BEAVER STATE HERALD

Succeeding Gresham Vindicator, Gresham Gazette, East Multnomah Record Multnomah Record and Montavilla Herald.

Published Every Friday at Gresham, Ore., by the BEAVER STATE PUBLISHING CO
H. A. DARNALL, EDITOR AND MANAGER.

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Gresham, Oregon.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES. Per Year, $1.00 in advance; to foreign countries, $1.50. Six Months 75c; Three months trial subscriptions 30c. Single copies 5c. Ask for clubbing rates.

REMITTANCES should be sent by Express or Postoffice Money Order, Registered Letter or Check. Stamps accepted up to 50 cents.

RECEIPTS for subscriptions are not sent unless requested. The change of label on your paper will indicate the receipt of your remittance. If it does not please notify us.

DISCONTINUANCES. If you do not wish your paper continued please notify us about the time the subscription expires. We find this plan most satisfactory to our patrons, though it is not in accordance with our personal views.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS. In ordering change of address give old as well as new address.

CORRESPONDENTS are wanted in every community. If no correspondence appears from your neighborhood, you are respectfully requested to send us as many local items as you can.

ADVERTISING RATES. PROFESSIONAL CARDS (one inch), 25c each issue. CARDS OF THANKS (not exceeding two inches,) 50 cents. LETTERS OF CONDOLENCE (not exceeding four inches) $1. OBITUARIES for subscribers or their immediate families, free, up to 100 words. 1 cent per word for additional words. WANT ADS at 1 cent per word for first insertion; subsequent insertions, 15 to 20 words, 10 cents; 20 to 30 words, 15 cents; 30 to 40 words, 20 cents. READERS 1 cent per word per issue. DISPLAY ADVERTISING, rates made known on application.

All Lodge, Grange, School, Church, or other notices or advertisements of socials, parties, dances, concerts, theatricals, etc., given for a profit, charged for at regular rates.

In order to insure change of ad. advertisers must have copy in this office not later than Thursday preceding day of publication.

JOB PRINTING is our specialty. We are well equipped to do the best work at current prices. Especially farmers' and business men's Letter Heads, Envelopes, Butter Wrappers, Statements, etc., in small or large quantities. Auction Bills, Dodgers, Posters, etc., printed on short notice.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

The question of the Normal schools is again about to be forced upon our attention. The decision of the voters of the state will be required to determine whether this form of educational institution is to be supported at the expense of the taxpayers of the state.

A little thought as to the relative merits of such an institution among those supported by the state should be given by every patron of the public schools.

Having been educated at an Agricultural College, we cannot be accused of being biased when we say, after years of observation and comparison, that the Normal school is, and should be the most valuable institution of advanced learning. While attending the agricultural school its merits seemed to outrank all others. Its influence in improving the agricultural conditions of the state, and thereby multiplying the sources and increasing the production of wealth, can never be estimated, for those influences are extended in an arithmetical series, doubling annually.

Let this be observed, however, the Agricultural College extends its influence to the advanced student, who returns to his paternal locality to extend the influence of his improved intellectuality to his immediate family or by his own pursuits. An extension of the school's influence is not immediately felt. Only as the student develops into a practical farmer of mature years does it appear that his efforts have any superior merit, or that his activities affect his neighbors. Moreover, this influence is measured in dollars and cents, in financial success.

Not so with the Normal student. The aim of the Normal school is two fold: First, to cultivate the moral character and the intellect; second, to develope the power to impart these attainments to others. The university and college deal with individuals whose characters are already practically determined. The Normal school instructor moulds his pupils to influence countless others with whom he never expects to meet, and hence the Normal's influence is vastly wider and more important because its lessons are brought to more pupils and pupils well within the formative age. The lesson in the college or university is carried home and put into practice in the home or shop. The lesson in the Normal is carried to some school or to a dozen schools, demonstrated to twenty, or fifty or even hundreds of pliant minds, and thus determines the moral standard or intellectual acumen of every pupil that comes within the sphere of the teacher's activity.

A little thought will prove to anyone that the Normal is our most important school, and that it should have the best support the state gives, although that is not the general custom.

Having admitted the value and necessity of the Normal school, the question of location is of next importance. Since a large per cent of the pupils attending Normals are compelled to economize, a location where board is cheap, in a food producing section and where rents are low, is a first essential. This would evidently not be in the city, but far enough removed to keep down values. Then the many attractions of the city life, the opportunities and excuses for spending money and the constant beaconing from duty that every amusement extends, would make a successful Normal life in the city doubly difficult. Social demands in the city would be more numerous, the matter of dress would be less easily satisfied; in short, every way you look, the city would present obstacles for the young man or woman of limited means reaching for inexpensive schooling. The state, too, must consider that the buildings necessary for an institution in a city would be more expensive than those required in a small town, they would necessarily be constructed in relation to their surroundings as well as in regards to conveniences.

When the matter of economy is touched upon first consideration must be given the expenditures that have already been made. The Monmouth buildings and equipment already represent an investment of over $100,000. Those at Ashland, Drain and Weston all amount to quite a sum. To be taxed for an entirely new plant would be as unreasonable as has been the past custom of maintaining four schools on an income that would not be creditable to one. The wealth of this state is not sufficient to warrant a comfortable support for more than one school. The library, training school, illustrative apparatus, etc., that has been used in the four schools could better be provided for one which would permit of a greater variety and do proportionally more good.

As to the location, having no personal interest and looking at the subject on the side of economy, convenience, history, number of graduates scattered throughout the state, the argument is in favor of re-establishing the Normal at Monmouth. Every reasonable essential necessary to the location of a school is more nearly satisfied there than elsewhere. The size of the town, a productive surrounding country, abundant food supplies, cheap boarding, low rents, a $100,000 plant to start with, a beautiful location, a clean town, good moral influence, no saloons, over 1000 graduates who cherish the memory of their alma mater,—make it one of the best and safest places in the state to send your boy while his schooling is being completed. At any rate, let us have one Normal school, and if it cannot be located at Monmouth then put it at some convenient and fairly central location in eastern Oregon. Pendleton, LaGrande, or Baker City, would either of them make excellent locations.

The alumni of the Monmouth school are preparing their petitions for a place on the ballot for the re-establishment of the school. An appeal will be made for a state tax of one twenty-fifth of a mill, which at the very best would raise only about $25,000 a year for the school's support.

Never before has such clubbing combinations been offered as The Herald is offering. How is this: The Herald for one year, Farm Journal five years and Horse Secrets for $1.90.

A Sprained Ankle.

As a rule a man will feel well satisfied if he can hobble around on crutches in two or three weeks after spraining his ankle, and it is often two or three months before he is fully recovered. This is an unnecessary loss of time as by applying Chamberlain's Liniment as directed, a cure may as a rule be effected in less than one week's time and in many cases within three days. Sold by Gresham Drug Co.

Stomach Trouble Cured.

If you have any trouble with your stomach you should take Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. J. P. Klote of Edina, Mo., says: "I have used a great many different medicines for stomach trouble, but find Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets more beneficial than any other remedy I have ever used." For sale by Gresham Drug Co.

A part of every dollar spent by a store for advertising is spent to accommodate and convince YOU.

A store's advertising is an unfailing test of the store. The thermometer does not more surely record degrees of heat or cold than the store ad records the degrees of enterprise and enthusiasm in the store management.

Fever Sores.

Fever sores and old chronic sores should not be healed entirely, but should be kept in healthy condition. This can be done by applying Chamberlain's Salve. This salve has no superior for this purpose. It is also most excellent for chapped hands, sore nipples, burns and diseases of the skin. For sale by Gresham Drug Co.

You can get The Herald for one year, Farm Journal two years and Horse Secrets for only $1.50. You should take advantage of this combination.

Making Money On the Farm

XIV.—Poultry—The Question of Breed

By C. V. GREGORY,

Author of "Home Course in Modern Agriculture"

Copyright, 1909, by American Press Association

THERE are breeds, varieties and strains of poultry almost without end. To the beginner in poultry culture the question of which one to select is a puzzling one, and the older poultrymen often wonder if they would not do better to change breeds. The purpose for which chickens are kept will determine which class of fowls is best. As to the varieties within that class, it is largely a matter of individual preference. A brief description of some of the leading varieties may be of help in making a selection.

The General Purpose Breeds.

Chickens may be grouped into four general classes: (1) General purpose breeds; (2) meat breeds; (3) laying breeds; (4) ornamental breeds. The aim of the breeders of general purpose fowls is to combine laying and meat producing ability to the greatest extent possible. The general purpose birds will not average as prolific layers as some of the more strictly egg fowls. For producing meat, however, they are fully as efficient as the strictly meat breeds. For the general farmer who is keeping poultry as a side issue the returns from the general purpose breeds will usually be greater than from any of the more specialized breeds.

The most popular and most widely distributed of the general purpose breeds is the Plymouth Rock. It is a medium sized breed, deep breasted and well proportioned. Plymouth Rocks are very good layers, especially the first year. After the hens are a year old they tend to become fat and sluggish and lay fewer eggs. The meat is of excellent quality. The chickens make good broilers at from three to four weeks of age or can be profitably fed for later markets. They are early maturing and as rapid growers excel all other breeds. Chicken feeders who crate-fatten extensively put the Plymouth Rock in first place for this purpose.

There are three varieties of Plymouth Rocks—Barred, White and Buff. The great trouble with the Barred Plymouth Rock is the difficulty in keeping the color markings up to standard. They tend to become unevenly barred, the bars become too wide or too narrow or the general color too dark or too light. From a utility standpoint this factor is of little importance, but where birds or eggs are sold for breeding purposes it is important that the color markings be up to standard. The Buff Rocks have a tendency to vary somewhat from the desired shade and to produce black feathers in wings or tail. They average a little smaller than the Barred or White varieties. The White Rocks breed true to color the easiest. The hens of this variety show even more of a tendency to become overfat than do those of the Barred variety.

Plymouth Rock eggs are brown, which is something of an objection in

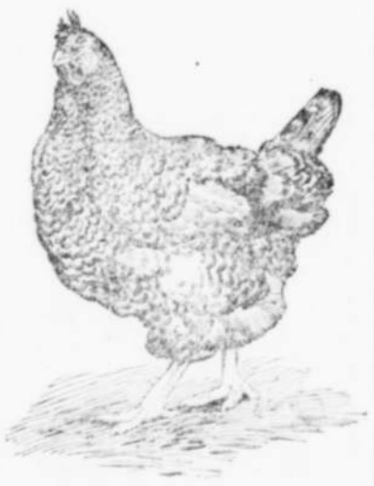

FIG. XXVII—GOOD TYPE PLYMOUTH ROCK HEN.

some markets and an advantage with others. The standard weight for the breed is nine and a half pounds for cocks and seven and a half for hens. Plymouth Rocks are criticised somewhat for lack of hardiness as compared with the other general purpose breeds, and there is doubtless some ground for this criticism. They may be greatly improved in this point by the use of birds of exceptionally strong vitality in the breeding pen.

Next to the Plymouth Rocks in popularity as a general purpose breed are the Wyandottes. They average about a pound lighter than the Plymouth Rocks. The chickens are nearly as rapid growers and produce meat of as good or even better quality.

The Wyandottes are generally considered to stand heavy feeding for rapid growth a little better than most of the other breeds. The hens are active and do not become overfat as easily as Plymouth Rocks.

There are several varieties of Wyandottes, all the same type and having the same general characteristics. The only distinguishing point is the color. With this breed, as with the Plymouth Rocks, the mixed colors are difficult to breed true to standard. For the man who does not wish to devote a great deal of time to breeding for fancy points a solid color is preferable.

One of the newest of the general purpose breeds is the Rhode Island Red. These fowls are very hardy and for that reason well adapted to farm conditions. They rank up well with the Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes in laying ability and as meat producers. They are about the same size as the Wyandottes, the standard weight being eight and one-half pounds for the cock and six and one-half pounds for the hen. The color is a brilliant red, with portions of the tail and wings shading off to black. The exact shade of color varies considerably.

There are a number of other general purpose breeds, such as the Dominiques, Buckeyes and Javas. The latter are about the same size as the Plymouth Rocks, though of a little different shape. They lay well, are fairly good for meat and are good sitters. There are two varieties, black and mottled. The objection applies to this breed that is made to all birds with black plumage—that the black pinfeathers detract considerably from the appearance of the dressed fowl. Such birds are seriously discriminated against in the markets. The foregoing breeds have been developed in this country and are known as American breeds. There is also an English breed, the Orpingtons, that gives very good satisfaction as a general purpose fowl.

The Meat Breeds.

The meat breeds, most of which are Asiatics, are the oldest breeds in this country. The Brahmas, one of the

FIG. XXVIII—WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK CHICKENS.

most common of these, are large, the male weighing eleven to twelve pounds and the hen eight and a half to nine and a half. This large size is one of the chief points in favor of the Brahmas. They are slow maturing, and it takes considerable feeding to get their large frames thickly enough covered with meat to be in good market condition. Like all feathered legged breeds, the Brahma is clumsy and for this reason does not make a first class mother. The pullets are too slow in maturing to lay many eggs the first winter. Even when matured they are not heavy layers, though they do most of their laying in the winter, when eggs are high. This is largely because their large size and heavy feathering make them less susceptible to cold. As meat producers the Brahmas are about equal to the general purpose breeds, though for high class capons they are perhaps a little superior. There are two varieties of Brahmas, light and dark. The light Brahmas are the more popular. The black variety is more difficult to breed for color, and much attention to fancy points has caused utility to be largely lost sight of.

Cochins are the second of the meat breeds in size, the males weighing eleven pounds and the hens eight and a half. They are of the same massive, full feathered type as the Brahmas, averaging a trifle shorter legged and wider across the back. Like the Brahmas, they are hardy. They are not as good layers, however, and are just as slow in maturing. There are four varieties, of which the buff is the most common.

Both these breeds have served a good purpose in grading up the mongrel strains of the country and providing foundation stock for the American breeds. At present, however, they have few points of superiority over the American breeds as meat producers and are inferior to them in laying ability. As show fowls they are prized because of their size and beauty.

The smallest and quickest maturing of the Asiatic breeds is the Langshan. They are objectionable because of their black color, white skin and feathered legs and do not excel the American breeds in any practical qualities. An English breed, the Dorkings, are good meat producers, but poor layers. For the man who is in the poultry business from a utility standpoint one of the general purpose or laying breeds will be more satisfactory than any of the meat breeds.

The Laying Breeds.

The laying breeds originally came from the region around the Mediterranean sea, and hence are often referred to as the Mediterranean breeds. The most popular of these is the Leghorn. Leghorns are small birds, not more than half the size of the Asiatics. They are very active and good foragers. They outrank any of the other breeds in laying qualities, laying both summer and winter if properly cared for. They are not adapted to the poultryman who pays no attention to his chickens, as they will not lay unless they are given good care. They lay white eggs weighing ten to the pound. The eggs of the American breeds weigh eight to the pound.

The small size of the Leghorn hens makes them cheaply kept. They are early maturing, often beginning to lay when they are four and a half months old. Their flesh is of good quality, but their size is against them from a market standpoint. The only way the cockerels can be disposed of at a profit is to sell them as broilers at two pounds weight or smaller. Of the several varieties of Leghorn the white and brown are the most popular from a utility standpoint.

A Reluctant Candidate.

During a local election in a German town only one man appeared at the nomination desk.

"Whom do you nominate?" inquired the official.

"Myself," was the answer.

"Do you accept the nomination?"

"Well, no."

The officer laughed and said:

"Then we must try again. Whom do you nominate?"

"Myself."

"You accept the nomination?"

"No."

A subdued "Donnerwetter!" escaped the lips of the perplexed official, but he went on:

"For the third time, whom do you nominate?"

"Myself," came the invariable reply.

"Do you accept the nomination?"

The man rose up, and a smile of satisfaction spread over his face as he answered proudly:

"Having been three times solicited by my fellow citizens to accept the nomination, I can no longer decline to accede to their wishes." He then retired.

The Opal.

In judging an opal color is of the greatest importance. Red fire or red in combination with yellow, blue and green is the best. Blue by itself is quite valueless, and the green opal is not of great value unless the color is very vivid and the pattern very good. The color must be true—that is to say, it must not run in streaks or patches, alternating with a colorless or inferior quality. Pattern is an important factor, the several varieties being known as "pin fire" when the grain is very small, "harlequin" when the color is in small squares, the more regular the better, and the "flash fire," or "flash opal," when the color shows as a single flash or in very large pattern. Harlequin is the most common and is also popularly considered the most beautiful. When the squares of color are regular and show as distinct minute checks of red, yellow, blue and green it is considered magnificent. Some stones show better on edge than on top.—Exchange.

Kept Them Dancing.

A Washington official, speaking of blunders in the diplomatic service, told of a mistake committed by an American in Afghanistan. He said:

"This American entertained the shahzada for three days, giving him a very handsome suit of rooms in his house. The morning of the shahzada's arrival the American host visited him in his apartment and was amazed to see the royal guest and his entire staff hopping about the floor in the oddest way. They conversed politely and gravely; but, instead of walking, they hopped, taking great leaps of eight or nine feet. The host ventured to ask the reason of this hopping. The shahzada politely replied:

"'You see, this carpet is green, with pink roses here and there. Green is a sacred color with us, so we are obliged to hop from rose to rose. It is good exercise, but rather fatiguing, I confess.'"

Honey Creek grange, Indiana, still has the sheaf of wheat which O. H. Kelley, one of the founders of the Order, cut from a nearby field over forty years ago and which he used in teaching the lessons of the Order at its organization.

State Master Laylin of Ohio has been appointed a member of the Columbus centennial commission by Governor Harmon.

JONSRUD BROS.

Mill 1 1-4 miles southeast of Kelso

CEDAR POSTS
SHINGLES
MOULDINGS
TRIMMINGS

LUMBER $6 AND UP

DOES YOUR WATCH KEEP TIME?

If not, we'll cure it, and then you'll wonder why you did'nt think of us long before.

All our work guaranteed. No hasty, slipshod job leaves our shop. Our workmen are skilled and conscientious.

You'll not grumble at the prices, either.

Fred D. Flora

191½ Morrison St.
PORTLAND, - OREGON
(Near Pap's Restaurant)

Expressing, Draying EXPRESS NO. 1

J. H. HOSS

Phone 14X Gresham, Ore.

For SADDLES, HARNESS and ALL HARNESS ACCESSORIES
TRY Gresham Harness Shop
All Kinds Repairing quickly done.
GUST LARSON, Prop., Gresham

J. M. SHORT, M. D.
S. P. BITTNER, M. D.
Physicians-Surgeons
Gresham, - Oregon

W. J. OTT H. H. OTT
OTT BROTHERS
DENTISTS
Gresham, - - - Oregon

L. D. MAHONE
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Real Estate, Probate and Corporaton Law.
Prompt Attention to All Business
818 Henry Bldg Phone, Main 1010
PORTLAND, OREGON

E. W. GOODNER Justice of the Peace LOU RITZER
"Keep Your Eye on Boring"
Goodner & Ritzer
REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE
Boring, - Oregon

BEAVER ENGRAVING CO.
QUALITY
CUTS
DESIGNING ILLUSTRATING
MAIN 1388
FIRST AND ALDER STS., PORTLAND, ORE.

PORTLAND RAILWAY LIGHT & POWER CO.

FREQUENT RAPID COMFORTABLE

Springwater Division

STATIONS — EASTBOUND

| STATIONS | | |