

BEAVER STATE HERALD

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EDITORIAL COMMENT

WE have been reading some valuable advice about saving money. How can a man save money on a daily wage? There are so many calls for it, so many social requirements, so many places to put nickels and dimes. Besides board and bed there is clothing and occasional little comforts to be added and before we know it it is all gone and an empty void calling for more. The main trouble with American people is that their wants exceed their resources. This is the outgrowth of intelligence. A savage or an ignorant man is incapable of half the necessities, of a tenth of the desires, of his highly civilized cousin. At the same time superior intelligence should show one that the highest enjoyment comes only by the possession of those things which are wholly within our means. How can a man enjoy a coat that has behind it an unpaid bill? No one can honestly live beyond their means. The ability to save depends on our ability to leave things alone that we do not really need. Buying things because they are cheap will break any man, rich or poor. Buying a cheap thing when you need it may be economy, providing it is not of cheap quality. Still for all this very few people save anything who do not have a definite place for every extra cent. Here is where the advantage arises in an annuity or insurance that requires a regular monthly deposit. The same may be said of real estate, except that the increase in valuation in real estate exceeds that of any other investment, if the property is considered a good buy. The property is not yours till it is all paid. There is nothing, however, to be ashamed of in such an undertaking. There is not one person in twenty but who can save something in an investment that requires only five or ten cents each day. If such an investment is in lots or acreage near a city or suburban car line the value will be doubled by the time it is paid for and its proprietor is able to turn it into cash and enter the field as a buyer again, paying more down, or beginning payment on several pieces which in time will turn into a small fortune. The will to save is what counts. If you got twice or ten times what you get now you would never have much if you depended on it alone to make you wealthy, or even to give you a comfortable home. The best advice any poor man can have is, buy real estate on installments and never fail to pay the installments. Buy as long as you are able to pay the taxes. Buy in the suburbs where street improvements and other luxuries are several years distant. You are bound to win. If you can't do any better put your cigar money into it. We know of several teachers and hundreds of working men who have done this successfully. The strangest thing about it is that young men do not see these advantages and begin to save their "wild oats" in this way.

MR. H. C. WILSON sent us this week a copy of the Stillwater (Minn.) Gazette. Among the things we note are the remarkable prices for farm products, for instance, potatoes 25 cents per bushel; chickens, 8 cents per pound; butter, 32 cents; eggs, 35 cents; hops, 7 cents. Oregon people may have to pay a little more for some things but they get a lot more for what they have to sell.

tween the United States and foreign countries packages are carried at 11 or 12 cents per pound. At home we pay 16 cents if the distance is a mile or across the continent. Now it doesn't cost less to send mail from one country to another than it does to send between points relatively distant in our own country. The government is paying 80 cents a pound freight on letters between this and some South American countries. Hence it is doing business in that instance at a loss and simply shows up one of the inconsistencies of the postal business. Ocean freight does not regularly cost 80 cents per pound. Why should the government pay more for railway mail transportation than ordinary freight rates? It is a long time contract job and should be taken up at a good figure for the department. Instead of that it actually costs more to carry mail than other kinds of freight. The only reasonable policy for the government to pursue is to arrange its own self-sustaining schedule of postal rates and then pass a Federal law compelling all roads to accept them as a matter of inter-state trade.

LET us watch with care Mr. Heney's closing arguments in the Herman case. Is this all a bluff or will he make good? In all Mr. Heney's prosecutions, what relative proportion have been convicted? Of those convicted how many have paid their full judgments? The trouble with Mr. Heney seems to be his delays. His opponents usually outlive the witnesses and the public attitude on his cases change between the time the charges are brought and the time when the cases are called for trial.

SOME time ago one of our readers suggested that we print a weekly market report. This reader was accustomed to glance only over the local pages. Perhaps there are others who do not know how much good readable matter and useful information can be found on the 2nd, 3rd, 6th and 7th pages. Try them.

Don't brag about your ancestors, but live so some one in the future can.—Grange Review.

How to Wash Crocheted Articles.
Crocheted and knitted articles can be washed satisfactorily by sewing the articles in a pillow slip and then washing them in warm soapy water. The bag must be squeezed between the hands to make it clean, but it must not be rubbed between the hands. When you think the articles must be clean press all the water that you can out of the bag, but do not wring it. Then hang the bag in the air to drain and when it is perfectly dry rip open the pillowcase, and the article will be found in excellent condition. If the wool article is a baby's carriage blanket or a straight shawl it will be improved by drying it on a flat surface. It may be spread on the table or on the floor if clean papers or a clean cloth is spread on the floor first. The article should be patted until it is perfectly straight and flat and should then be left until it is perfectly dry.

The Herald for one year, and Farm Journal five years and Horse Secrets for only \$1.00. Horse Secrets alone is worth a dollar to any man.

Making Money On the Farm

V.—Wheat Raising

By C. V. GREGORY.

Author of "Home Course in Modern Agriculture"
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ONE of the most important grain crops grown in this country is wheat. It is second in value and acreage only to corn. Notwithstanding the great importance of the wheat crop but little attention has been paid to improved methods of culture. Wheat is largely looked upon as an extensive crop. Most farms in the wheat belt are large. This is especially true of the spring wheat belt in northwestern United States and southern Canada. It is no uncommon sight there to see a section or more in one field. Wheat follows wheat year after year. Little live stock is kept, and no manure is applied to the land. Under this treatment the seemingly exhaust-



FIG. IX—HARVESTER AT WORK.

less supply of fertility is becoming worn out. The humus especially has been used rapidly, with no source of renewal. Usually it does not take more than a decade of continuous wheat growing to reduce the yield one-half. Conditions in the winter wheat belt are not so bad, but there is much room for improvement there also. Not only is continuous wheat growing hard on the soil, but it does not distribute the work evenly throughout the year. In the spring there is a rush to get the seed in. In the fall there is a still greater rush to get the crop harvested and thrashed. The rest of the year there is little to do. What the wheat farmer needs is diversification—more live stock, more crops and rotation. The wheat belt and the corn belt should be mixed up more. Many farmers in the corn belt raise wheat as one of the leading small grain crops. Many others would find it profitable to do so.

Classes of Wheat.
Wheat is divided into two general classes—winter and spring. Winter wheat is sown in the fall, makes a considerable growth and comes up and heads out the next season. Spring wheat is sown in the spring in much the same manner as oats. In Minnesota, the Dakotas and other states of the same latitude or farther north spring wheat is the only kind that can be grown successfully since the severe winters are fatal to the fall sown varieties. In the northwest, however, the warm winds from the Pacific moderate the climate that winter wheat can be grown successfully. Farther south, in the winter wheat belt, the bulk of the wheat is sown in the fall. There are many objections to winter wheat. It does not make as high a quality of flour owing to the smaller gluten content. It is the gluten that gives the gummy consistency to bread dough that causes it to rise when mixed with yeast. Winter wheat occasionally winter kills, resulting in a loss of the seed and the work of seeding. The most serious objection in the corn belt is that it does not work in well after corn, which is the accustomed place for small grain in the rotation. These objections are overbalanced, however, by its greater yielding ability. The start which it gets in the fall enables it to come up much more vigorously in the spring and give about twice as many bushels per acre as can be obtained from the spring varieties.

Wheat is further subdivided into hard and soft varieties. The soft wheat makes a flour that is unsuited to breadmaking because of its lack of gluten. It is used extensively in making crackers. The amount of soft wheat grown for market is comparatively small.

A new variety of wheat known as macaroni has been introduced into the western states within the last few years. It is very high in gluten and is much used in the manufacture of macaroni. It does not make a very high quality of bread owing to its yellowish color. The chief advantage of macaroni wheat is that it can be grown in regions where the rainfall is too scanty for the standard varieties.

but of other crops as well. In most cases these claims are entirely unfounded. Before introducing a new variety it will pay to write to your experiment station for information regarding it. Even if they recommend it the safest plan is to try only a few acres at first until you see whether or not it is adapted to your particular locality.

Where winter wheat can be grown it will pay to raise it in spite of its disadvantages. It can be worked into the rotation by sowing it after oats in a rotation of corn, oats, wheat, clover. The clover seed may be scattered on the ground among the wheat plants early in the spring. Another method of using winter wheat in the rotation is to cut the corn early for silage or fodder and sow the wheat on the corn stubble ground. The trouble with this method is that it is usually so late before the corn can be got off the ground that the wheat does not get enough of a start to enable it to withstand an extra severe winter. There is an advantage in having wheat follow corn or some other cultivated crop in that the weeds will bother much less. The work of seeding is also less since the ground does not need to be plowed.

Preparing the Ground.
Wheat, like oats, needs a firm seed bed. Corn ground which has been run over twice with a disk is an ideal seed bed. It is fine and mellow on top and firm beneath. There is nothing to prevent the capillary moisture from rising rapidly to the nose top layer, where it is held just where the roots need it. When wheat follows some other small grain the ground is so hard that, except in the case of very loose soils, the disk will have little effect on it. Such ground must be plowed. Plowing for wheat does not need to be very deep. Many farmers practice burning the stubble before plowing, since in this way many insects and weeds are destroyed and the capillary connection is restored quicker. Some humus is lost in this way, but the advantages gained in many cases make it more profitable to obtain the needed humus in some other way.

The soil should be well disked and harrowed after plowing to make a fine, compact seed bed. With wheat, as with oats, considerably better yields are obtained by the use of a drill. In loose or dry soils the press drill is a big advantage. The wheels that follow pack the soil over the seed. This brings the soil into closer contact with the wheat grains, and they will absorb moisture faster and begin to grow sooner. This quickness of starting is of much importance in fall sown wheat near the northern limit of the winter wheat belt, since there everything depends on the wheat making a good growth before the ground freezes. Earliness of seeding is important for the same reason. If you cannot get your winter wheat in early and by early is meant the first half of September—it is better to wait until spring and sow a spring variety.

The ground for spring wheat should be prepared in much the same manner as for oats. The rate of seeding where a drill is used should be five or six pecks to the acre, with either spring or winter varieties. When sown broadcast about a peck more will be needed. If there is much smut present the seed should be treated as outlined for smut in article No. 4. The seed should be fanned and graded and tested for germination.

Rotation in Wheat Farming.
In the great spring wheat regions the introduction of a crop of clover every two or three years will materially increase the yield. The growing of clover will mean some live stock to eat it, and the manure thus obtained will still further increase the wheat yields. The introduction of some of the other grain and forage crops will equalize the demands upon the soil and add to the profits obtained from the farm.

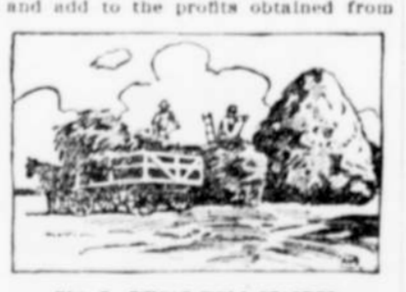


FIG. X—WHEAT WELL STACKED.

the farm. Experiments at the Minnesota station showed an increase of 50 per cent, or seven bushels to the acre, in wheat following cultivated crops over wheat grown continuously.

Dairying fits in very well with wheat farming, especially in localities so far north that corn cannot be successfully grown as a grain crop. In such districts the flint varieties can be raised for silage and fodder. The wheat following this corn will be freer from rust, scab and weeds and will yield much more. The cows will yield a good profit for all the feed they consume, and the work will be more evenly distributed throughout the year.

When wheat is grown to be sold to the flour mills the price will depend directly upon the quality. To get the best quality wheat should not be cut until it is fully ripe. It should not be allowed to stand too long after it is ripe or it will shell out badly. Wheat should be well shocked and capped. If not well capped the bran will become stained and cracked, injuring the appearance and lowering the price. Stacking is more advisable than shock threshing since it means better quality and more fall plowing.

No much depends on the quality of the grain and the quality is so dependent on cultivation and harvesting that it behooves him who is after satisfactory results to make a close study of the situation. It does not pay to cultivate wheat intelligently and harvest it in a manner that makes all previous care and labor of little avail.

MONKEYS DO NOT REASON.

Conclusions of a Scientist Who Has Been Studying Them.

Instinctive imitation is all the monkey has. Inferential imitation is not among his mental equipment. Physiologically he is closely related to the greatest minds the world has ever known, but that is where the wise man stops in his drawing of parallels. Such are the conclusions of Professor W. T. Shepherd of George Washington University. He has had a dozen assorted monkeys caged in the laboratory of the university for months past trying to get from any or all of them what a layman would designate a gleam of intelligence.

These little copies of the human being were invited to do dozens of stunts such as trained animals are taught, but the professor made no effort to compel them to learn them. He simply made conditions such that if they had any reasoning power they would have been able to figure out a way of doing the desired stunts without any further assistance from him. But not one showed what the professor would be evidence of the reasoning power. Not one showed capacity to watch the professor do a very tricky thing and then do it himself because he liked the result.

Not one of them, for instance, was able to trip the lever that released a stunt, although the professor showed them often how he did it. All, however, held forth dirty paws begging for the peanuts. Not one even made what the sharps that study mental phenomena call a trial in error. Altogether they were about as stupid a lot as you can well be imagined. But because the professor did not get such results as are claimed by Haggerty, Hobhaus and others who have experimented with monkeys he is not prepared to say the claims of the other comparative psychologists are not well founded. All he can do is say that he could not obtain the results that came to them.

Read The Herald's clubbing list.

Keep posted on the news of the day. The Herald offers good bargains through its clubbing list.

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Boring, - Oregon

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PORTLAND RAILWAY LIGHT & POWER CO.

FREQUENT RAPID COMFORTABLE
Springwater Division

STATIONS	EASTBOUND												Freight		
PORTLAND, Lv	8:00	8:15	8:30	8:45	9:00	9:15	9:30	9:45	10:00	10:15	10:30	10:45	11:00	11:15	11:30
Gulf Junction, Lv	8:07	8:22	8:37	8:52	9:07	9:22	9:37	9:52	10:07	10:22	10:37	10:52	11:07	11:22	11:37
Stanley, Lv	8:14	8:29	8:44	8:59	9:14	9:29	9:44	9:59	10:14	10:29	10:44	10:59	11:14	11:29	11:44
Lents Junction, Lv	8:21	8:36	8:51	9:06	9:21	9:36	9:51	10:06	10:21	10:36	10:51	11:06	11:21	11:36	11:51
Scammon, Lv	8:28	8:43	8:58	9:13	9:28	9:43	9:58	10:13	10:28	10:43	10:58	11:13	11:28	11:43	11:58
Jenney, Lv	8:35	8:50	9:05	9:20	9:35	9:50	10:05	10:20	10:35	10:50	11:05	11:20	11:35	11:50	12:05
Linnemann, Lv	8:42	8:57	9:12	9:27	9:42	9:57	10:12	10:27	10:42	10:57	11:12	11:27	11:42	11:57	12:12
GRESHAM, Lv	8:49	9:04	9:19	9:34	9:49	10:04	10:19	10:34	10:49	11:04	11:19	11:34	11:49	12:04	12:19
Haley, Lv	8:56	9:11	9:26	9:41	9:56	10:11	10:26	10:41	10:56	11:11	11:26	11:41	11:56	12:11	12:26
Rogers, Lv	9:03	9:18	9:33	9:48	10:03	10:18	10:33	10:48	11:03	11:18	11:33	11:48	12:03	12:18	12:33
Anderson, Lv	9:10	9:25	9:40	9:55	10:10	10:25	10:40	10:55	11:10	11:25	11:40	11:55	12:10	12:25	12:40
Bacon, Lv	9:17	9:32	9:47	10:02	10:17	10:32	10:47	11:02	11:17	11:32	11:47	12:02	12:17	12:32	12:47
Boring, Lv	9:24	9:39	9:54	10:09	10:24	10:39	10:54	11:09	11:24	11:39	11:54	12:09	12:24	12:39	12:54
Stiefel, Lv	9:31	9:46	10:01	10:16	10:31	10:46	11:01	11:16	11:31	11:46	12:01	12:16	12:31	12:46	13:01
Hayden, Lv	9:38	9:53	10:08	10:23	10:38	10:53	11:08	11:23	11:38	11:53	12:08	12:23	12:38	12:53	13:08
Deep Creek, Lv	9:45	10:00	10:15	10:30	10:45	11:00	11:15	11:30	11:45	12:00	12:15	12:30	12:45	13:00	13:15
Eagle Creek, Lv	9:52	10:07	10:22	10:37	10:52	11:07	11:22	11:37	11:52	12:07	12:22	12:37	12:52	13:07	13:22
Griffinville, Lv	9:59	10:14	10:29	10:44	10:59	11:14	11:29	11:44	11:59	12:14	12:29	12:44	12:59	13:14	13:29
Estacada, Lv	10:06	10:21	10:36	10:51	11:06	11:21	11:36	11:51	12:06	12:21	12:36	12:51	13:06	13:21	13:36
CAZADERO, Lv	10:13	10:28	10:43	10:58	11:13	11:28	11:43	11:58	12:13	12:28	12:43	12:58	13:13	13:28	13:43

STATIONS	WESTBOUND												Freight		
CAZADERO, Lv	8:00	8:15	8:30	8:45	9:00	9:15	9:30	9:45	10:00	10:15	10:30	10:45	11:00	11:15	11:30
Estacada, Lv	8:07	8:22	8:37	8:52	9:07	9:22	9:37	9:52	10:07	10:22	10:37	10:52	11:07	11:22	11:37
Curtisville, Lv	8:14	8:29	8:44	8:59	9:14	9:29	9:44	9:59	10:14	10:29	10:44	10:59	11:14	11:29	11:44
Eagle Creek, Lv	8:21	8:36	8:51	9:06	9:21	9:36	9:51	10:06	10:21	10:36	10:51	11:06	11:21	11:36	11:51
Deep Creek, Lv	8:28	8:43	8:58	9:13	9:28	9:43	9:58	10:13	10:28	10:43	10:58	11:13	11:28	11:43	11:58
Barton, Lv	8:35	8:50	9:05	9:20	9:35	9:50	10:05	10:20	10:35	10:50	11:05	11:20	11:35	11:50	12:05
Boring, Lv	8:42	8:57	9:12	9:27	9:42	9:57	10:12	10:27	10:42	10:57	11:12	11:27	11:42	11:57	12:12
Hayden, Lv	8:49	9:04	9:19	9:34	9:49	10:04	10:19	10:34	10:49	11:04	11:19	11:34	11:49	12:04	12:19
Anderson, Lv	8:56	9:11	9:26	9:41	9:56	10:11	10:26	10:41	10:56	11:11	11:26	11:41	11:56	12:11	12:26
Rogers, Lv	9:03	9:18	9:33	9:48	10:03	10:18	10:33	10:48	11:03	11:18	11:33	11:48	12:03	12:18	12:33
GRESHAM, Lv	9:10	9:25	9:40	9:55	10:10	10:25	10:40	10:55	11:10	11:25	11:40	11:55	12:10	12:25	12:40
Linnemann, Lv	9:17	9:32	9:47	10:02	10:17	10:32	10:47	11:02	11:17	11:32	11:47	12:02	12:17	12:32	12:47
Scammon, Lv	9:24	9:39	9:54	10:09	10:24	10:39	10:54	11:09	11:24	11:39	11:54	12:09	12:24	12:39	12:54
Jenney, Lv	9:31	9:46	10:01	10:16	10:31	10:46	11:01	11:16	11:31	11:46	12:01	12:16	12:31	12:46	13:01
Lents Junction, Lv	9:38	9:53	10:08	10:23	10:38	10:53	11:08	11:23	11:38	11:53	12:08	12:23	12:38	12:53	13:08
Stanley, Lv	9:45	10:00	10:15	10:30	10:45	11:00	11:15	11:30	11:45	12:00	12:15	12:30	12:45	13:00	13:15
Gulf Junction, Lv	9:52	10:07	10:22	10:37	10:52	11:07	11:22	11:37	11:52	12:07	12:22	12:37	12:52	13:07	13:22
PORTLAND, Lv	9:59	10:14	10:29	10:44	10:59	11:14	11:29	11:44	11:59	12:14	12:29	12:44	12:59	13:14	13:29

TROUTDALE BRANCH

LINSEMAN, Lv	8:35	8:50	9:05	9:20	9:35	9:50	10:05	10:20	10:35	10:50	11:05	11:20	11:35	11:50	12:05
Base Line, Lv	8:42	8:57	9:12	9:27	9:42	9:57	10:12	10:27	10:42						