

THE INDEPENDENCE MONITOR

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All locals or other advertising totalling 20 lines or more, 5 cents first insertion, 4 cents thereafter.	
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THE CANNERY PROPOSITION

The Monitor does not believe in cooperative schemes as a rule and has seen many of such make dismal failures, although now and then one has had a fair degree of success.

We saw this week a report from Corvallis, published in the Gazette Times of that place, to the effect that the cannery there had proved a very decided success. The article in part reads as follows:

"The Corvallis cannery product has pleased two jobbing houses so much that they have asked Manager Tinker to figure on their entire stock for next year, \$50,000 to \$75,000 worth of canned goods in each instance.

It is particularly gratifying that Portland banks, the Lumberman's National and the Ladd & Tilton institutions, in particular, have listened to Manager Tinker's statements and expressed a readiness to advance needed money against warehouse receipts.

All is going nicely at the cannery just now. The great bean rush is practically over, though three or four tons come in each day.

Manager Tinker has just contracted with a Toledo man for the product of 75 acres of evergreen blackberries. He says the year's experience leaves no doubt that blackberries, raspberries and loganberries are the fruit to raise.

The next struggle at the cannery will be with tomatoes. Following tomatoes will come the prunes and apples. The cannery will take care of every cull apple raised in the county if the growers will get them to the institution."

Independence has an excellent cannery building and if a man of experience would take hold of it, it could be made to pay. Independence could be a fruit center, the same as a cream and butter center if a man of ability was secured to take over the plant here and put into it enough money to show that he had confidence in his ability to produce a canned article that would sell. There is a great difference between a "promoter for profit" and a "profitable promotion" for the people and herein hangs a story that is worth considering by the people of the community generally.

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY

The Monitor office is equipped to print job work. We have the new and late styles of type. We have good, clean, modern faces and we have good machinery and use the right kind of ink. If your visiting cards rub, or are ragged looking, the trouble is from a poor ink and poor type. Ours always look good. When we try to print you a business card we try successfully and you are satisfied. "You should worry" if you don't get what you want. We print letter heads and if you want two color work we can give it to you and give it to you right. We have one price for our work and that is a living price. We use bond ink—the best the market affords for bond letterheads, envelopes and other printing. We have large fonts of typewriter type for circular letter work and can print them in purple. We can print imitation typewriter letters by the silk process if you wish them. We have a large font of legal type for deeds, mortgages, contracts and other legal forms. We print on card board or cloth and make large sales bills if desired. We make meal tickets, hop tickets, shipping tags, in fact everything. When this office tries it succeeds and that is why our business is growing. Good material is the first requisite of good printing. Good taste puts on the finishing touches. These are a few trade hints for those who care. Get your printing done at the Monitor office—the house of quality.

HOP PICKING SEASON NEAR AT HAND

It is time to prepare for the annual rush to the hop yards. It is estimated that during the month required to pick and dry the hops of Polk county fully 15,000 people will be added to the population of the county. While around Independence where this great army of pickers will be gathered, every convenience is made for the campers and pickers—in the way of camp grounds, water, stores, amusements, etc.—yet the city proper also should make arrangements to help entertain these pickers. Many of them are out for their annual vacation and want to have pleasures intermingled with work, why not Independence plan to help entertain them.

OUR FARMERS' IMPROVEMENT PAGE

Information Gathered Everywhere that is of Interest to the Men and Women on the Farm. Good Roads, Dairying, Horticulture, Fine Stock, Hogs, Etc.

IT KILLS WEEDS

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Ore., Aug. 18.—A solution made by dissolving iron sulphate in water at the rate of 100 pounds to 52 gallons of water, will kill most broad leaved and succulent weeds and not injure, to any harmful extent, crops of grasses and grain in which they are growing. Its use, if properly prepared and applied, will prove very effective, but cannot take the place of rotation of crops, cultivation and summer fallow. Methods of preparation and use, with necessary restrictions and cautions, are set forth by Professor H. D. Scudder, agronomist of the Oregon Agricultural College, somewhat as follows:

The especial value of this spray in the destruction of weeds is due to the fact that it may be applied in such a way as to kill the weeds while they are growing in the grass or grain crop. As iron sulphate is a powerful salt its action is similar to that of an alkali in the soil, drying the leaves up, turning them brown and causing them to die. It will not destroy grains or grasses because of its limited area of action on their narrow linear leaves.

Used as a spray, iron sulphate has been thoroughly tested by experiment stations as well as by manufacturers of the sulphate. If prepared properly and applied in the right way at the right time it will destroy dandelion, wild carrot, bull thistle, pepper grass, wild daisy, shepherd's purse, pig weed, lamb-quarter, mustard, yarrow and sorrel. If used to destroy dandelions on lawns it will injure the white clover. Nor can this spray safely be used on growing weeds in any broad leaved crop as it will destroy both crop and weeds.

To be most effective the spray should be applied during dry, sunny weather, for if the weeds are washed by rain within three days, the salt will not kill them. It should be applied with a sprayer which will deliver the spray forcibly in a fine mist, so that the weeds may be covered as completely as possible. The spraying should be done on a quiet day and should be applied to all weeds just before blossoming.

In making up the solution wooden barriers should be used, as the sulphate corrodes all metals except brass. As it loses strength on standing it should be made up fresh each day. The sprayer and all connections should be of wood, rubber or brass. After use the sprayer should be cleaned with water to prevent clogging or corroding. Made up in the required strength the solution will stain hands and clothing, but the hands may be protected with vaseline.

Where spraying is done on an extensive scale a large horse machine should be used. On a smaller scale a hand sprayer with a strong fine-spraying nozzle will serve the purpose. For musard in wheat fields, one spraying is sufficient, but for such per-

sistent plants as dandelion it must be repeated as often as the plant comes up. Flax or wheat may be sprayed without injury to the crop when it is from six to twelve inches in height, although the tips of the leaves may be turned brown.

SEWING GRAIN FOR FERTILIZER

Horst Bros. are having twelve acres of their hop yard sown to oats and rye which will be plowed under to see what value it will be to the yard as a fertilizer.

Luther J. Chapin, Government Agricultural Expert, with headquarters at Salem is in charge of the work for the company.

PUT THE POOREST CORN IN THE SILO

One of the greatest advantages of the silo is its ability to make a very profitable feed out of a crop that would amount to much if fed in the usual ways, says the Iowa Homestead. For this reason farmers are falling into the habit of putting their poorest crop in the silo. Where a farmer has corn that yields from thirty-five to fifty bushels to the acre and another field that for some reason yields but fifteen to twenty-five bushels, he has found, if he has had a silo on his farm for any length of time, that it is more profitable to put the poorest corn in the silo and husk out the rest for the crib. This does not mean that silage made from the poorer corn is just as good as the silage would have been from the better corn, but it does mean that the better corn does not make silage enough better to pay for using the best yielding corn of the farm for filling the silo.

Even though the grain yield of a corn crop runs only from fifteen to twenty-five bushels to the acre, or even as low as ten to twelve bushels,

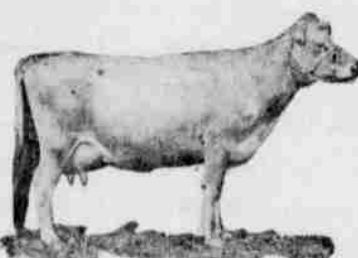


Photo by Tennessee experiment station.

Maggie Doon, a Jersey cow owned by the Tennessee experiment station, has made a record that will rank among the best for the breed. Last year as a heifer she produced 6,625 pounds of milk containing 4.15 per cent of butter. When she freshened this year she was put on test. During the first sixty-nine days of this test Maggie Doon produced nearly 2,500 pounds of milk containing 4.15 per cent of butter. Her best day's milk production was 45 pounds of milk, testing 5.3 per cent of butter, equivalent to 2.2 pounds of fat, equivalent to 2.2 pounds of 85 per cent butter. During one month she produced 1,083.6 pounds of milk containing 4.15 per cent of butter, an average of practically two and one-half pounds of butter per day.

there is still a great feeding value in the entire crop, putting fodder and grain together, if it is harvested at the time when the feeding value of both fodder and grain is the greatest. Always, before the days of the silo, the problem was to keep the feeding value in the crop—in other words, to preserve it. When the fall and winter season is dry we have found that our shocked corn made much better feed. This was because it was preserved better, the weather not damaging the fodder as much as is usually the case. Now, with the silo one is able to preserve all the feeding value that is in the crop at the time of harvesting, so with even a light grain yield there is still much value in the corn crop, probably more in a corn crop of light yield than in a crop of heavy yield than the difference in bushels to the acre would seem to indicate, a yield of twenty bushels to the acre, for instance, being worth more than half as much as a yield of forty bushels. This is because the feeding value of the fodder is very nearly the same in either case. For this reason, and more particularly for stock not on full feed, silo owners are finding it the best practice to put their poorest corn in the silo.

Feed Rack For Hogs

A very handy feed rack for hogs is easily made. Build a trough a foot wide and four inches deep for the bottom of the rack. This trough will catch the leaves of the hay. Nail four uprights, three feet long, one to each corner of the trough. Fasten the back uprights to the fence so as to keep the rack in place and make it harder to fill. Nail a board between the tops of the front uprights and to this board fasten the strips, which should be from six to seven inches apart, and run from it to the center of the trough. Alfalfa hay should always be kept in this rack during the winter. In the summer fresh alfalfa can be used if the hogs are not on pasture. It is surprising to find how much hay a hog

will eat, and hay is cheaper than corn.—Kansas Industrialist.

Sheep Shearings

Keep the flies away from the sheep. Watch the eyes of your sheep. If the eyes look sore shear off the wool from around the eyes and bathe with twenty grains of boric acid to a couple of ounces of water.

Sheep need salt. Have a box of it always within their reach. See that the feeding troughs are kept perfectly clean.

Never scare a flock of sheep. If you must go near them do it as quietly as possible.

Look out for the lame sheep. It is a forerunner of foot rot.

Weight of Fleeces

The fleeces of sheep sheared at the University of Illinois this year have been of very good weight. The average of the Ramboulllets was 16.8 pounds; the Shropshires averaged 8.7, the Hampshire 8.5 and the Southdowns 7.07 pounds. Cheviots averaged the lightest, with fleeces of 5.9 pounds. All of the university sheep have been turned out to forage crops for the summer and are fed rape, cowpeas and soy beans.

MILK COWS REGULARLY.

Carelessness in This Matter Tends to Lessen Milk Flow.

No greater mistake can be made with good dairy cows than to milk at irregular hours. No good cow will keep up her milk flow under such treatment, writes H. F. Button in the Orange Judd Farmer. Two milkings a day, twelve hours apart, is the only rule which the cows will abide by. On my own farm we milk at 5 a. m. and 5 p. m., which are as convenient hours as any. If anything happens to delay the milking even an hour it is noticeable that the cows resent it by giving less milk for a day or two. The reason for this is not far to seek. The solids of the milk are secreted at a very uniform rate between milkings, but the liquid part is mostly formed just before and during milking.

If a cow giving six quarts of milk at a milking was killed half an hour before milking there would not be more than two quarts of milk in her udder. This addition of the liquid to the solids that have accumulated since the last milking constitutes a large part of "letting down the milk" and is under the control of her nervous system. I do not mean that it is voluntary on the part of the cow, though I have seen men climb a cow to make her let down the milk. We all know how emotion, such as anxiety or fright, makes our mouths dry. It is just in this way that any sort of disturbance shuts off a cow's milk.

I have several times found men who failed to milk their cows clean thus drying them up after six or seven months. The best security against this is found in keeping daily milk records. A spring balance with a dial face and a ruled sheet of cardboard will pay many hundred per cent in the larger flow of milk. I know that many a man who is dishonest enough to leave milk in a cow's udder is not bold enough to put record of his dishonesty down for his employer to read.

HOG CHOLERA CHECKED.

Methods by Which a Community Stamped Out Disease.

George Glover of the Utah experiment station writes that in one community with which he is familiar and in which hog cholera was rampant the disease was stamped out by the following method:

A competent veterinarian was made a deputy sheriff with instruction to clean up cholera. He did it by first ordering the carcasses of cholera hogs destroyed by fire. Healthy hogs were isolated from sick ones, serum was used with discretion, pens were ordered cleaned once a week and the litter destroyed by fire, lime was scattered in the yards and the pens whitewashed, the hogs were placed in quarantine, and notices to that effect were posted conspicuously, the moving of hogs on the public roads was prohibited, and all imported hogs were held fifteen days before exposing them to other hogs.

This procedure in a general way, if enforced rigorously, will control hog cholera, and there is no other way. The sanitary authorities must enforce the same general rules in quarantine and disinfection that they do with smallpox and scarlet fever in the human, and there is no reason why the disease cannot be equally well controlled.

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