butter. Apply the grease lightly to driving harness and liberally to work harness. Rub the oil or grease, warm to the hand, thoroughly into the leather while it is still damp from washing. After the harness has hung in a warm room overnight, remove with a clean dry cloth the excess of oil which the leather is unable to take up.

### Keep Belts Clean.

In selecting a belt for driving machinery, make sure that it is wide and heavy enough for the load it is to carry. Ordinarily the competent belt maker's advice as to the proper belt for a given installation should be followed. If the belt is not suited to the work it gives trouble continually, causing shutdown of machinery that will soon cost more in loss of time and wages than many good belts. It should always be sufficiently flexible to cling closely to the smallest pulley over which it passes. A belt will not give satisfactory results if it slips, does not run true, is not properly laced, is run too loose or too tight, is

subjected to rapid changes from light to heavy loads, is alternately wet and dry, is run on pulleys that are not true or are too small for the weight and thickness of the belt, or is neglected and allowed to deteriorate for lack of grease.

The belt should be wiped off every night to prevent dust, dirt, or oil from working into it. When the belt needs oiling clean it well, especially on the pulley side, by washing with warm water and a good neutral soap. Wash rapidly and do not permit belt to become wet, as it will then stretch and slip. Apply the dressing lightly and evenly by rubbing it in with cotton waste or a piece of felt, and allow it to soak in the belt overnight. Among the best belt dressings are mixtures of cod and neat's-foot oils with tallow and wool grease, free from mineral acid.

## HELPING OUT SHORT PASTURE IN SUMMER

Stock Raisers Face Inconvenience and Stock Loss.

There is Only One Remedy Where Vast Herds Are Kept and That is to Practice System of Deferred and Rotation Grazing.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Stock raisers, especially in the Southwest, often, at this season of the year, face much inconvenience and probable loss of cattle through the shortage of pastures. In other sections, where smaller herds and areas are involved, the summer pasture situation can be met in various ways, say specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. Among the ways are the sowing of catch crops for summer forage or temporary pastures. But, with ranges running into thousands of acres, with vast herds grazing, there is only one remedy and that is to put into practice a system of deferred and rotation grazing.

Such a system will necessitate the division of the range into separate pastures, keeping the cattle off of one pasture each year until the seeds of the native grasses are mature, at which time cattle may be turned to graze. In this manner the growth of grass is utilized and the grass seeds are trampled into the soil, which is necessary to germination. By systematic rotation each pasture may be allowed to reseed once in each three to five years, as desired.

Where ranges are heavily stocked in the beginning of such a system, it may be necessary to transfer a part of the herd to other ranges, but the ultimate result will be an increase in the carrying capacity of the range, as has been shown in various experiences in the Southwest. Overstocking should be avoided in every instance.

## WASHING SPINACH NOT GOOD

Practice Found to Have Unfavorable Effect on Keeping Qualities and Favors Rot.

Washing spinach before shipment has been found to have an unfavorable effect on its keeping qualities. Unwashed spinach, it is said, showed under test practically no soft rot, while washed spinach showed 5.5 per cent. Three days later the washed spinach developed 24.8 per cent rot, while the unwashed developed only 5.7 per cent. It was found.

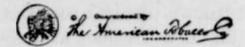
## MANAGEMENT OF BROOD SOWS

Bringing Them Up in Good Flesh Before Breeding Season is Most Important Factor.

One of the most important factors in brood sow management is that of bringing them up to good flesh condition before the breeding season and furnishing them with an abundance of blood, bone and muscle-building feeds after they are safe with pig. Liberal rations of suitable feedstuffs are needed to develop the unborn pigs and maintain the body vigor of the sow.



## LUCKY STRIKE CIGARETTE



### DECAY OF AUDUBON'S HOME.

The house where John James Audubon made his home and where Professor Morse installed and tried out his first telegraph instrument is falling into decay. It is located at Riverside drive and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street. This is a shrine at once for the naturalist, the artist and the inventor. Apartment houses are crowding all around it, but it is built on a low level so that it is hoped that the real estate operator will be stopped for the time being as the site would call for an immense foundation for a large building. In the village of Audubon in Pennsylvania all the Audubon landmarks have been carefully preserved.—Scientific American.

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