

Roycroft Philosophy

By Fra Elbertus.

The extreme of the law is the extreme of injustice.

All the manifest beauty of earth is only nature's nuptial decoration.

The devil usually wins in a contest between heredity and environment.

Give us this day our daily work.

My son, deal not in Chicago Tongue, and it is you for a raise.

Sin consists in selling out cheap.

We pay for every blessing with a price.

Japanese paganism is far preferable to heathen Christianity.

Good-will does no die on the desert.

The man who borrows takes things easier than the man who lends.

Walking delegates usually ride and never work.

No great and generous impulse is for naught.

Nothing interests an author like a copy of his own amusing works.

The saint is the business man who keeps his word and is always on time.

We should rate on judgement, application and intent.

A jaunting car is a dray with a college education.

Almost without exception belief is legacy.

Rich men's sons are usually valuable as distributors of congested wealth.

All that ministers to human happiness is divine.

Great men make room for great men.

The recipe for perpetual ignorance is: Be satisfied with your opinions and content with your knowledge.

The saving grace of life is a little humor.

Kale for the Dairy Herd.

Kale belongs to the cabbage family. The plants grow to some four feet in height, with a wide spread of leaves, a single plant, often weighing 30 pounds. It is a very hardy plant, withstanding a temperature of 10 degrees above zero, which makes it a valuable crop in many sections of the Pacific Coast states. Being of a succulent nature it is much relished by the cows, and carrying high percentages of protein and fat makes it a very highly prized food for the dairy herd.

The plant requires a deep, mellow soil, moist but well drained, which cannot well be to rich. Reclaimed swamps or newly plowed clover lands are excellent. Any crop which leaves the soil in good condition may precede the kale, but it is not advisable to grow this crop on the same soil more than two years in succession. The plants are generally started in hot beds or cold frames and transplanted in June or July. The woody stalk is cut with an ax or cleaver, and the kale is hauled in and fed green during the winter, from October to April. It is not uncommon for the thousand headed kale to yield from 30 to 40 tons of green matter per acre. According to a valuable bulletin (No. 102) issued by the Oregon Agricultural College, 30 tons of kale removed from the soil approximately 225 pounds of potash and 115 pounds of phosphoric acid. This shows the plant to be a heavy feeder, and proves the necessity of a rich soil for its successful cultivation. Few if any soils can long withstand that

demand, and since kale is such a valuable crop to grow for the dairy herd, the farmer should reinforce his soils by making liberal applications of commercial phosphoric acid and potash. From 500 to 700 pounds per acre of a fertilizer analyzing 7 per cent available phosphoric acid and 10 per cent actual potash should be applied broadcast and worked well into the soil before the plants are transplanted. On Account of the great leaf growth, nitrogen is also needed, and nitrate of soda can very profitably be used in addition to the above mixture. It may seem strange to recommend such heavy applications in a comparatively new country, but a continuous cropping will in time exhaust the most fertile soil. It is folly to lock the stable after the horse has been stolen.—D. J. DUNCAN in Oregon Agriculturist.

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ed for."

Editor Scott, then, is really opposed to higher education at the expense of the state. His attitude of mind is a logical one from his viewpoint, and is held by a number of other similar folk who are descended from the "tree people." He is opposed to normal schools for this reason; he is also opposed to the state university and agricultural college for this reason, although it is only once in a great while that his feelings outweigh his discretion—as evidenced in the foregoing paragraph. Ordinarily he pretends to a friendship for the university and the college, and defends them in his paper. They are strong, while the normal schools are weak and can be safely harpooned. The Oregonian is not above considerations of self-interest, and has no great aversion to "graft" when its own fingers are in the public pie. It did not hesitate to relieve Multnomah county of \$50,000 within three years for the publication of its delinquent tax list.

But while logical in a way, if one believes that education should be bought and paid for by private means, like any other commodity, the Scott idea is not in line with modern progress. It is the same notion that Horace Mann strove so hard, and so successfully, to overcome. It holds that "the good old times" were the best times. It considers the spinning wheel superior to the loom, the ox cart to the automobile, the stage coach to the Pullman car, the "pony express" to the telephone and telegraph, the old red schoolhouse to the modern university. The same spirit, if left unchecked, would retard wireless telegraphy and aerial flight for another 100 years.

It is not to the discredit of Editor Scott that his grandmother wove and wore homespun cloth, or that he worked hard for his own education. Rather it is strictly to his credit. But his effort to block Oregon's progress along modern and approved lines in an educational way, because he had no such advantages in his youth, is discreditable and indicates a habit or thought governed by the past rather than the future—that regrets the tallow candle and does not see the search light; that mourns the old nest among the trees where "survival of the fittest" was the only law, and feels unrest amidst the sumptuous apartments of the modern home.

Sad it is that Harvey Scott, with all his unquestioned power and ability, must forever set his face against the rising sun, and follow backward the "footprint on the sands of time."

Crown Gall of the Apple

Crown Gall is a term applied to certain warty outgrowths or excrescences upon the apple, pear, peach, raspberry, etc., forming chiefly on the parts below ground. On the apple these growths are more apt to occur on grafted trees at the union of the root and the scion, but they may form at any place where the roots have been injured at transplanting, etc.

Recently, Dr. Erwin F. Smith and his associates in the Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, have demonstrated quite conclusively that crown gall is caused by a specific bacterial parasite. Moreover they have shown that it is very omnivorous in its tastes, being able to cause warty outgrowths or galls on a surprising number of different and unrelated species of plants when these plants are inoculated with pure cultures of the organism. Galls have been produced in this way upon the following named plants: Peaches, almonds, apples, hops, Paris daisy, walnut, grape, radish, tomato, raspberry, etc.

Not long ago the Maine Experiment Station purchased 60 apple trees from a leading New York nurseryman. The package in which they were shipped bore a tag stating that the orchard from which they came had been officially inspected and found free from disease. Three out of the 60 trees or 5 per cent of the shipment had well developed crown galls upon them. This experience indicates that every orchardist should very carefully inspect all stock which he purchases for setting this spring. All trees showing evidence of crown gall should be either returned to the shipper or burned, and future orders be placed with nurserymen who can and will furnish trees free from disease. Under no condition should trees be planted which show growths of this kind upon the roots, for not only will it result in an unthrifty and unprofitable tree, but it will also infect the soil with the crown gall organism and endanger other plants.

Farming as an Occupation.

There is no occupation or business that affords the freedom, tranquility and pleasure which farming does. The lad, whose desire for adventure or fondness for sport may be satisfied on and within the boundary of the farm.

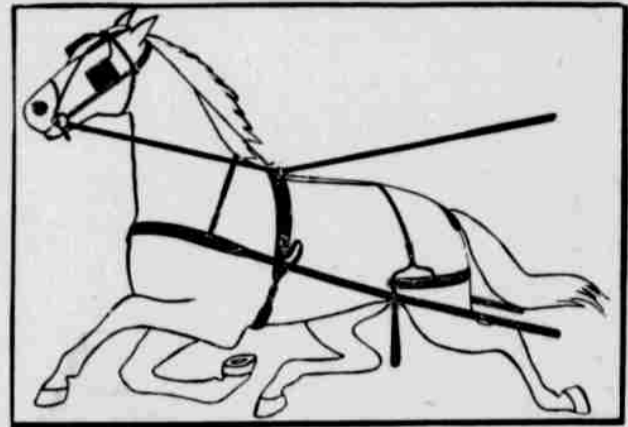
The farming of today is done with less labor than it was a few years ago. The patenting and improving of implements has to a great extent diminished the employing of laboring men, and makes it easy for the farmer to cultivate his ground or land by himself, thus saving the extra expense.

As I have said, there is no business that affords the freedom which farming does, the laboring men in the city, those who work every day, find it necessary to work every day in order to live; therefore they have no time for recreation or repose, only at night.

Consequently the man on the farm has a few leisure or odd days in which to rest from toil. Farming should be made attractive; in the years that have passed, the farmers would often snap their corn in the harvesting season, and then invite their friends to a husking bee. On these occasions the farmer, no doubt, would treat them to plenty of wine, which, as one old farmer said, "Would make them sleep good at night."

The farmer who has boys should try and encourage them and keep their interests devoted to the farm. No doubt this can be done and has been done, by the farmer giving a calf or hog to his son and making him owner. In so doing the boy will feel that he has a part in the welfare of the farm.—Oregon Agriculturist.

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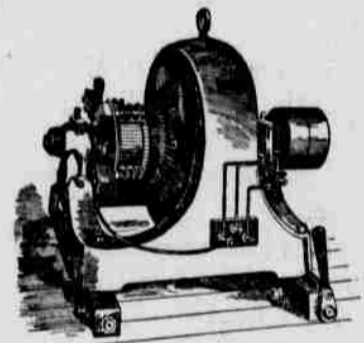
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