

BEAVER STATE HERALD

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EDITORIAL COMMENT

ONE of the merchants of this place was surprised one day this week when a prospective customer said she was not aware his store carried a certain line of goods, and yet the dealer had been advertising those things at various times for months. The point is just this: Every reader of the paper should make it a business to consider the business opportunities that appear from time to time in the advertising columns of the Herald. These things are put in for several reasons. In the first place an advertisement is more than a bid for your trade. It is a source of instruction as to values, source of supplies and business opportunities. It informs you as to the success of the dealers of your town, for generally, though not invariably, the man with the business advertises. The fellow who does not advertise either has enough, or he is afraid to risk what little he does have and does not solicit trade. Look out for the live merchant. He advertises his wares, gets the trade, and wide awake people observe the papers to see what chances are coming their way. Get acquainted with your merchants and keep acquainted by observing what they have to offer.

For the last three years Oregon has been chief among the states in attracting Western immigration, and while it is too early for comprehensive figures on the year's colonial travel it is already certain that the total will be the biggest yet. Trains have been running in from two to four sections to accommodate the travel, and owing to the work of the Oregon Development league in furnishing advance information through the commercial bodies in dozens of Oregon communities, these newcomers have their minds definitely made up as to location, and buy their ticket to that point.

A report from the national capital states that the navy department is planning to send a fleet of battle ships to the Pacific coast this summer, provided the naval appropriations bill, which passed the house of representatives, is not pruned in the senate. There is but one first class battleship on the coast at present, the Oregon, which is at Puget Sound navy yard. Sixteen battleships are together in the Atlantic fleet, while three are on special duty and ten are in various yards on the Atlantic coast. It is likely that some of the vessels sent to the west coast this summer will be kept here permanently.

Several people have gathered that D. M. Roberts had about decided to leave the town. That is all a mistake. Mr. Roberts has just decided to enlarge his field of operations, making Gresham his home as heretofore. He says Gresham is good enough for him.

Officials of the rose festival have been advised that the moving picture trust will send ten operators, with five moving picture cameras from the headquarters of the trust in Europe to Portland to take complete pictures of the coming festival parades and exercises. These films when manufactured, will be distributed very widely and shown all over the world. It is estimated that no less than 100,000,000 people will see the attractions of Oregon roses in this way.

WHILE attending the Farmers Institute here last week, J. E. Stansberry, county fruit inspector, brought to this office a twig fairly covered with the oyster shell or bark louse. It was taken from a fruit tree growing along the road east of town and is a reminder that all such trees should be destroyed as they afford such fine breeding places for destructive pests. Better look your trees over and see if they are infested.

The Telephone-Register of McMinnville estimates that a county assembly ticket will be turned down to the extent of three-fourths of its nominees. Some wise men from the East—and several others from other directions—have sized up things that way, too, and the congealing of the atmosphere around the once roaring furnace is sufficient to produce icicles upon its chief engineer and stoker in the Portland brick tower.

Gresham has every appearance of being a live town. With a new livery and feed stable, a new butcher shop and a new real estate office, in a new building, several prospective merchants looking the town over this week, it begins to look like Gresham was not going to the bow-wows. We need a new hotel now, in a good location, and things would look pretty well.

A Curious Barometer.
A curious barometer is said to be used by the remainder of the Aracanian race which inhabits the southernmost province of Chile. It consists of the castoff shell of a crab. The dead shell is white in fair, dry weather, but the approach of a moist atmosphere is indicated by the appearance of small red spots. As the moisture in the air increases the shell becomes entirely red and remains so throughout the rainy season.

Iridium.
Iridium is a hard, brittle, silver white metallic element belonging to the platinum group, discovered by Tennant in 1803, sometimes found native and nearly pure, but generally combined with osmium. It is, with the exception of osmium, the heaviest metal known and is used for pen points, contact points in telegraphy and points of scientific implements liable to wear. Its specific gravity is 22.4.

Hope.
"Say, pop, I've got to write a composition on 'Hope.' What is 'hope,' anyway?"
"Hope, my boy, is the joyous expectation of being able to dodge our just deserts."—Life.

A Short Fall.
"Colly, Mike, are you alive after falling two stories?"
"Why, that's not far; this is a fifty-one story building."—Judge.

Making Money On the Farm

XVII.—Small Fruit Culture

By C. V. GREGORY,
Author of "Home Course in Modern Agriculture"

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SMALL fruit can be grown almost as easily as corn or oats if it is gone at in the right way. A liberal quantity grown at home is a luxury that is within the reach of every farmer. Grown on a larger scale, the small fruits are among the most profitable crops that the farm will produce.

The best liked and most widely distributed small fruit is the strawberry. The best soil for the strawberry bed is a sandy loam. Strawberries do better on light soils, and the berries are larger and of better quality. If you have no light soil that can be used for the strawberry bed you can greatly improve a heavy soil by manuring it well. Of course it must be well

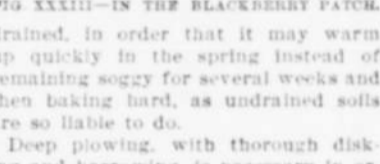


FIG. XXXIII.—IN THE BLACKBERRY PATCH.

drained, in order that it may warm up quickly in the spring instead of remaining soggy for several weeks and then baking hard, as undrained soils are so liable to do.

Deep plowing, with thorough disking and harrowing, is necessary in order to get the land into the best condition. Strawberries should follow some cultivated crop which has been kept free from weeds. It will then be easier to prepare the seed bed, and the patch will be freer from weeds and insects. Strawberries are particular in their soil requirements, and a little care in preparation will add greatly to the size of the crop. Too little attention is given to this most important requisite. Many persons do not seem to be aware that the strawberry is at all particular about the soil in which it is put. As a consequence they prepare their beds without any reference to this essential factor in the success of their enterprise and, of course, are doomed to disappointment in the outcome.

Varieties of Strawberries.
Varieties of strawberries are divided into two general types—the perfect and the imperfect flowered. The imperfect contain only the female organs or pistils, while the perfect sorts contain both stamens and pistils. The imperfect varieties can produce no fruit unless fertilized with the pollen from the flower of a perfect variety. It is very important that attention be paid to this point in planting. Many of the imperfect sorts possess points of superiority over the perfect varieties. They can be successfully grown by planting every fifth row to a perfect flowered variety. This row will furnish pollen for the two rows on either side of it. In setting out a bed in this way care must be taken to see that the two varieties come into bloom at the same time.

Perfect and imperfect varieties cannot be told apart except when in bloom. Then the absence of the row of pistils around the petals marks the imperfect sort. Lists of varieties of strawberries always specify whether they are perfect or imperfect. A reliable nurseryman can be depended upon to give you what you ask for. A list of the varieties best adapted to your locality can be obtained from your experiment station.

The strawberry is propagated almost entirely by runners. At each joint in the runner a new plant appears and takes root. Only plants less than a year old should be selected for planting. The crown should not be too large and the roots thick and long. The presence of large woody roots and a heavy crown indicates that the plant is an old one. If there are many leaves it is well to pluck off one or two of the largest to correspond to the injury to the root system.

Planting Strawberries.
Spring planting is the most reliable, but where the fall is moist or the patch can be readily watered fall planting gives very good results. The two important points in planting are spreading the roots and packing the dirt tightly about them. The plants should be set so the crowns are just level with the surface of the ground.

Hills Versus Matted Rows.
Strawberries are grown both in hills and in rows. In the hill system the plants are set about three feet apart. The runners are cut off in order to make a compact, vigorous hill. The size and quality of the berries are better under the hill system, but the mat-

ted row system gives larger yields. In this the plants are set from ten to twelve inches apart in rows four feet apart. The runners are trimmed to make a matted row about two feet wide. The spaces between the rows should be kept well cultivated during the early part of the season and the weeds pulled in the rows. After the second year the runners can be allowed to fill these open spaces and the original rows plowed up. In this way the bed can be easily renewed and kept bearing for several years, usually until the land becomes so weedy that it must be plowed up and put in to some other crop.

In cold climates the strawberries must be given some sort of winter protection. The object of this is not so much to prevent freezing as to keep the ground from that alternate freezing and thawing which cause heaving of the plants. A mulch of coarse horse manure applied after the ground freezes is excellent for this purpose, as it adds fertility at the same time. In the spring the straw can be raked up and removed. One necessary precaution is to be sure that the manure is free from weed seeds. I have seen strawberry beds ruined because the mulch contained timothy hay in which the seeds were ripe enough to grow.

Raspberries and Blackberries.
Next to strawberries in importance are raspberries and blackberries. The best soil for blackberries is about like that for strawberries, while for raspberries it may be a little heavier. The two kinds of raspberries most extensively grown in this country are red and black. The red raspberry is propagated by shoots which grow up from the roots. One-year-old shoots are preferable for planting. The rows should be at least four feet apart, with the plants two feet apart in the row. Frequent and thorough cultivation is necessary to keep down the suckers which grow up from the roots. It is a good plan to plow the ground between the rows every spring.

Black raspberries do not send up root shoots. They are propagated by burying the tips of the shoots in the ground some time in August. These take root and produce new plants, which can be transplanted the following spring. The black raspberries are more rank in their habits of growth and should be planted farther apart than the red varieties. Planting every three feet in rows seven to eight feet apart is a good distance. They should receive thorough cultivation in the same manner as the red sorts.

The application of a coat of manure between the rows in the fall will materially increase the yield of all small fruits. Pruning is also important. Blackberry and raspberry shoots bear but once, so in the spring all those which produced fruit the season before should be cut out. Black raspberry shoots should have the tip nipped off when they are about eighteen inches high. This causes lateral branches to form and greatly increases the yield. The same treatment should be given to blackberries. After about four good crops of raspberries have been secured the patch should be plowed up and a new one started somewhere else.

Blackberries are usually propagated by suckers. The distance apart is about four feet in the row, with rows seven feet apart. The proper depth to set the plants is about four inches. It is a common practice to plant a row of potatoes or some other vegetable between the blackberry rows the first season. This can also be done with black raspberries. About four or five blackberry shoots are all that should be allowed to grow up the first season. After that the number may be gradually increased. A well established blackberry patch will last six or seven years. The yields that may be secured depend largely upon the fre-



FIG. XXXIV.—FINE SPRING OF RASPBERRIES.

quency of rainfall during the ripening season. A little dry weather at this time will result in shriveled, worthless berries.

In sections where the winter is severe the best results cannot be obtained from raspberries and blackberries unless some sort of protection is given. The simplest method of doing this is by bending the canes down along the row and covering them with dirt.

Currants and Gooseberries.
A clayey loam soil, with plenty of moisture, is best for currants and gooseberries. They do all the better for a little shade and are not so particular about cultivation as the other small fruits. A heavy mulch of straw or coarse manure may be used to keep down the weeds and conserve moisture and cultivation dispensed with entirely.

A few bushes set along a fence row will furnish enough of this kind of fruit for the family. They are propagated by cuttings, pieces of branches which are planted in moist earth, where they take root. Two-year-old plants are best for planting. Being hardier than the other small fruits, currants and gooseberries will stand fall planting. Indeed, this is almost a necessity, since they start growing almost as soon as the ground thaws in the spring. All weak and old branches should be cut out early each spring. Currants and gooseberries will continue to yield profitable crops on the same ground for a long time.

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STATIONS	EASTBOUND												
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Golf Junction	6:07	6:45	7:23	8:01	8:39	9:17	9:55	10:33	11:11	11:49	12:27	13:05	
Stanley	6:13	6:51	7:29	8:07	8:45	9:23	10:01	10:39	11:17	11:55	12:33	13:11	
Lents Junction	6:22	7:00	7:38	8:16	8:54	9:32	10:10	10:48	11:26	12:04	12:42	13:20	
Sylvania	6:31	7:09	7:47	8:25	9:03	9:41	10:19	10:57	11:35	12:13	12:51	13:29	
Jennie	6:47	7:25	8:03	8:41	9:19	9:57	10:35	11:13	11:51	12:29	13:07	13:45	
Linnemann	6:56	7:34	8:12	8:50	9:28	10:06	10:44	11:22	12:00	12:38	13:16	13:54	
GRESHAM	6:57	7:35	8:13	8:51	9:29	10:07	10:45	11:23	12:01	12:39	13:17	13:55	
Hogan	7:03	7:41	8:19	8:57	9:35	10:13	10:51	11:29	12:07	12:45	13:23	14:01	
Anderson	7:08	7:46	8:24	9:02	9:40	10:18	10:56	11:34	12:12	12:50	13:28	14:06	
Boring	7:14	7:52	8:30	9:08	9:46	10:24	11:02	11:40	12:18	12:56	13:34	14:12	
Stier	7:20	7:58	8:36	9:14	9:52	10:30	11:08	11:46	12:24	13:02	13:40	14:18	
Baron	7:26	8:04	8:42	9:20	9:58	10:36	11:14	11:52	12:30	13:08	13:46	14:24	
Deep Creek	7:32	8:10	8:48	9:26	10:04	10:42	11:20	11:58	12:36	13:14	13:52	14:30	
Eagle Creek	7:38	8:16	8:54	9:32	10:10	10:48	11:26	12:04	12:42	13:20	13:58	14:36	
Estacada	7:44	8:22	9:00	9:38	10:16	10:54	11:32	12:10	12:48	13:26	14:04	14:42	
CURRANTS	7:50	8:28	9:06	9:44	10:22	11:00	11:38	12:16	12:54	13:32	14:10	14:48	
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STATIONS	WESTBOUND												
CAZADERO Lv	6:45	7:23	8:01	8:39	9:17	9:55	10:33	11:11	11:49	12:27	13:05	13:43	14:21
Estacada	6:51	7:29	8:07	8:45	9:23	10:01	10:39	11:17	11:55	12:33	13:11	13:49	14:27
Curranville	6:57	7:35	8:13	8:51	9:29	10:07	10:45	11:23	12:01	12:39	13:17	13:55	14:33
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Boring	7:21	7:59	8:37	9:15	9:53	10:31	11:09	11:47	12:25	13:03	13:41	14:19	14:57
Haley	7:27	8:05	8:43	9:21	9:59	10:37	11:15	11:53	12:31	13:09	13:47	14:25	15:03
Anderson	7:33	8:11	8:49	9:27	10:05	10:43	11:21	11:99	12:37	13:15	13:53	14:31	15:09
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PORTLAND Ar	8:30	9:08	9:46	10:24	11:02	11:40	12:18	12:56	13:34	14:12	14:50	15:28	16:06

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