

SIXTY MILLIONS FOR FARMERS IN NORTHWEST

Crops of Wheat, Barley and Oats Are Produced in the Northwest—Quality Equal to the Quantity—High Prices Prevail and Prosperity in the Great Pacific Northwest Is Assured



NORTHWEST GRAIN VALUE.

Wheat crop value at farms.....	\$42,000,000
Oats crop value at farms.....	9,800,000
Barley crop value at farms.....	6,600,000
Total value at farms.....	\$58,400,000

By Hyman H. Cohen.

FOR but three of the grain crops the farmers of the Pacific northwest will this year receive close to \$60,000,000 right at their farm gates. This vast sum will this year be distributed among the grain-growers of the inland empire and the Willamette valley; most of the fortune,

and Washington will run to \$6,000,000 bushels—maybe more—for every report from the harvest fields brings in additional record-breaking figures.

Big Yield per Acre.

Yields of 50 and 60 bushels to the acre are very common in the wheat fields of the great Pacific northwest grain fields this season. Some fields have run as high as 70 bushels an acre in spots, but these large yields are very scarce and probably only a half dozen or a dozen fields in the three states will over 60 bushels to the acre. The average yield this season in the three states will run close to 50 bushels to the acre, so the average income for every acre of wheat this season will reach \$21 an acre for every acre of wheat planted.

Quality will break all records in Pacific coast wheat production this season by the three states of the north coast. There was never a time previous to this season when so large a percentage of the grain grown will grade No. 1. In fact the per cent that will grade less than the best is so small that it can scarcely be considered.

Best Grain Ever Grown.

Millers and export agents who have examined the samples of wheat grown in the inland empire this season say they have never seen such quality before. The wheat is full and sound and the grains are much harder than usual. As a rule the wheat of this section is rather soft and for that reason a large amount of hard wheat is annually brought to the coast to mix for the best flour. This year this will not be done for the quality of the grain grown here will be far superior to that grown in

the middle west. Samples received from Dakota show less gluten than the wheat produced here. It is the gluten that counts in making wheat values, and for that reason the farmers of the northwest will receive a larger price for their crop than they would had the quality not been so good.

So fine quality has been shown by the wheat raised here that already the milling fraternity has been bombarded with communications from eastern connections regarding the size of the crop, the available supplies, cost of transportation, etc. While no sales of Pacific coast wheat have thus far been reported here, the trade generally is of the opinion that a large amount will be shipped east of the Rocky mountains.

Record Breaking Barley Crop.

The barley crop of the north coast will not reach as high as the wheat production, but this year's crop will be considerably increased over that of a

year ago. The three states will this year produce fully 11,000,000 bushels of barley, and almost every grain of it will grade No. 1 brewing. This is a performance never before duplicated either here or in any other section of the world.

To the farmers of the sister states the barley crop will be worth a cent a pound or about \$6,000,000 in all. This sum will be paid out to them right at their farm gates, the value of the grain at terminal points being increased by the cost of handling at warehouses and the steep freight charges exacted by the railroads on every bushel that passes from one section of the state to the other.

Oats production is becoming scientific in the Pacific states. North of the California line there will be produced this season in the neighborhood of 25,000,000 bushels of the crop that goes to make part of the breakfast of almost every man, woman, child and horse in civilized countries.

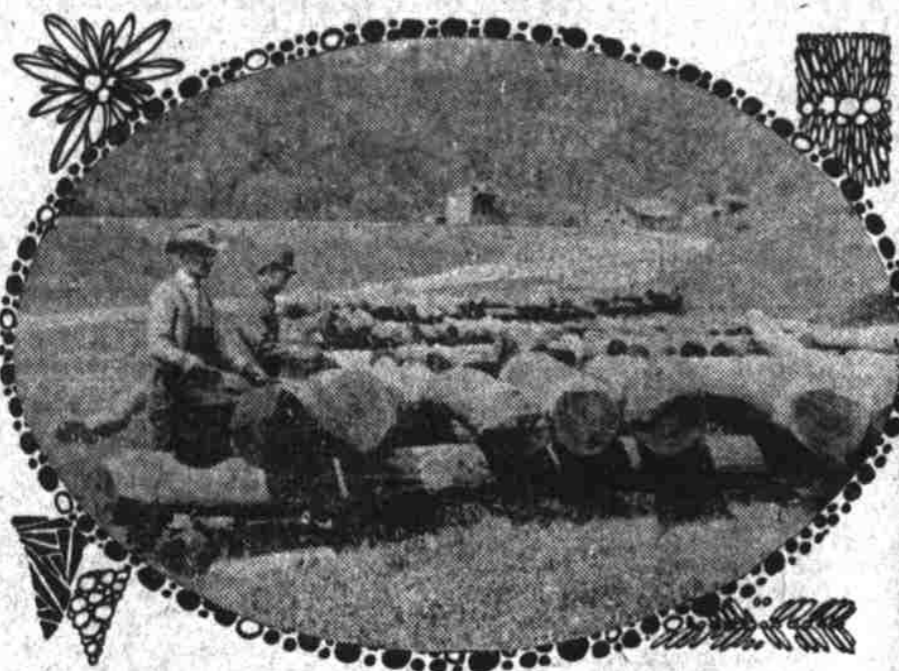
Most of this oats crop will be of sufficient quality to make your breakfast mush, but all of it will not go for that purpose, for the horse consumes a large per cent of the crop grown. Oats raised will this season secure nearly \$10,000,000 for their product at the present range of prices said to be offering for new crop. At the present price of the old product their compensation would be considerably more.

It is not generally known, but it is a fact nevertheless, that almost half the grain crop of the inland empire is cut for hay. If all the wheat raised in the northwest was threshed and cut for grain the sum total received by wheat men would assume large proportions, but farmers say horses need hay and hay costs money, so they believe there is just about as much money in cutting the grain that way as in threshing it for the miller.

HOW TO SAVE PHONE POLES--Thirty-Two Million Poles Now in Use--Drain on Forests Enormous--Methods Used to Preserve Them from Decay

WE HAVE approximately 300,000 miles of telephons and telegraph lines in our country, using about 32,000,000 poles. This estimate does not include the large number of poles required by electric lighting and transportation companies. Most of the poles are cedar. The age of a 30-foot cedar pole is about 150 years. What does this mean? Why, simply that it takes 150 years to produce a necessary article which, when set in the ground, will last but 15 years. We therefore consume these poles over 12 times as fast as we can grow them. As a result, cedar poles cost three times as much as they did 10 years ago. The same holds true in a large measure for poles of other kinds.

Chestnut is the most rapid growing tree used for poles. A 30-foot chestnut pole can be grown from a stump sprout in about 40 years. If a proper system of lumbering is used, three poles can sometimes be grown from one stump. Such poles last about 12 years. We are consuming, then, our most rapid growing source of supply three times as fast as we can replenish it.



BRUSH TREATMENT OF POLES. SHOWING HOW THE HOT OIL IS PAINTED ON THE POLES.

Looking for Relief.

Naturally the consumers of the poles are looking for some means of relief. In the larger cities, where the use of poles is prohibited, the wires are run underground in large wooden or terra cotta pipes called "conduits." This method of placing them, however, is too expensive to be used except when there is a considerable amount of business transacted over the line.

Various substitutes for wooden poles have been tried, chief among which are poles made of iron, concrete, and glass. All of these, however, are very costly and require special care in handling. It has been found far more satisfactory to prolong the life of the wooden poles by treating them with preservatives which prevent decay. This practice has been in use in England and Germany for over 50 years and is extending very rapidly.

compartments there are borne myriads of "beetles" which may be described as very primitive seeds.

Due to Fungi Growth.

In such countless numbers are these spores produced that no part of a tree is free from their attack. They are carried like dust by the wind, and are blown against all portions of the timber. On the bark and leaves and even on healthy living wood they fail to find any nourishment, and so they are either blown elsewhere or lose their vitality. But some of them find a lodging in dead portions of the tree or in cracks of the cut timber, and if the conditions are favorable they germinate and send out tiny filin-like threads, which enter the structure of the timber and immediately begin to produce a very complicated chemical secretion which has the power of transforming the woody fibre into a form which makes it available as food for the fungus.

Feeding in this way, the fungus continues its ramifications through the timber, branching repeatedly until it forms a closely woven network extending throughout every portion of the stick not protected from its encroach-



OPEN TANK TREATMENT OF POLES SHOWING BUTTS SUBMERGED IN CREOSOTE OIL.

ments by either natural or artificial means.

After a time the amount of fibre changed into food and assimilated by the fungus causes the wood to become discolored and finally decomposed. When the fungus has reached a certain stage in its development it forms the fruiting bodies referred to above; spores are again produced, and so the life history is repeated.

Need Heat and Moisture.

Fung food is not the only thing that fungi require for their growth and development. In order for these plants to grow, they must have fixed amounts of heat, air, and moisture. Moderate temperatures, sufficient, but air and moisture generally exist in the requisite amounts only in portions of the wood near the ground line. It is at this point, therefore, that fungi are most common. An exception is found in mine timbers, which often greatly favor rapid decay, owing to the conditions in the mines.

The portion of pole buried several feet in the ground does not furnish the fungi with the necessary air, while the part above ground contains insufficient moisture. If, then, the part of

THE BETTER HUSBANDS--A Contribution as to Which Makes the Better Mate, Englishmen or Americans

By Irene Gardner.

AN animated discussion regarding the comparative excellence of American and English husbands has been carried on for some time in an eastern paper. The English husbands have had fully as many champions as have the American, though most of those contributing to the discussion were American men and women.

It was ludicrous to read some of the arguments brought forth against the English husband. Dozens of writers vehemently asserted that Englishmen were not good husbands because they refused to push their babies' perambulators along the streets. Then came a rejoinder stating that the reason they did not push the perambulator was that for generations it had been the custom not to push them, but to carry them on the backs of their mothers.

The more comical the facts of the pole near the ground line can be protected from attack, the life of the pole can be materially increased. Numerous devices have been employed to secure this protection. Soaking the butts of the poles in solutions of copper sulphate, zinc chloride, or mercuric chloride, has given fairly satisfactory results. Frequently an iron chamber is clamped around the butt of the pole and a properly treated pole they will be instantly killed. The chief objection to the use of these solutions is that they are soluble in water, and hence they gradually wash or "leach" from the pole. Their efficiency, therefore, is short-lived.

Creosote Most Satisfactory.

In most situations where the timber is exposed to moisture, one of the most satisfactory preservatives is creosote

no home could have two heads equal in authority; that it will all very well to talk about such a thing, but no concern in which various people were interested ever ran smoothly unless there was one person whose authority was unquestionable; that the Englishman was very lenient in the exercise of his authority because he does not say that when two people are rightly mated this may be possible. But such marriages are not frequent on this earth, where we have a husband who always recognizes my authority as equal to his own, even when he doesn't want to, because he knows if he does otherwise there will be trouble, or shall I marry the Englishman who, nine times out of ten, will defer to and follow my opinion, not because he does not care, but because he prefers not to use the authority which he knows I recognize as his own.

In one case she'll get a husband who yields to her because he has to; the other one who yields because he wants smoother. Then the writer added that to

HATS AND BOOTS REVEAL CHARACTER--After Years of Study Book is Produced on Psychology of Headgear and Footwear

IT TAKES a German savant to discover big meanings in little things that the ordinary observer regards as of no special consequence. Professor Gross of Leipzig has devoted several years to the study of headgear and footwear. He has now given the world the benefit of his strenuous labors in a work on the psychology of hats and boots. According to the German professor, by the aid of his book you can spot a man's true character at once by noting how he wears his hat and boots.

For instance, the hat worn exactly perpendicular to the vertical axis of the head is a sign that a man is upright, but a pedant and a boor. Should it turn out that Herr Gross wears his hat in this fashion one might conclude that there is something in his theory. As it is one must take his statement on trust. Men who are amiable and full of the milk of human kindness, he tells us, wear the hat a little on one side. But the wearing of the hat very much on one side is an unfailing sign of insolence and swagger. The man who wears his hat on the back of his head is in a bad way. It shows that he is reckless and given to spending more than he makes. The further back the hat is the nearer to bankruptcy is the wearer. You must be careful how you tackle a man who goes to the opposite

extreme and wears his hat pulled down over his forehead. It is proof that he has an ugly temper.

Another mighty compromising thing, it seems, is one's boot heel record. Professor Gross can read it as you run. "Scarology" is the name of this science. It says that a man who wears down the heels of his boots equally may be high-spirited, energetic and trustworthy. If they are worn down on the outside he has imagination and an adventurous spirit. If they are worn down on the inside, that is, that is, where most folk wear them down as they shuffle, he is weak and undecided.

Canary Birds in Church.

From the Philadelphia North American. Children's day was celebrated Sunday by the largest Methodist Episcopal Sunday school in Pennsylvania, that of Slocum Church, East Susquehanna avenue. The school has 2,143 pupils and all but a few of them attended the special services. The girls were all dressed in white, and the boys, together with the flower girls, wore white dresses. A song service, each containing a canary bird, was suspended from different parts of the church members and the children's songsters joined in the singing with the children. The idea of having canary birds in a church service is new, and every one present agreed that the innovation was a clever one.

THE KINGDOM WE HOPE FOR--Most Earnestly Desired, It Will Be Attained by Few

SIR HERBERT MARSHALL, honorary representative of the Royal College of Music, and president of the Music Trades association of Great Britain, etc., who is now in New York, told the following story in the course of an interview at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel the other evening, pertaining to the American's supposed dislike of kings and monarchies:

"You Yankees," said Sir Herbert, smiling good naturedly, "are forever bragging about the superiority of your Republican system of government over

that of Kingdoms. Coming over here on the steamer I heard an argument on this subject between a true-blue American and a Scotchman. The Scot was sitting on the promenade deck smoking, and every once in a while taking a pull from a flask of whisky, while the American was standing in front of him in a sort of Hell Columbia attitude. The Yankee was comparing the American and British systems of government to of course the great advantage of his own country, and he seemed to regard the Scot as a vastly inferior being for living in a kingdom and being bossed

by a mere king. The Scot listened to him attentively for some minutes, then he got up, threw the butt of his cigar into the ocean, and calmly stepping up to his friend, placed a hand on his shoulder and with a smile and in broad Scotch said:

"Mon, but ye seem to ha a fearsome dislike to a' kings and kingdoms, but let me ca' your attention to one thing, which you air at your countrymen are hoping maist earnestly to become honorable citizens o' some day, but which not 49 per cent o' you, including myself, will get even so much as a peep at."

"And where the dickens is this kingdom you are talking about?" asked the Yankee eagerly.

"I refer," replied the Scot with a new serious look, "to the Kingdom o' heaven! Am I right?" Yankee, as he laughingly extended his hand.

Collector of Baby Pictures.

The Prince of Wales's pet diversions, next to shooting, are smoking and stamp collecting. Another queer hobby is collecting babies' portraits.

The more comical the face of the baby the better its portrait pleases His Royal Highness. He even collects pictures of babies published as advertisements by proprietors of infants' foods. His collection of postage stamps is worth at least \$20,000. He has been a philatelist in that on several occasions collectors have had to thank him for throwing light on uncertain scientific points concerning the study of stamps.