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NEWS FROM OUR NATIONAL CAPITAL

President Outlines Mexican Policy to House and Senate Committees.

Washington.—The policy of the United States was outlined to the members of two congressional committees of foreign relations at a conference at the white house by President Wilson and Secretary Bryan.

The message prepared by the president on the Mexican situation received practically universal support. The course of this government will be one of non-interference, in the hope that the effect of its present efforts and the pressure of foreign governments will constitute a moral suasion that ultimately will bring about peace in Mexico.

The message makes it plain that there will be no lifting of the embargo on arms; that no faction or government in Mexico will be allowed to receive munitions of war from the United States. If necessary the president proposes to increase the American border patrol to enforce this policy.

It is a message of friendship, not hostility, and precedes a policy of absolute non-interference. It proclaims to the world the sympathetic feeling that the United States government and the American people have for their neighbors in the rebellious republic south of the Rio Grande. It records the views of the United States on constitutional government, its unalterable opposition to government set up by irregular and arbitrary acts of ambitious individuals and formally announces that the government of Victoriano Huerta shall not be recognized.

The United States had proposed that a constitutional election be held and that Huerta should not be a candidate. To these suggestions, through which the United States believes peace could be restored, Huerta replied in the negative. Foreign governments generally since that rejection have been active in support of the American policy to persuade Huerta to yield.

Work on Tariff Bill Progressing

Republican senators are giving evidence of tiring over continued fruitless opposition to the tariff schedule and rapid progress is being made in consideration of the bill.

The wool schedule has been disposed of so far as it will be considered by the senate in committee of the whole.

Though no vote was taken on free raw wool, the decisive showing on that having been deferred until the bill comes from the committee of the whole, the finance committee rates on wool manufacturers were agreed to without amendment and there was every indication that raw wool would remain free.

With only a part of the free list, a portion of the paper schedule and the sun-ries schedule remaining to be considered in committee, democratic leaders expressed confidence that the income tax would be disposed of before the end of the coming week.

Among the articles on the free list ratified were agricultural implements, beet and sugar cane, machinery, alcohol, horses and mules and animals for breeding, bibles, breads, biscuits and many others.

Amendment Made to Currency Bill.

The agricultural currency amendment to the administration currency bill was adopted by the house democratic caucus. After several preliminary skirmishes, in which other amendments were beaten, the caucus, without a dissenting vote, adopted an amendment agreed to both by the "insurgent" contingent and the banking and currency committee, to put paper based on agricultural products on the same basis as commercial paper for banking purposes. It also would extend the maturity of notes and bills admitted to discount, under the amendment, to 90 days, instead

of the originally proposed 60 days. This action disposed of the last of the big controversial issues in the administration currency bill.

National Capital Brevities

Figures gathered by the federal quarantine board of the department of agriculture show that during the past fiscal years 3,779,941 growing trees and 15,040 pounds of tree seeds were imported into the United States.

That the work of installing democrats in federal offices in place of republicans is proceeding at a rapid rate is shown by the nominations which have been sent to the senate since President Wilson took office. These nominations number approximately 3000 and of these about 2000 are not solitary amendments to the currency bill proposed at the Chicago bankers' conference will be accepted by the administration. This was most emphatically declared by Chairman Glass, of the house banking committee, coauthor of the "administration" measure.

SULZER RECEIVES UP-STATE SUPPORT

Albany, N. Y.—Governor Sulzer showed interest in the report from the assembly districts throughout the state, indicating that many of the up-state assemblymen who had opposed his direct primary bill or had voted for impeachment were being refused designation by their party committees. The governor declined to comment on any of the changes being wrought in the personnel of the assembly, but seemed to take it for granted that public sentiment was strongly in his favor.

The most significant changes in the designations for the assembly is considered the turn-down of Assemblyman T. K. Smith for another term by Francis A. Hendricks, the Onondaga county Republican leader. Smith was one of the seven Republican members who voted to impeach Governor Sulzer and is now serving his third term from a strong Republican district.

FRESH HUCKLEBERRIES.

HUCKLEBERRIES are ideal fruit for pies or puddings. The acid of the fruit promotes digestion and thus counteracts the richness of the puff paste. The huckleberry is variously known as the whortleberry and blueberry.

A nice homemade pie may be made with the fruit as follows:

To Kill the Canada Thistle. According to an Iowa press bulletin, sodium arsenite is the only chemical that will entirely destroy the Canada thistle. It is applied at the rate of one and one-half pounds to fifty-two gallons of water. It further states that a good method for the eradication of this weed is to plow shallow and cultivate frequently during the summer. After plowing the soil should be dragged and the roots exposed to the sun and removed. It may be found necessary to cut off with a hoe the stray plants.

DEMOCRATS NAME MC'CALL FOR MAYOR

New York.—Edward E. McCall, chairman of the public service commission, was designated as mayoralty candidate by the Democratic city committee.

Mr. McCall's selection by the 630 delegates as leader of the Tammany forces was unanimous, as has been forecast since it appeared from announcements that the Tammany leaders had decided not to renominate Mayor Gaynor and that he would be nominated by the "Gaynor league" with a complete independent city ticket of its own.

Mayor Gaynor's determination to run for re-election as an independent guarantees one of the liveliest municipal campaigns New York has seen in several years. There will be three tickets in the field—Democratic, Fusion and Independent.

The Fusionists, who include Republicans, Progressives, Independence League and some Independent Democrats, have selected John Purroy Mitchell.

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.

Farm and Garden

WHAT'S INSIDE AN APPLE?

Structure of Fruit Is More Complex Than Is Generally Supposed.

The inside of an apple is to most people merely a delicious whitish pulp and a few brown seeds in a more or less edible core wrapped up in a pretty colored skin. The real structure of the apple is by no means so simple. A scientific examination shows it to be far more complex. The accompanying photograph shows a cross section of a Baldwin apple. It has been treated first with alcohol and then with cedar oil to make the structure of the different parts show up better in the photograph.

The outer part, marked A, which is the part generally considered the fruit, the part that is eaten, is really corresponding to the outer wood of a tree or the stem of a plant, while the real fruit is the part marked D, known scientifically as the carpel, the dark triangular marks in the middle of the photograph.

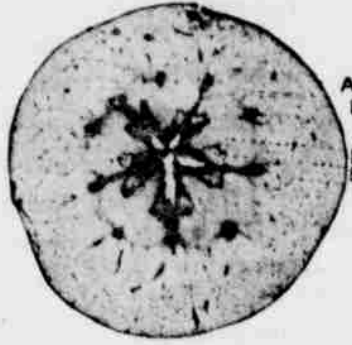


Photo by Oregon Agricultural college.

CROSS SECTION OF AN APPLE. The dark spots, marked B, are the main arteries, of which there are ten, that carry the food through the network of veins seen in the outer section. This system of arteries and veins is entirely separate from that which feeds the fruit in the middle. The five sections marked C might be likened to five plums set down close together with a stem grown up around them (the fleshy part of the apple). These five sections, the outer part, which the horticultural scientist now calls "drupes," the outer part, with the pretty skin, is furnished by five Dame Nature to make the apple attractive so it will be carried about and the seeds distributed.

The picture is taken from a bulletin on "Gross Morphology of the Apple," by E. J. Kraus, the first of a series on "The Pollination of the Pomaceous Fruits" to be issued from the research laboratories of the Oregon Agricultural college experiment station. Mr. Kraus treats the subject in a thoroughly scientific manner, going into careful detail as to the structure of the different parts of the apple and their relation with a view to establishing its contention that pollination, for instance, of a yellow apple with pollen from a red apple affects the inner fruit rather than the exterior.

PLANT BREEDING ON FARM.

The cry is becoming more general for better seeds. How are we to get them? As the situation is, says a correspondent of the American Agriculturist, I believe the answer to the question is to breed them ourselves. We often see in horticultural and agricultural periodicals articles that have a tendency to throw a wet blanket over this proposition, claiming that seed breeding is a business of its own, requiring special training to do it properly. This may be true, viewed from a scientific standpoint, and yet there are few market gardeners or truck farmers who cannot breed and grow what seeds they require for their individual plantings.

Root Crops For Dairy Cows.

No matter what some people tell you, turnips and other roots make fine milk producing feed. Turnips will not affect the flavor of milk if fed at the right time. If turnips are fed in large quantities, and two or three hours before milking, they are likely to give the milk an unpleasant taste, but if fed directly after milking no flavor whatever will be noticed.—Farm Progress.

ALL SORTS OF ANIMALS.

Great care should be used in watering the horses. A little and often is the best way. Moldy or stinky grain is one of the worst things that can be given the calves, as it is productive of numerous digestive ailments.

The cows that are on pasture should have free access to salt. The dairy cow needs this all the year around, but especially just at this season.

You frequently hear the question asked, "What is the best size of flock for the average farm?" Generally speaking, from forty to sixty ewes make the best size of flock for a quarter section farm.

If you are not situated so that you can let your hogs out draw a load of earth and throw it into the pens now and then. The hogs will work it over and take a lot of comfort doing it. Makes them grow faster too.

Treating Wounds of Trees. The Ohio station reports that two

times may be found necessary. One is the sterilization of the surface of a wound by the use of a torch or the application of an antiseptic or spore destroying substance. The other is the application of dressings to prevent the entrance of harmful spores or bacteria. One such dressing is generally sufficient. There are a large number of effective germicides, such as carbolic acid, petroleum, copper sulphate and formaldehyde. The availability of any depends largely upon the nature of the wound. Protective paints have usually been applied as dressings, but, as a rule, these are very ineffective. Far better are preparations of asphaltum and residual tars.

HOW UNCLE SAM HELPS.

A bulletin of the bureau of plant industry, "a study of farm equipment in Ohio," gives a most valuable review of important data of this character gathered and collated with much painstaking care by Mr. L. W. Ellis. On twenty-one farms investigated the following was found to be the average distribution of capital invested: In land, drainage and water supply, 61 per cent; in buildings, 21 per cent; in implements and machinery, 5 per cent, and in live stock, 13 per cent. The bulletin gives much detailed information, of which the figures just quoted represent a gross summary.

Ours is the day of scientific management. No longer need the farmer slowly find his way to the best working conditions by a series of successive approximations. The government helps him to profit by the experience of others who have preceded him and have paid the heavy dues of that excellent but dear schooling.

DON'T BURN ROUGHAGE.

Expensive and Wasteful Practice With Cornstalks, Straw, Chaff, Etc.

A contributor to Farm and Fireside writes: "A tendency exists among many farmers to burn up all cornstalks, horse straw, clover chaff and superfluous roughage about the place. But it is too expensive.

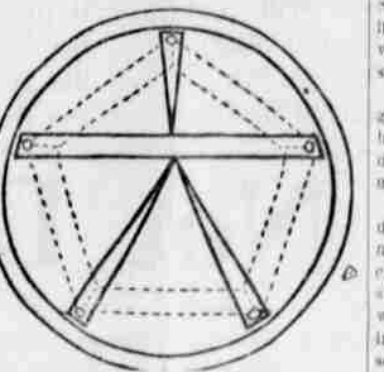
"Every time an acre of stalks is burned twenty-one pounds of nitrogen go into the air, and it will cost you \$3.50 to buy it back again. Wheat or oat straw from an acre contains about twelve to fourteen pounds of nitrogen and clover chaff three times this amount.

"One can easily figure from these deductions what a reckless loss to the farm is a fire in the chaff pile or stalk field. The cutaway and disk harrows will chop these bulky materials up ready for the plow where they can be turned under. If you want to fatten the old farm, stuff it with organic matter."

FOR A SILO SCAFFOLD.

Directions For Making Necessary Part of Concrete or Tile Structure.

Should any one be thinking of building a concrete or tile silo, the accompanying cut might help in building the scaffold. After the foundation wall is laid get five poles at least eight feet higher than you expect the silo to be. Set inside of the wall deep enough to hold poles in place. Lay



Heavy lines, 2 by 4's, dotted lines, boards to work circles indicate position of support poles.

SCAFFOLD INSIDE SILO (From National Stockman and Farmer.)

the silo as high as you can from the ground; then take 2 by 4's or 2 by 6's and build frame for scaffold as shown in cut.

Leave plenty of room for poles to work easily, then four as shown by dotted lines to cut. Attach a pulley to each pole and raise when ready. Then spike a piece under scaffold on pole. The scaffold does it all. The scaffold should have just play enough to let it slide up easily. Sometimes if it is too loose a wedge to hold it firm while at work should be put in.

The idea of having the poles longer than the silo is high is to get pulleys high enough for last raise.—National Stockman and Farmer.

Chicks Need Cleanliness.

Drinking dishes and feeding troughs for chicks are likely to become dirty and insanitary unless special precautions are taken, according to Professor J. G. Halpin of the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin. Drinking water should never be placed in common dishes or vessels where the chicks may get in with both feet, but "sanitary" fountains, either homemade or purchased, should be used. These should be cleaned and scalded at frequent intervals. Wet mash when fed in wooden troughs mold unless the refuse feed is scraped off and the troughs are placed on end so that they may dry in the sun. Neglect of these two simple matters may cause considerable loss.

Coverings For Silage.

The use of heavy tarpaulin to cover the surface of silage during summer feeding is being practiced quite successfully by some of the readers of the Kansas Farmer. The tarpaulin is very carefully spread over the whole surface of the silage, and the silage is removed from half the surface only at each feeding, alternating from one side of the silo to the other. In this way a thicker layer can be removed from the surface fed from daily. The tarpaulin cover retards the tendency to spoil on the surface left untouched.

CAUSE OF BAD FLAVORS IN BUTTER

Bad flavors in butter come from two sources. They may be absorbed from odors, and they may be caused by the presence of bacteria.

Odors may get into the milk in the barn, coming from the cow, the milker, the utensils or from the food or dust, says the Kansas Industrialist. The second source is in the milk house, from the separator or containing vessels. If the separating is done in the barn, so much the worse for the cream; if done in the kitchen, food flavors are absorbed. The churn is the third source of bad flavor. When not properly cared for it soon grows musty. A churn that is not well cleaned before and after using affects the taste of butter.

Butter churned too soft cannot be properly washed and so contains a great deal of buttermilk. Buttermilk contains besides water, the solids casein, albumen and milk sugar. Milk sugar is used as a food by the organisms which are secreted by the organisms. These ferments destroy casein



The American Guernsey Cattle club was the first organization of its kind to establish an advanced registry on the basis of a year's production of butter fat. No animal of any age can get into this advanced register that does not produce more than 40 pounds of butter fat in one year. The average of the thirty-five leading Guernseys in the U.S. list was over 80 pounds of butter fat. Not everybody can own such cows because they do not exist in sufficient numbers. Yes, a Guernsey, the Guernsey cow shown, is one of the good ones. She is owned by H. D. Griewald of Wisconsin.

and albumen in the buttermilk contained in the butter and so cause rancid or putrid butter.

Fermentation begun in cream does not cease in butter. It may go far enough to break up the butter fats, causing ill flavored butter.

Odors get into the butter, or they may get into the milk or cream and then be imparted to the butter. The greatest source of bad flavor is from cream that has not been properly cared for. Milk cream or butter absorbs odors if kept in a fruit or vegetable cellar or in a musty, ill ventilated room. Even musty wells or ill ventilated caves impart peculiar flavors. One of the most common disagreeable flavors is known as "weedy." The cause is said to be, but in most cases it is due to rapidly growing organisms which get into the cream from unseen surroundings.

To prevent bad flavors in butter great care must be used in milking; in handling the milk and cream and in making the butter. Everything used must be kept in a sanitary condition.

Milk in a clean, well ventilated barn, using care not to raise dust. The milker should wear white clothing, a clean apron or a pair of overalls. Utensils, including the separator, must be washed and scalded after each milking. Use milk utensils with no open seams.

The milk must be removed from the barn immediately after milking. Cream will keep best if kept in a clean, well ventilated room, preferably a separate milk house. Warm and cold cream should not be mixed.

For Filling the Apple Barrel.

How to pack apples in barrels: Two layers of fruit should be placed in the bottom of barrel with stems down and as close together as possible. These



will form the face of the barrel, for this end will be the top when opened. Fill in with the same grade, shake the barrel often and when near the top put in two more layers with stems up, letting the last layer stand a full inch above the chime of barrel. Now put on lid and slowly press into place, shaking the barrel in the meanwhile. The stores sell very excellent barrel headers or presses. But one can be rigged very quickly by using a plank or scantling with one end under a stud reaching to the shed plate and nailed temporarily in place. See cut. Be careful not to press the apples too hard.—Farm Journal.

Fertilize Your Orchard.

As neglected as the average farm orchard is, in almost every particular it probably suffers worse from the lack of fertilization than from any other cause. It is indeed a rare case where the farmer or perhaps even the orchardist manures or fertilizes his orchard as thoroughly and as conscientiously as he does his corn and wheat ground, says the Farmer's Guide.

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